CONSULAT GENERAL DE LA
REPUBLIQUE D'HAITI
90 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK CITY

TELEPHONE: BOWLING GREEN 9-9138

Haiti

New York September 20, 1933

13-13-4

Managing Editor
The Crisis
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Sir:-

I take pleasure in sending you under separate cover a copy of the Haitian Directory which is a complete handbook of matter dealing with the commercial and financial relations of the Republic of Haiti.

Thanking you for placing the book in the hands of your respective editors, I am

very sincerely yours

André Fils-Aimé
Chancellor
Editor of the Haitian
Directory

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12-45-82

THE UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL

FEB 1 1933

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

W. E. B. Du Bois - personal

January 30, 1933

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I am attempting to make a study of the Negroes whose names appear in a recent volume of Who's Who in America. There are, however, some pertinent facts not made available by that volume which I respectfully ask you to furnish concerning the person addressed in this communication.

The answers may be filled in at the bottom of this page and the reverse side may be used for any pertinent remarks or any facts you believe to be of significance which were omitted from the latest sketch about the subject in Who's Who.

A prompt reply will facilitate what I am sure you will consider a significant undertaking. I thank you for your part in it.

Sincerely yours,
Cecil D. Halliburton

Cecil D. Halliburton
Graduate Student

1. Was subject born free? yes

2.(a) Was subject's father born free? yes
(b) " " mother " " yes
(c) " " father free at time of subject's birth? yes

3. What is, or was profession, trade or occupation of father? Porter

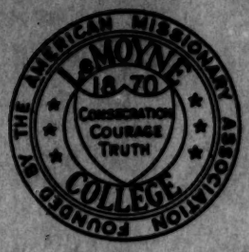
4. Was subject reared chiefly on a farm in a town with population under 5000 or in a city or town of over 5000? (Please underline one)

5. Did subject receive primary education in a Negro school or a "mixed" school? Mixed

6. Did subject receive high school (or equivalent) education in a Negro school or a "mixed" school? Mixed

7. How was subject's education in private schools chiefly financed? Scholarships

8. Was subject ever a teacher in a public or private school? (Please underline which)



MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

OFFICE OF THE DEAN
H. C. HAMILTON

707 Edith Street
November 27, 1933

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

13-11-14

My dear Dr. DuBois :

A group of LeMoyne College students, appreciating the ignorance of the average Negro adult, and college student, regarding civil and political responsibilities, are planning a series of forums in an effort to aid their education.

We expect to begin the series after the first of January. In preparation for the forums, we are trying to stimulate and direct reading and interest through bulletin boards and recommended reading lists.

I will appreciate your advice upon additional books and magazine articles which you think will help prepare our group to think upon the general question of the political techniques of the Negro in the United States. We have already directed attention to your editorial "The Strategy of the Negro Vote"- June '33 Crisis, and to the following articles which have appeared in the Crisis : "A History of the Negro Vote"- June '33 Crisis, "On Being Ashamed of Oneself" September '33 Crisis, and "The Negro Before the Courts in 1932 " September and October '33 Crisis.

If you will send me your opinion of our plan and any suggestions, I will be very grateful.

Yours sincerely,

Grace Towns Hamilton

Grace Towns Hamilton

December 18, 1933.

Mrs. Grace Towns Hamilton,
707 Edith Street,
Memphis, Tennessee.

My dear Grace:

Your letter came just as I was going North for Thanksgiving, which explains my delay in answering it. There isn't a very large bibliography on the subject of the Negro vote. There are only two books: "Race, Class and Party", by Paul Lewinson, 1932, and "The Negro in American National Politics" by William Nowlin, 1931. Neither of these are very good. There is one chapter in Charles Johnson's "Negro in American Civilization", pp. 459-471. One chapter in Embree's "Brown America" is devoted to the subject. All the rest of the data which you will be able to get will be found in magazine articles, and most of them, I presume, in THE CRISIS.

With best regards to you and the family.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

[Hampton Institute]

ENOC. P. WATERS, JR.
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

ROBERT L. DUREN
BUSINESS MANAGER

HAMPTON SCRIPT

HAMPTON INSTITUTE HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

January 25, 1933

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
#226 West 150th Street
New York, New York

13-13-49

Dear Dr. DuBois:

In an endeavor to arouse interest in the students of our campus in their racial history, our student chapter of the Society for The Study of Negro History and the Hampton Script, our student publication, are sponsoring a "Know the Negro" contest which idea originated with John E. Bowen, a student in our School Of Library Science.

Realizing that incentives are imperative to creating the greatest amount of interest amoung the students, we offered prizes though we were without funds to procure any. We are appealing to outstanding members of our race whom we feel would be interested in such a project to donate one autographed copy of their works which we might offer as a prize.

We feel that our request is not unreasonable and will not inconvenience the donor. Realizing the use to which it shall be put we further feel that we can depend on your complying with our request. We are leaving the selection of the book to you knowing that you are better able to judge which of your works is more suitable to the purpose to which it shall be put. The students participating in the contest are of college grade.

We are sending you under separate cover the issues of the "Script" in which the contest is announced and followed up. We shall keep you in contact through said paper with the progress of the project. We would appreciate a reply from you at your earliest convenience so that we might publish in our forthcoming issue, February 11, the list of the awards we have been able to secure.

Respectfully,

Enoc P. Waters, Jr.

Enoc P. Waters, Jr.

January 27, 1933.

Mr. George A. Kuyper,
Publication Secretary,
Hampton Institute,
Hampton, Virginia.

My dear Mr. Kuyper:

Dr. Du Bois will be out of town for several months. We are forwarding your mail to him.

Very sincerely yours,

CRISIS PUBLISHING CO., INC.

lb/

[Hampton Institute]

13-13-50

February 2, 1933.

Mr. E. P. Waters, Jr.,
HAMPTON SCRIPT,
Hampton Institute,
Hampton, Virginia.

My dear Sir:

I regret to say that I am absent from my New York office for several months and therefore will be unable to autograph a book as you wished. Otherwise, I should have been glad to comply.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Barre, Mass. -
Oct. 9, '33 -

64-14-21

Dear Dr. Dubois: -

I wonder if you know who is writing you - Well, many many strange happenings have taken place, haven't they since I last had the pleasure of meeting you! And not too pleasant ones sometimes, as for instance being given up by the roots from A to Z - I shall never quite be reconciled even if it was the parent thing as many this - which of course is quite selfish in me, but I should have so loved to have seen all the rest of my life active & beneficial there I can't seem to get used to not being there - and I do not mean from making down there - So I have doubly appreciated receiving your annual Christmas message to me, because it meant a great deal that there was someone still of my life at

a. m - that still remembered and
I have intended many times to
write you and tell you this and
not wait - till I had some other
reason. That is always the way
isn't it? But I do want some
information too that perhaps you
can give me. I remember you knew
many of the people who were on
various philanthropic boards and
had connection with Trust Funds. What
I want is, to find out something
about the Guggenheim Scholarship -
I have a nephew who is studying
to be an aeronautical engineer. He
got them two years in N.Y.U. with
what he could earn here summers, the
little my sister and I could help, and what
a certain philanthropic lady gave as aid -
Then the war work he had summers there
up as the man cut down help and the
lady's funds may have also so that last
year he could not find enough to do
beyond a mere living. So far this year

it- has been the same story- Of course it's the experience of many many, students I know, but it seems to me that the more who can be in school, the less there will be taking what- family men needs or less will be roaming the country. Also the more there will be, trained to do something, when there is something to do; and there should be a check in addition in course of time. Therefore it occurred to me to write and ask you what you knew of this Foundation established by Guggenheim, and whether you could introduce him to anyone on the Board who might help him, or you might give the might of your influence to obtaining some assistance from them. I hadn't seen much of my nephews till I came here to stay in 1929- but they are considered very bright lads- One got himself thru Dartmouth mostly on scholarships and another is doing it- This one speaks of I believe had very good marks the two years that he has been studying and those who have seen him- and

12-41-50

ing up say he is a fine lad & late
to think of him having to diff-
about further year even if it is the
experience of many if it can be pre-
vented - So I have ventured to write
you, to ask if you would make
an appointment with him some-
time at your convenience, let him
tell you what he wants, and so
perhaps find him an opportunity
to receive some assistance from
the Guggenheim Scholarships in Aeronau-
tics - I do not think he would disap-
point their expectations - I hope this
is not asking too much of you
for Auld Lang Syne's sake - I shall
be only too grateful for your effort -
even if nothing materializes - I do
not know whether you have heard
of the death of Miss Bowman some-
time last winter - About three
years ago she had a very bad shock.
I called on her at Woods Hole about
a month before that and she
seemed the picture of health - I

was allowed to see her the following summer when I called. She knew me and was interested in my news of A. H. But her speech was difficult and one arm helpless. Last summer she had failed a great deal and when I called to inquire this year, she had gone as I was afraid she would. Such a pity that one so charming and capable should have to go out that way. I had a letter from Mrs. Town this summer. She said she had been ill fourteen weeks last winter. I hoped to go to Gardner to see her but I had my nephews this summer to look after more or less, here & on the Cape. Was Miss Simmons there when you were? She is married now and lives in Gardner. I went to call on her there but she was away. I met her husband and then my recommendation they went down on Cape to a Camp I go to. and were so enamoured of the place that they bought a Camp Cottage. So now I may see something of her. Dr. and Mrs. Adams drive there occasionally, so I've seen them a few times. Ethel Smith

12-41-51

spent a summer in Pulaski, visiting to us, where Mr. Hamer's people live, and, since the town began I guess, so I saw her twice. That is about all the connection I have now with A.U. people. I have wanted to go to Atlanta myself but with three nephews in school it hasn't seemed possible. I would so like to go home leisurely to different cities & towns and visit the schools for colored people that I know about, and their wives about them. I wish some would create some work for me that could do in them. You don't know any? I am so tired & not having any interest in something that I spent most of my life in. Up here I feel like a "stranger in a strange land" I met Martha Emerson at Hampton too. She was once our librarian. I don't know whether you knew her or not. Please give Mrs. Dubois my very best regards. I think perhaps these two ideas might interest her. O, I do recall the Lathrops too who live in Training Farm. Also remember me to your daughter. I shall certainly appreciate whatever you may be able to tell me about the matter. You know I haven't mentioned the Chem. Dep. Most sincerely. Mabel D. Hancock.

(7)

My nephew's address is
Walter H. Hancock -
442 West 57th St.
New York -

12-14-21

One thing more occurred to me to ask you - Are there any of the Trust Funds from which a student could borrow as he needed to, in going to College? I am giving the above address so that if you feel you can give my nephew any information, you could communicate directly with him with -

out writing me —

October 31, 1933.

Miss Mabel D. Hancock,
Barre, Massachusetts.

12-41-53

My dear Miss Hancock:

Your letter found me at Atlanta University where I am lecturing in sociology this year. It is very lovely to be here again and we are having the glorious fall weather that you know so well. I can appreciate your feeling of wanting to get in harness again. Institutions grow and change. The change at Atlanta University was in many respects a calamity, but I saw it coming for a long time. Big funds had it in for us and they nearly killed the institution before they rescued it. It is coming up again now, a new and vigorous and powerful plant, but the foundations and even the location is in part new. Magnificent university dormitories have been erected across the cut on Chestnut Street and I am stopping in a suite of rooms with a parlor and fireplace, private bath and bedroom. I can see the sun rise over the old buildings at Atlanta University. The old Atlanta University buildings are occupied by Morris Brown College. Then there is the new Atlanta University Administration building, and between that and Spelman a beautiful new library which serves all four institutions.

I am sorry to hear of the death of Miss Bowman. I see much of Louie Davis who is now Mrs. Shivery with two grown sons and a daughter. She remembers the old teachers. The cut between the old university and the college has all been leveled into a vast athletic field, and on the far side of, near the grave of old Billy, is the new President's mansion, where President Hope lives. A magnificent sixteen-room brick house on a high knoll.

I do not really know intimately the men who run the various foundations. I never was, as you know persona grata to them. I do know by correspondence the Secretary of the Guggenheim Foundation, but I have never met him personally. His name is Henry Allen Moe, 551 Fifth Avenue, New York. I should advise your nephew to write him a very frank and full statement. He seems to be a very sympathetic person. If I were in New York I would give him a letter of introduction. I do not know of any loan funds. There are some connected with various institutions, but usually for their own students. It is, as of course you know, very difficult to get hold of funds and scholarships at this particular time. Mrs. Du Bois is quite well and Yolande has a little baby girl one year old. A very interesting young person who is taking most of her mother's time. They will be very glad to hear about you when I tell them. If I'm ever up in your part of New England I shall certainly call, and if you are in or near New York, I know you will let us know.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Barre, Mass
Dec. 21, '23.

12-41-57

Dear Dr. Dubois:-

I thank you very much for your answer to my queries. My nephew has some work and we hope he can go to N.Y.U. the next term. I gave him the address and your comments but haven't heard what he found out. I was quite amazed to receive a letter from you at A.U. I am glad some one I old A.U. is there, who will perhaps be able to carry on some of the old tradition. I agree with you on the Calamity Theo. Perhaps it is the only thing that could be done as times are now

and according to the ideas of those who had money to give - But it seems to me a pity that they could not have fallen in with our ideas, given us money and let us build as we saw and planned. So many big interests will never give unless they can do it their way - We had a rain yesterday, then sleet, and finally snow last night, so this morning it is lying on trees and a white mantle covered the ground. Very lovely to see as the sun came out. I heard a discussion on Lynching over Radio the other day in which an experience of yours was given and one of James Weldon Johnson

by many White Origin - Also such familiar names as a paper by Walter White read by Williams Pickens, a talk by James Harris - Altho I did not know - I could have told them a few things I knew myself - I think of what you said to day - that if they kept on lynching Negroes, that they would finally get to lynching white people - I think I see the head of the present administration disturbing his southern constituency - What do you think of his caboorings? By the way do you suppose Miss Origin would have any line on any of these foundations like Guggenheim? If so, would you give me a sort of letter of introduction to her so I could write - I met her at A U but of course she wouldn't remember me - I was specially impressed by Mr. Harris's talk - He said he

12-11-28

thought people would have to be [4]
educated to know more what
negroes were doing. I have often
wished, since I came North that
I had money so I could go to
each large school in the
South and then write about
them and their work. have it
published in some paper or maga-
zine and keep on doing it.
Thus having it before the public
right along. So few who need
to hear such discussion as I
speak of, ever hear them, but if
something was going all
the time, maybe they would
get to in the course of time.
There is a ~~historian~~ gap between
what Negroes life is and while
people don't know that ought
to be in someway closed. And
I wish I could try it
out in the way I mention.

(5)

12-21-59

But that means a philanthropist back of one does it? I hear that the Cooleis, Webbleis, Mrs. Howe and Wilkings are all in Atlanta this winter. Wish I were going to be there also. I shall there was going to be a chance this year but its been slowly evaporating lately. Wish they had a place for paying guests some where around there. You sound very luxurious where you are. Well we lacked all that at the old A.U. but I'll be willing to prophesy that they

will never be able to put in those things of the spirit that the founders passed along to the groups who followed them - Had it not been for that spirit none of those groups would have ever been able to give such whole hearted service as they did, under the conditions in which they had to live - Remember me very cordially to Mrs. Dubois and Yolande - How they must enjoy the little daughter - and of course you too, when there - I wish for you all a very enjoyable holiday season -

Very sincerely -

Mabel D. Hancock -

54 Crane St [1933?]
Caldwell, New Jersey
[HANIGAN?]

My dear Mr. DuBois—

I have planned to write you several times but the distractions of a new job have kept me more than ordinarily busy— I just couldn't climb more stairs and find myself weeping on my escorts shoulder (as you may recall) so I have retired to Caldwell N.J. where the work is slightly more pleasant. Then too, it is near enough to New York to go in when ever one desires. That is the greatest advantage.

And when shall you return? I thought the four months were past long since. Ethel Ray and Dorothy Thatcher have been visiting me and are now in New York — Friend husband is not along— I feel that a job would be acceptable in that vicinity (N.Y.C.) if arrangements

31-5-23

A gift for Estate.

could be made - (One doesn't speak
of positions since the crash).

There is another reason why you
should return - I haven't
mentioned the first reason -
But someone should look
after us - Delinquency may progress
far in four months -

Ethels' baby is a darling. He
is the best natured child I've ever
known.

There certainly is no freedom
of soul in Caldwell but I do go
to New York often. I am buying a
second hand car. I hate second
hand cars but I think I've
learned at last to take what I
can have since I can't have
what I want always - And I must
have some means of going back
and forth.

Writing letters is not my
greatest accomplishment - but I will
write more in the future
unless you are home soon -
Let me know, please, when you
are coming - You may reach
me by telephone at the West Essex
Facial Service - 435 Bloomfield Ave.
Caldwell, N.J. in case my home

31-5-24

address has changed —

until I hear from you —

Sincerely,

Nell Hannegan

I am glad that you are enjoying the spring.

APR 6 1933

Opelousas, La.,
April 3, '33.

Hon.W.E.B. Du Bois,
69 5th., Ave.,
New York City, N.Y.

Your letter March 30, '33.

My dear sir:-

Pardon me, the manuscript of "IF THIS HAPPENED TO YOU" was not sent you with the idea of securing publication. The matter of publication is already in the hands of others. What was desired was your criticism of the book. We believe you when you assert the physical impossibility of being able to read all the manuscripts submitted to your magazine; but as this work deals with the complex question of the rights of the colored people, we thought your interest would be fully warranted.

12-39-1

Being a product of the south, I feel the privilege of interest in these problems is mine, undisputed. For over twenty-five years my observations have produced a recurrent and increasing impression that our literature includes too many books like "The no-Nation Girl", "Black April", "The White Girl", etc. There has been an inadequate intellectual groping, an ineffectual effort to seize upon the fundamentals involved. My belief is that consideration of the moral obligations and the theory of justice outlined by "the superior" race is the place to look for the truth. An inquiry into the question of how the apostles of light have followed their own teachings has proved fruitful.

When you have considered the manuscript, we will be glad to remit funds for its return via express.

With kind wishes,

Yours truly,

A.D. Hanks

A.D.Hanks

Request to read manuscript.

Mailed April 20 W.E.B.

April 7, 1933.

Mr. A. D. Hanks,
Opelousas, La.

12-39-2

My dear Mr. Hanks:

The editor of THE CRISIS, Dr. Du Bois, will be out of the city for several months. I am sure that he would be interested in your book. However, you must see how impossible it will be to do as you ask. When the book is published THE CRISIS will be very glad to have copy for review purposes. To read the manuscript of your book or of the many other manuscripts of book length that come to this office is quite impossible. To read them critically would take all of the editor's time. You will grant that he has other important things to do which are more pressing. Dr. Du Bois endeavors to read personally all short manuscripts that are sent to him for possible publication in THE CRISIS. This means that it often takes considerable time before a particular contribution is read. To consider long works such as yours which THE CRISIS cannot possibly print would delay pressing editorial work.

We are certain that you understand and appreciate the editor's position.

Very sincerely yours,

CRISIS PUBLISHING CO., INC.

lfb/

APR 27 1933

Request to read manuscript

Opelousas, La.,
April 24, 1933.

The Crisis,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

12-39-3

Your letter of April 17,
(dated Apr. 7th.)

Gentlemen:-

Your letter fully explains a matter which is very regrettable to me. I am sorry that Mr. Du Bois can not read the manuscript of "If this Happened to You", before publication, as it was my desire to secure some criticisms from men in his position in order that well thinking people might know how this book appears in the eyes of those who desire justice for all.

Many are the obstacles placed in the reformer's path; sometimes those who are to become beneficiaries of the efforts being put forth are the unwitting instruments of delay. This is a sardonic twist of fate.

You may kindly send the manuscript by express to Rev. James A. Hyland, Holy Ghost Fathers,
North Union Street,
Opelousas, La. (ship collect)

Very sincerely yours,

A. D. Hanks

A. D. Hanks

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

May 24, 1933.

Professor Leo Hansberry,
Howard University,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Hansberry:

Can you send me a list of recent books concerning the history of the Negro in Africa? I should be under great obligations if you could do this very soon.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

[Alfred Harcourt]

January 8, 1933.

Mr. Alfred Harcourt,
HARCOURT, BRACE AND COMPANY,
383 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

13-2-56

My dear Mr. Harcourt:

I have made the application to the Carnegie people and received a pleasant letter from Mr. Keppel. They can take no action, however, until March. Meantime, I'm going ahead with the revision of the manuscript and will spend all that I can possibly spare in the hope that the Carnegie people may reimburse me. For this reason, I should be glad to have the check for $250.00 which you promised me at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

[redacted]/DW

December 18, 1933.

TELEGRAM.....Postal Service

Telegram....Postal Service....Charge to Atlanta University

Mr. Alfred Harcourt
C/O Harcourt Brace and Company
383 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Ammapplying Carnegie Fund Please write commending letter to

Keppel.

W.E.B. Du Bois

05-2-81

13-2-50

[Alfred Harcourt]

HARCOURT, BRACE AND COMPANY, INC.
PUBLISHERS
383 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

Telephone: ELdorado 5-7920
Cable Address: Harbrace, New York

December 18, 1933.

13-2-52

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am glad to follow the suggestion in your telegram, and I enclose a copy of the letter I am writing to Dr. Keppel.

Sincerely yours,

Alfred Harcourt

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

AH

[Enc.]

December 18, 1933.

My dear Keppel:

13-2-53

If you have not already done so, you will shortly receive an application for a moderate subsidy from Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, the Negro editor and scholar. Dr. Du Bois has been at work intensively for the last three or four years on what seems to me to be a most original and valuable work of scholarship, BLACK RECONSTRUCTION. I enclose a clipping from our announcement list which will give you a brief description of it. The work is practically complete, and we have had the entire manuscript in this office in order to make estimates and lay it out for the printer. While the book is somewhat controversial, it seems to us to be a work of first importance. It contains an unusual amount of source material; in fact, a good deal of its value, aside from Dr. Du Bois's distinct gifts of style, arises from the material itself--its arrangement and completeness. There now remains to be done three or four months of intensive work in verifying the references and giving the book the final revision. We have advanced Dr. Du Bois $750. He has spent that and a good deal more on the manuscript and is now at the end of his resources. We can not burden the book with a further advance because it will demand a heavy investment in plates and in printing. I think in the long run the book will more than justify the expense of publication, but we ought not to commit more capital to it than is now pledged. If you could help Dr. Du Bois out with a few hundred dollars to pay for an assistant to check the references, it would enable the book to be finished properly.

I suggested to Dr. Du Bois that he apply to one of the foundations for a modest sum to carry him through the completion of this job. I am glad he has turned to you. This letter is merely to confirm anything he may say about our interest in the enterprise and to give you my notion of its importance.

Sincerely yours,

F. P. Keppel, Esq.
Carnegie Corporation of New York
522 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

AH

[Harcourt, Brace & Co.]

HARCOURT, BRACE AND COMPANY, INC.
PUBLISHERS
383 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

Telephone: ELdorado 5-7920
Cable Address: Harbrace, New York

MAR 17 1933

March 16, 1933

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
The Crisis
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

13-2-57

Dear Dr. DuBois:

From the conversation that we had at Ben Stolberg's last December, I gathered that you were planning to finish your manuscript in June or July to have it ready for fall publication. If so, there are a number of things that we will have to take care of in the next month or so, and I do hope that you will let me know just how things stand now.

Yours sincerely,

Charles Pearce

CAP

March 16, 1933.

Mr. Charles Pearce,
Harcourt,Brace and Co.,Inc.,
383 Madison Avenue,
New York, New York.

My dear Mr. Pearce:

Dr. Du Bois will be out of town for some time. Your letter is being forwarded to him.

Very sincerely yours,

13-13

lb:

Harcourt, Brace & Co.

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

March 23, 1933.

13-2-58

Mr. Charles Pearce,
HARCOURT, BRACE AND COMPANY, Inc.,
383 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Pearce:

I do not think that there is the slightest doubt but what the manuscript will be finished and entirely re-written by July 1. Since my conversation with you, I have allowed myself to linger more carefully on the chapters that have to do with the 39th Congress, the celebrated Reconstruction Congress, and I have also put an intelligent class of 14 members here at Atlanta University on a detailed study, assigning each a Southern state during Reconstruction. Both these projects are about completed, and I am sure that you can definitely count upon the manuscript in July.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

HARCOURT, BRACE AND COMPANY, INC.
PUBLISHERS
383 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

Telephone: ELdorado 5-7920
Cable Address: Harbrace, New York

Harcourt, Brace & Co.

March 27, 1933

13-2-59

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Many thanks for your note of March 23rd. It is good to hear that your book will be ready for fall publication and that we will have the manuscript about July first. I feel sure that the additional time you have had to complete the work has made an even better book, and needless to say, I am eager to read it.

Best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

Charles Pearce

CAP

HARCOURT, BRACE AND COMPANY, INC.
PUBLISHERS
383 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

Telephone: ELdorado 5-7920
Cable Address: Harbrace, New York

April 20, 1933

13-2-60

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

As I warned you in my last letter, it is necessary for us to secure material on your book for the preparation of salesmen's dummies. This material should include title page, table of contents, and five or six pages of text. Needless to say, the pages of text need not be a final draft. I am sure that it will take you no more than half an hour to get these pages in shape for us, and I hope that you will be able to send them in about the first of the month.

Yours sincerely,

C. A. Pearce

CAP

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

May 2, 1933.

13-2-62

Mr. C. A. Pearce,
HARCOURT, BRACE AND COMPANY, Inc.,
383 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Pearce:

I shall send you the Table of Contents and First Chapter of my new book this week.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

HARCOURT, BRACE AND COMPANY, INC.
PUBLISHERS
383 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

Telephone: ELdorado 5-7920
Cable Address: Harbrace, New York

May 2, 1933

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia

13-2-61

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I haven't yet received the material from you that I asked for in my last letter. I do hope that it will be coming in some time this week.

I remember hearing some time ago that you first began to write BLACK RECONSTRUCTION because the article on the Reconstruction period which you had written for the Encyclopedia Brittanica was turned down by the editors. If this is true, I hope that we may mention the fact in connection with the book. I will be especially obliged if you can send your assurances on this point by the end of the week because final copy for our catalogue of fall publications must go to the printer Friday night, May 5th.

Yours sincerely,

Charles Pearce

CAP

Telegram

Harcourt Brace & Co.

May 17, 1923

Change title as suggested
WES Dev Bro

13-13-51

Mr. Charles Pearce,
Harcourt, Brace & Co.,
383 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

May 18, 1933.

Mr. Charles H. Pearce,
C/O Harcourt, Brace and Company,
383 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

13-2-63

My dear Mr. Pearce:

I left the enclosed letters in my office to be sent to you and perhaps they were. If so, will you kindly redrn them to my New York office, 69 Fifth Avenue. If you have not seen them, please look through them at your leisure and then return them to my New York office, 69 Fifth Avenue. They have reference, of course, to the Encyclopedia Britannica matter.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosures

HARCOURT, BRACE AND COMPANY, INC.
PUBLISHERS
383 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

Telephone: ELdorado 5-7920
Cable Address: Harbrace, New York

May 24, 1933

13-3-10

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
The Crisis
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Many thanks for letting us see the correspondence. that passed between you and the Encyclopedia Britannica. I am returning all of this correspondence herewith.

Yours sincerely,

Charles Pearce

CAP

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

June 3, 1933.

Mr. Charles Pearce,
HARCOURT, BRACE AND COMPANY, Inc.,
383 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

13-2-64

My dear Mr. Pearce:

Enclosed is the photograph of the members of the Republican Party in the South Carolina Legislature. It has been reproduced a great many times and usually used as an awful example of what Reconstruction did. This particular copy was circulated by Ben Tillman. Another copy will be found in Fleming's "Documentary History of Reconstruction". The more I look at the picture, however, the more I am struck with the fact that this is a peculiar confirmation and defense of Reconstruction. It seems to me that these colored men, some of them just out of slavery, and few of them more than a generation removed, are excellent human specimens.

I am sending it to you to ask if in some way this picture could not be reproduced. Of course, it has already been reproduced several times and this is evidently an enlargement. A proper reproduction for our purposes would call for careful retouching by an expert and should, of course, be advertised as a retouched photograph. But if a careful artist should try to bring out from this picture the evident lineaments and character of these men, would it not make a striking document?

I should be glad to have your judgment.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

HARCOURT, BRACE AND COMPANY, INC.
PUBLISHERS
383 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

Telephone: ELdorado 5-7820
Cable Address: Harbrace, New York

JUN 7 - 1933

June 6, 1933

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
The Crisis
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

12-2-65

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have your letter of June 3rd which says that you are enclosing a photograph of the members of the Republican Party in the South Carolina Legislature. This photograph was not in the same envelope with your letter, nor has it come to me under a separate cover. Perhaps there was some delay in sending it, or it may be that you simply neglected to put it in the envelope. In either case, I shall hope to hear from you about it.

Yours sincerely

Harcourt, Brace and Company

CAP

HARCOURT, BRACE AND COMPANY, INC.
PUBLISHERS
383 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

Telephone: ELdorado 5-7920
Cable Address: Harbrace, New York

June 12, 1933

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
The Crisis
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

13-2-66

Dear Dr. DuBois:

This will acknowledge receipt of the photograph mentioned in your letter of June 3rd. It came in this morning and we immediately examined it carefully in order to answer the questions that you raise.

We find that it would be impossible to do what you suggest with the picture; that is, to retouch the photograph in order to bring out the lineaments and character of these men. In fact, we believe that any such attempt would be disastrous, not only because the artist would have an extremely difficult, if not impossible, job but because it would not be a proper proof of your point. We can, of course, reproduce the picture as it stands, but we doubt that the result would be satisfactory. We can only suggest, therefore, that you make some effort to secure the original or originals from which the present print was made. Meantime, we are holding this photograph here.

Yours sincerely,

Charles Prasch

CAP

HARCOURT, BRACE AND COMPANY, INC.
PUBLISHERS
383 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

Telephone: ELdorado 5-7820
Cable Address: Harbrace, New York

June 27, 1933

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia

13-2-67

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I wonder whether you could let us have a recent photograph of yourself. We seem to have nothing available and there will unquestionably be many requests for one with the publication of BLACK RECONSTRUCTION.

Yours sincerely

Harcourt, Brace and Company

SS

September 25, 1933.

13-13-52

Mr. Charles Pearce,
Harcourt Brace and Company,
383 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Pearce:

I am still working on the book and I am taking it back to Atlanta with me as I go October 1st. I shall send the manuscript as soon as it satisfies me. I am awfully sorry to keep you thus in the air.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

HARCOURT, BRACE AND COMPANY, INC.
PUBLISHERS
383 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

Telephone: ELdorado 5-7920
Cable Address: Harbrace, New York

December 5, 1933

12-2-13

W. E. B. Du Bois, Esq.
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

We are enclosing herewith our check for $250.00. This is the advance due you in accordance with the terms of our agreement on the delivery of the manuscript for "Black Reconstruction".

Very truly yours,

Margaret G. Cuffy

MGC:GMS

Harcourt, Brace & Company
Assistant Treasurer

HARCOURT, BRACE AND COMPANY, INC.
PUBLISHERS
383 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

Telephone: ELdorado 5-7920
Cable Address: Harbrace, New York

December 8, 1933.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thank you for your letter of the seventh. I'll let you hear from us at Atlanta as soon as our editorial adviser gives us her notion of how much there is to do on the manuscript.

Sincerely yours,

Alfred Harcourt

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

AH

[Harcourt, Brace]

December 18, 1933.

Mr. Charles Pearce,
C/O Harcourt, Brace and Company,
383 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

43-2-51

My dear Mr. Pearce:

I should like for my guidance in final correction of my manuscript on Reconstruction, copy of general rules of punctuation and capitalization which your firm uses. Have you something in printed form, or can you refer me to something?

Very sincerely yours,

MED/DW

HARCOURT, BRACE AND COMPANY, INC.
PUBLISHERS
383 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

Telephone: ELdorado 5-7920
Cable Address: Harbrace, New York

December 26, 1933

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

13-2-55

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

The authority we have adopted for the preparation of manuscripts is the manual of the University of Chicago press. Under separate cover, I am sending you a little book that summarizes the more useful rules of the University of Chicago. In this little book (BETTER THEMES by Percy Marks) you will find, for instance, comments on the use of the hyphen and the use of capitals and italics on pages 260 to 266. Also, I am enclosing some rules and examples furnished by our printer. I am sure that you will find most, if not all, of your questions answered by these rules. If not, there undoubtedly is a copy of the University of Chicago manual in the University library.

I was very sorry when the report came that it was going to be necessary to do this work on BLACK RECONSTRUCTION, but if next year is going to be like this year, the fall is a better time for your book to appear.

Very best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Charles Pearce

CAP

Every Northerner a
liar, every Southerner
a scoundrel, every
"Negro" an idiot
Every Royal Southerner
a Jesse Waldhorn
Graham
Jesse Waldhorn Graham
A Portrait for us

THE CRISIS, 69 Fifth Ave., New York City

Note letter

January 13, 1933.

13-13-41

Miss Maud Cuney Hare,
% Massachusetts Memorial Hospital,
Surgical Department,
750 Harrison Avenue,
Boston, Mass.

Have just returned from Chicago and find word of your illness stop All my love and sympathy stop I hope the worst is over and that you are enjoying rest and attention stop Will write

W. E. B. DuBois

January 10, 1933.

Mrs. Maud Cuney Hare,
Massachusetts Memorial Hospital,
Surgical Department,
750 Harrison Avenue,
Boston, Massachusetts.

13-13-42

My dear Maud:

I had to rush off to Chicago on a short lecture trip and during my absence a letter came from S. P. Holly telling me of your illness and operation. I sent a night letter immediately and I trust you received it.

I hope this will find you convalescing and getting by dire compulsion the rest and relaxation which you have so long needed. No one knows better than I how difficult a siege you have had but perhaps after all this will be the turning point. I remember in my own case that my hospital experience helped me tremendously in all sorts of ways and has made me more careful and consequently healthier than ever before. I hope that when you are feeling better and have the strength you will write me a word.

I have got to leave New York for Atlanta on the 21st and shall only be back for short intervals until May. I am going to lecture down there and edito THE CRISIS from long distance until Spring, but I shall keep in touch and I hope you will let me hear from you from time to time.

With all my love and best regards

Very Sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

[Maud Cuney Hare
c. January 21, 1933]

13-13-32

Wednesday
At Hospital

Dear Du –

I started to practise L.H. writing and be as beautiful (?) in penmanship as you, but I guess the weak right hand can get this off before you go away on 21st.

So comforted to get message after Bella wrote you. Have your letter today – good of you

to write me —
You would be horrified
to know what I have
gone thro — I can't
speak of it — will
face it all best I
can when stronger —
It seems it just
couldn't have happened
to me. Surgeons
feared complications
but I have not
lost my arm —
They kept repeating
I was a pianist —

13-13-33

3.

Stiches only out today — 14" days, so must not try to write much — just wanted to write you. I am to go home to Mrs. Forbes — Boston (18 Wellington St.) Friday, but will still be in doctor's hands. So glad to leave here — finest surgeon (Thos Fuller) but miserable lack of kind nursing. Never had to go in a ward before, tho.

Write me Some-
time from Atlanta.
I can't see the
future yet - God
sustains me thro.
this agony -
Hope "Crisis" goes
on.
I dreamt of you
when on the border-
land —

As Ever

Mary

January 21, 1933.

13-13-43

Mrs. Maud Cuney Hare,
C/O Massachusetts Memorial Hospital,
750 Harrison Avenue,
Boston, Massachusetts.

My dear Maud:

I was so surprised and pleased to get a letter from you although I had to read it half-way through before I realized that the handwriting was yours. What are you doing with a tumor in your arm?(that does sound funny but you get what I mean) is more than I can understand, but it is splendid that you are already started on the way to recovery.

THE CRISIS is going on very well, much better than I had anticipated. I am leaving today for Atlanta. I shall drop you a line from time to time.

Very sincerely yours,

Samuel Lehit

WEBD/DW

[1933]

13-13-31

Boston
43 Sheridan St.
Jamaica Plain
Telr. 1-

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
New York

My dear Du-

What time during February are you to be in Boston? If you are to have any leisure while here, would you like to see a few friends whom I might get together either at the studio or at my little studio-home in Ipswich. I go there at least once a week. Poor little Nadine has been at death's door - a major operation three days ago. She sent for me and wanted me to tell you that she had received addresses from you some time ago. She was not well and did not reply.

By the way Du, if you have

time to see me when you
come I want to show you
a letter I have just received.
I do not want to send
it to you to read.

Let me hear from you;

Maud Hare

I hope Mrs. DuBois and
Yolande are well.

13-13-34

February 2, 1933.

Mrs. Maud Cuney Hare,
C/O Forbes,
80 Wellington Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.

My dear Maud:

Here I am in my own old stamping ground at Atlanta. I am teaching two classes and a Seminar and carrying on my literary work. I have my offices and my own secretary.

I hop this is going to find you much better and more cheerful. After all, you are getting a rest, aren't you, and that's what you needed. Let me hear from you once-in-a-while.

With best love

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

[Maud Cuney Hare]

Mch. 19 — 1933

13-13-35

My dear Alice —

I thought to try to write a few letters on my Corona as I have not been able to do so with pen, but it seems too great an effort — so — here goes! I am a persistent invalid, for it is now going on 3 months and I still know daily pain and am confined to my room. The doctor says — doing as well as could possibly expect after so serious an operation. Most

of the distress is centered in upper arm, altho the trouble started at least 14 inches in the side away - I sometimes feel, Dick, that my poor little life, - since I have no ambition to live - was scarcely worth saving at cost of what I am going thro -

Do not get the impression that I am not accepting life with courage or that I complain. Rather have I been able to bear it all.

cheerfully and the friends who have been so untiring in their kindness, say that my face shows no sign of suffering -- furthermore, the doctor declares I will be able to play again in time and that the arm will not be permanently stiff - but - that it will be to begin all over again -

Of course you know Romain Rolland - one of the lovely things he has said about music, is inscribed on a wall space in the Synantum

house. I have just read Zweig's "Rolland" and met anew the man who so beautifully found the meaning of life. I wish that I might have done one little thing worth-while to have made the world a happier place for my having passed by.

Do you plan to teach in the summer schools at Atlanta? I do hope the winter has gone pleasantly. I am glad you are there — in touch with youth — the coming generation that ought to

13-13-36

have the benefit of your vision and your wisdom. It seems so terrible to "retire" just at the age when you have the knowledge to impart to those who must follow after you - the personal contact that is so valuable. The young men and women could not have had that had good fortune kept you in your office in New York.

Before my sudden illness, I had thought of asking what you thought of having a music-study club page for young people in The Crisis.

I have a small children's music club in Squantum — all are white. There is so much that could be given to colored children if only it could be brought to them! Of course nothing can be done now —

I read of appointments being made for next year — I must find some way to meet living expenses and I wonder if you can tell me Du, if it is better to advertise (say, in The Crisis) or to write to various schools. I would so much prefer not to leave Boston — Will loses rather

than gains – it would be difficult to up-root him from his native surroundings at just this crisis in his life, when it is hard for him to keep hopeful at the best – and then again it would be almost cruel to leave him helpless without a relative to care for him.

I must do what I can to make him comfortable and yet while he needs me, we also must meet our obligations. – Would "The Crisis" be interested in lecture-recitals on tour next winter for benefit of the

magazine as well as the lecturer. Some time ago, before the world began to reap from the harvest of greed and war, your business manager thought there might be a booking or concert-lecture bureau under management of the magazine. One that could prove mutually advantageous. Everything is sorely changed but there is still the future before us with its possibilities.

I have been writing this a few lines at the time. We go to Squantum as soon as I am able to wait on myself. I do not know what the summer will bring forth. Write me when you can — Maud.

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

March 24, 1933.

Mrs. Maud Cuney Hare,
C/O Forbes,
80 Wellington Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.

13-13-37

My dear Maud:

I have not heard from you in some time but I do hope that you are gradually and effectively getting back your strength. Let me have a word.

I am publishing in the April and May CRISIS your article on "Songs in the Virgin Islands". I have divided it in two parts, and cut it some, but I think I have left in the essentials. I hope you will like it.

I am having a very lovely time down here, although the vagaries of the weather are not exactly what is usually advertised for the South. We do, however, get gorgeous days now and then.

With all good luck

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

April 17, 1933.

13-13-38

Mrs. Maud Cuney Hare,
80 Wellington Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.

My dear Maud:

We are publishing the second and last half of your article on the Virgin Islands in the May CRISIS. I cut it a line but I hope not too much. Your writing looks a little more familiar and I hope by this time you are beginning to feel near normal. I am deeply sympathetic with all that you have gone through and hope I may see you this summer. I am not certain about my summer plans. I may teach here during June and July, but I have not yet decided. As for work for you, I do not know what to say. Things are so mixed up that I simply cannot advise anyone. Hardly myself. I do not think advertising just now will do any good but perhaps it might be some good later. Meantime, I shall certainly keep my eyes open to see if I see anything that might suit you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

160 Hutchins Ave.
Squantum, Mass.
7 of May

13-13-44

My dear Lu —

Thank you for your 'Spring' letter — we have been home, in Squantum, since the first week in May. I have waited to write with hope that I could do so cheerfully.

For a while I did not know just where I was at, for it took a few weeks after the dreaded examination by surgeon for me to recover my courage. He spoke of the possibility of a return of the trouble and of course that depressed me. The physician told me

Saturday that I was doing finely and what I thought might be an indication of more trouble (and the <u>end</u> for me), is the natural pain from, as yet, unhealed muscles and nerves, aggravated by the fact that there is anxiety and care for poor Will.

He is not doing well at all - losing rather than gaining, but gets around pretty well —

I am so happy to be in my little house with my small lot treasured belongings near at hand - and the glorious sun-shine "where'eer you walk". I have been out twice on business, but too much daily pain to force myself more than need be - here at the house. Shall be happy to see you where - ever you can come to Boston — Sincerely Maud.

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

May 19, 1933.

Mrs. Maud Cuney Hare,
C/O Forbes,
18 Wellington Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.

My dear Maud:

I am sending you greetings of the springtime from the South. I drove up to New York last week; spent a couple of days with the family, and then drove back to Washington for a conference and finally back to Atlanta. If Boston had been nearer, I would have certainly come to see you. I shall certainly come to see you this summer. I hope you are improving and being persistently cheerful. That is about all that most of us can do in these times. Regards to Will.

Yours with love,

13-13-45

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

June 23, 1933.

Mrs. Maud Cuney Hare,
160 Huckins Avenue,
Squantum, Massachusetts.

My dear Maud:

I'm glad to hear from you and to hear that you are gradually getting on. I know how much pleasanter it must be down at Squantum. I'm working hard on my book and trying to endure the heat. I shall hope to write you later.

My best regards to all.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

[Maude Cuney Hare]

160 Huckins Avenue
Squantum, Mass.
Sept.12, 1933

Dr.W.E.B.Du Bois,
New York City

My Dear Du-

13-2-47

I take it that you are now at home. We are about the same here and after eight months of pain, I can't say that I am a very cheerful mortal these days; but friends come often and I manage to give them a few pleasant moments in spite of my being discouraged and ill. I am happy that I have been able to finish the revision of my manuscript of Aframerican Music and Musicians. The book, longer than I meant it to be, will be published this Autumn. Do please let me know who wrote the poem -

"Afro-American Fragment"(The Crisis, July, 1930). I want your permission to use it. Please let me know soon, as I am getting all odds and ends ready so as to have no delays in sending the manuscript to Dr.Carter Woodson who returns from Europe by October first. It was well that I sought no place to teach this season, Du. I am unable to return yet to my music, and in too much pain to force through any set duties. That is why I am trying to write a bit now-

I am curious to know what book you are at work on, although I think I know. Dou you drive this way this Autumn? A queer summer but we have some beautiful days here. Of sourse the N.R.A. is a painful "whoopee"- with starving people, we are destroying wheat for fear some of us might use it for bread!

I hope the folks are well. Will is about the same.

Sincerely, Maud.

September 14, 1933.

Mrs. Maud Cuney Hare,
160 Huckins Avenue,
Squantum, Massachusetts.

13-13-40

My dear Maud:

I am glad to hear from you and to know that at least you are no worse off. Certainly the publication of your book will be fine. You may use the fragment from THE CRISIS, of course, giving us credit. I am working on a book on Reconstruction and have been working for over two years and cannot seem to finish it. I am hoping to get it off my hands soon. I had planned to drive up to Boston this summer or fall but have found no time so far.

My best love to you and Will.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

[Harlem Children's Center]

WM. CHURCH OSBORN, PRESIDENT
WILLIAM H. WHEELOCK, VICE-PRESIDENT
EDWIN G. MERRILL, TREASURER
OWEN R. LOVEJOY, SECRETARY
ARTHUR HUCK, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The Children's Aid Society

HARLEM CHILDREN'S CENTER

30 WEST 134TH STREET, NEW YORK
PHONE: TILLINGHAST 5-1488

BOYS' CLUB DIVISION

GEORGE GREGORY, JR., DIRECTOR WILLIAM F. JOHNSON, SUPERVISOR

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CHARLES WILSON

12-37-61

August 16, 1933

Request for financial assistance

Dr. W.E.B.Du Bois
N.A.A.C.P.Offices
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

My Dear Dr. Du Bois;

In our attempt to establish a library for our Boy's Club of The Harlem Children Centre; it is our desire that the boys will find outstanding books written by members of his race. This very fact doubles the inspiration received by reading the book.

We the members of the staff would deem it a signal honor if you would donate a copy of "Souls of Black Folk" and Dark Water" to this very worthwhile venture.

Very gratefully yours

Grant Reynolds
Club Leader

RJT.

401 Reinerman St.,
Houston, Texas,
Sept. 3, 1933.

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois,
Editor, The Crisis
Magazine,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

13-11-40

Dear Sir:

During correspondence with a friend and former professor of mine, Wm. Lee Hansberry (Instructor in Anthropology at Howard University), over certain problems that I am facing, Mr. Hansberry suggested that I write you and state the facts as I have stated them to him and you might possibly be of some aid to me. Thus I am taking the liberty to write you.

I shall here attempt to give you a brief history of myself, in order that I might state my problem more clearly. My early training was received in the Houston Public Schools. My undergraduate work was done at Howard University and my graduate work also was done at Columbia. In selecting a

vocation, I tried to decide upon the thing that seemed to be most needed among our people. It was while taking a course in economics early in my college work that I decided that our people needed a more thorough understanding of economics and business practices. Therefore, I pursued that course to the end at Howard and furthered my studies at Columbia receiving the M S in 1927. Following that I taught the social sciences in one of the smaller southern colleges for a year, after which I was selected by The Business League at Tuskegee to aid in making its study of Negro Business in 1928. Then I returned to this city to help my father, who was at the time operating a small dry goods store. It was my idea to operate the business on a co-operative basis, inviting the entire community to take a part, but for some reason I was not successful, after having spent considerable money, time and energy.

13-11-41

Out of all this I gained that our people need most of all the art of cooperation in all

their activities. I was led to study all phases of our life in an attempt to solve our economic problem. I have corresponded with many people of knowledge in this country in an effort to reach some conclusion as to what contacts I might make to continue this study. As it is, it seems that most of the Negro colleges are in no position to take an anyone at present. The government has seemed to pass the buck. Being in the south, I seem to be able to get no real help from our so called leaders, nor from the so-called intelligent whites. The masses of our people seem contented. Therefore, I am faced by a stone wall and am seeking a way out. I am forced to make many sacrifices and force my family to do so as well.

3-11-42

My dear Dr. Dubois, if my case interests you and you feel that you may be able to help or suggest anything that may be helpful, I am thanking you in advance for whatever you may say or do.

I am,

Respectfully yours,

J. V. Harmon, Jr.

September 26, 1933.

Mr. J. H. Harmon, Jr.,
401 Reinerman Street,
Houston, Texas.

B-11-43

My dear Sir:

I think you will realize that from my ignorance of your personality and of all the circumstances surrounding you, it will be quite impossible for me to give any valuable advice. I simply say that it very seldom happens that a man is so situated that he has no chance to get over a stone wall.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

HARPER & BROTHERS
PUBLISHERS
NEW YORK & LONDON

ESTABLISHED
1817

49 EAST 33D STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y.

November 17, 1933

13-13-46

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We have forwarded to you a copy of Ludwig Lewisohn's CREATIVE AMERICA which was published on November 10th. May we express to you on behalf of Mr. Lewisohn and ourselves appreciation of your very generous cooperation.

Sincerely,

E. F. Saxton

EFS/AF

Eugene F. Saxton

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

13-13-47

December 21, 1933.

Mr. Eugene F. Saxton,
HARPER AND BROTHERS,
49 East 33rd Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Saxton:

I want to acknowledge with appreciation a copy of Ludwig Lewisohn's "Creative America" sent me in November.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

January 6, 1933.

Mr. Abram Harris,
Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Harris:

From bits which I gather from publishers and friends, I take it that you are still alive. Ted Stolberg told me that you had lost your father. I am very sorry indeed. Also, I have heard of your scholarship which is about one-fifth as large as it should be but I presume it is to be regarded as a great concession on the part of scientists.

You have perhaps seen my tentative program for a re-examination of the Negro problem which I published in January and I shall publish a revised one in February. I have been re-reading Marx recently as everyone must these days. I have the three volumes of "Capital" and the small Vanguard book by Max Eastman. I write to ask if you will send me a list of four or five best books which the perfect Marxian must know. Please rush these.

I am coming down Sunday, January 22, on my way to Atlanta. If the spare room is vacant, I should be glad to stop.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

January Seventh
1 9 3 8

13-6-51

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

We will be very glad to have you stay with us when you pass through the city on your way to Atlanta. Let me know how long you plan to be here, so that I can arrange a little gathering. I read your program for re-examining the Negro problem and I want to talk with you about it.

A good Marxian ought to know the intellectual and social background of Marx's works. This I should think is best gotten from any of the standard works on economic doctrine and the history of political thought. I would suggest your brousing through Gide and Rist, History of Economic Doctrines; Halévy, The Growth of Philosophic Radicalism; and, Dunning, Political Thought from Rousseau to Spencer. The following by Marx and Engels should be read: Marx, The Gotha Program; Wage Labor and Capital, and Value Price and Profit (in The Essentials of Marx, Algenon Lee, Vanguard Press); The Critique of Political Economy (if Capital has not been read); and, Engels Feuerbach, The Roots of Socialist Philosophy; Socialism from Utopia to Science, and The Land Marks of Scientific Socialism. After you finish with these I suggest that you look into Marx's Revolution and Counter-Revolution; and, The 18th Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte.

I have just completed what I consider a new interpretation of Marx. If I had an extra copy of the manuscript I would send it along to you. At any rate the reprint which I am enclosing will give you some idea of what is contained in this new interpretation.

Sincerely, Abram L. Harris.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

January 20, 1933

13-13-24

Mr. Abram Harris,
Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

Shall arrive Sunday afternoon about four or five Stop Must leave Monday morning before day Stop No breakfast Stop Please find a safe garage nearby for my car

W. E. B. Du Bois.

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Georgia.

February 2, 1933.

13-13-25

Mr. Abram Harris,
Department of Economics,
Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Harris:

I hve just got hold of my secretary so that I can really answer letters. I want to thank you and Mrs. Harris so much for your kind hospitality. I think I made a good getaway from your house, except that I forgot to set the alarm clock for seven and leave it for you. I hope you did not oversleep.

I spent Sunday night in Durham, Tuesday night at Spartenburg, and arrived here Wednesday.

I have read and re-read with a great deal of interest your article on Marx Feblem and Mitchell. Send me anything else you have on the subject.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

February 24, 1933.

13-27

Mr. Abram Harris,
Department of Economics,
Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Harris:

I sent yesterday the enclosed telegram to the Columbia University Press. I have had no answer. What can you do to help?

With best regards

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

March 9, 1933.

13-13-28

Dr. Abram Harris,
Department of Economics,
Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Harris:

I am again in trouble about your "Black Worker" We wrote to Barnes and Noble but they were all out of the unbound copies, and could only secure us bound copies at $3.50. As I told you, the Columbia University Press has offered it at $3.00, but even that is a pretty big price for our students. I do not suppose that you can do anyt ing further but if you can, hop to it.

I am having an interesting time. My best regards to you and Mrs. Harris.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

March 13, 1933.

3-13-6

Mr. Abram Harris,
Department of Economis,
Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Harris:

What has Calverton published on the Marxian interpretation of American literature? Where can I procure it? I shall thank you for any information.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

March Thirteenth
1 9 3 3

13-13-5

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am afraid that I can not be of any further assistance in helping you to get the "Black Worker" at satisfactory rates. I was sure that Barnes and Noble could supply you. I had just gotten a notice that they had a supply at $1.50. Why don't you have each member of your class make an individual contribution to pay for two copies of the "Black Worker"? These I can get for $7.00. Then request your library to purchase two copies. This will make four. If there is any such thing as a public library in Atlanta, you might persuade them to purchase two more, making six copies in all. I am afraid that this does not solve your problem. At any rate it is about the best solution that comes to me.

I am glad that you are having a good time. I would like very much to be there with you. I am curious to see what the devil you would do with the labor theory of value and the theory of surplus value in connection with Negro labor. If you could raise my fare and $50.00 I might come down to listen to you on this topic and incidentally throw in one or two notions about which I have been thinking during the past three or four years. None of these notions, by the way, have ever been published,—oh, perhaps, in a footnote somewhere—but I am sure they have never been elaborated upon by me or anyone else.

Mrs. Harris joins me in sending you our best greetings.

Sincerely yours,
Abr Harris

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

March 14, 1933.

Mr. Abram Harris,
Department of Economics,
Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Harris:

We are going to have this summer at Amenia, New York, at J. E. Spingarn's beautiful summer home, a conference which we hope to make of great importance. We want to get together some of the younger, independent thinking Negroes of strong, honest character. We have in mind, not men who have just finished school, but rather those who have been out a few years, and yet who are not fixed in their ideas. We want them to discuss in a perfectly frank way and without publicity or limitations, the present situation of the American Negro and just what ought to be done.

The Conference will not be large, perhaps twenty-five or more and will include men and women. It will sit for about three days sometime in August. Board and keep will be free, the only expense being travel.

This Conference is going to be held under the auspices of the N. A. A. C. P. and the Directors have made me Chairman of an Organizing Committee of Three. On the other hand, the N.A.A.C.P. will exercise no control over the Conference and will leave it perfectly free and untrammelled in discussion and conclusions.

First of all, we want to get in touch with proper persons to invite. Will you kindly send me at your very earliest convenience names of persons whom you feel ought to take part;-- persons whom you know or have heard of, either in your ficinity or elsewhere. Send their names and, if possible, present address, so that I can get in correspondence with them right off, as the time for preparation is short.

I shall be under very great obligations if you will make special effort to co-operate with me in this. Please address answers to Atlanta.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

[Abram Harris]

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

March Twentieth
1 9 3 3

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Some years ago you made a very beautiful analysis of the financial manipulations of Marcus Garvey. I would like to get hold of the sources of your data. Were these materials taken from the court records? Please give me any information that you think will help.

13-1-19

While I am writing I guess I might as well give you the names of some of the people who ought to attend the Amenia Conference.

George Schuyler	
Ira Reid	
Sterling Brown	Howard University
E. Franklin Frazier	Fisk University
Henry J. McGuinn	Virginia Union University
Ralph Bunche	Howard University
Matney	Bluefield Inst., W. Va.
Elmer Carter	Opportunity
Rayford Logan	
E. E. Dorsey	Howard University
Arthur H. Fauset	Philadelphia
Mr. and Mrs. Horace R. Cayton	University of Chicago
Miss Dorothy Peterson	(?)
Crystal B. Fauset	(?)

You will note I have not given the names of many women. I really don't know what females should be invited. You are by far the better judge.

Sincerely yours,

Harris

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College
Atlanta, Ga.

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

March 22, 1933.

13-13-7

Mr. Abram Harris,
Department of Economics,
Howard University,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Harris:

Won't you read this through and scribble just a word of criticism on the margins or the backs of the sheets? I would appreciate it.

We have bought ten copies of your "Black Worker" for my class of 14 in Economic History. We got it at $3.00 per copy.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

March 28, 1927.

13-13-8

Mr. Abram Harris,
Department of Economics,
Howard University,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Harris:

With regard to Marcus Garvey, the articles published in THE CRISIS concerning Garvey came in the following numbers:

December, 1920
January, 1921
August, 1924
January, 1923
June, 1927

I'm not just sure about that January, 1923 date. It might have been January, 1925 but I think it's 1925. All of these data were based on official court procedings which I had especially copies, and on the printed reports of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. They are as authentic as are possible under the circumstances.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

May 18, 1933.

13-13-10

Mr. Abram Harris,
Department of Economics,
Howard University,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Harris:

I thought I was surely going to see you in Washington, and as I had to be there three days, I went to my boarding house so as not to be too much of a burdan. I have great sympathy with housekeepers.

Why did I not see you at the Conference ahd why wasn't the Economic Department of Howard represented? I presume there is a long story back of it. At any rate, pardon me for not calling and give my best regards to Mrs. Harris and y urself.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

May Twenty-second
1 9 3 3

13-13-11

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I was a little disappointed that you did not call us when you were in the city as I wanted to talk with you about several matters. One of these was why you have not sent me the precisions I requested on the race problem from the European point of view. All I wanted was a brief summary of the difference in the English and French colonial policy. I have your "African Roots of the War" which is very helpful.

If you did but know it the Economics Department of Howard University was well represented at the Rosenwald Fund's Economic Conference. Dr. E. E. Lewis made a very critical attack on papers read by Warren and Eustler. I am going to have Dr. Lewis send you a draft of his statement. You remember that I told you that he is one of the most competent of the young economic statisticians in the country.

There are one million reasons why I did not attend the conference. I can only go into a few in this letter. I suppose if I had been asked to read a paper I would have done so. But I am glad that I was not asked. My physician has cautioned me against taking on too many outside activities and has ordered me to leave the city June 1. Then again I am rather sick of listening to a re-hash of figures which my stenographer can well take from the census volumes. I know they call this objective science but it is not even elementary statistics. No amount of fighting with the people guilty of such procedure will ever change them. For this reason they should be let alone. Furthermore, at such conferences there is always a lot of talk about facing the facts. What is really meant is that they are trying to dodge facts or at least the logical implication of fact. I am sorry, however, that I did not hear your address. From all reports it was the best thing given at the conference.

Sincerely yours,

Abram L. Harris.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College
Atlanta, Ga.

July 24, 1933.

Dear Dr. Du Bois —

When you invited me to the Amenia Conference, I invited myself to motor there with you from New York. The only advantage to you in taking me along is that I'll pay for half of the gas both ways. I can't help you with the driving.

13-13-12

Perhaps I am wrong in assuming that I am going to drive with you. If I am please let me know. I can assure you that my presence will not disturb that of any other passenger unless it happen to be a mule.

Best wishes.

Always yours,

Harris.

c/o Dean
111 Lincoln St.
Montclair, N.J.

P.S. The doctors sent me here for a much needed rest. At first they claimed I had T.B. That proved a false alarm, after I had undergone considerable anxiety and financial expense.

August 4, 1933

13-13-13

Mr. A. L. Harris
111 Lincoln Street
Montclair, New Jersey

My dear Harris:

The seat in the Bus will be open for your occupance on August 18th. I will let you know the exact hour. Glad to hear that you are resting and sorry to know that you need it, but I am sure you do.

Best regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

WEVD:GAT

W. E. V. DuBois

111 Lincoln Street
Montclair, N. J.
August 24, 1933.

13-13-15

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The enclosed letter is from Thomas Dabney, a graduate of Va. Union University and a former student at Brookwood Labor College. I think the fellowship on which Dabney attended Brookwood was awarded by the N. A. A. C. P. Since leaving Brookwood Dabney has been employed as principal of one of the rural schools in Virginia. This has given him an excellent opportunity to come to grips with agricultural problems. He has also traveled extensively in the southern black belt and has some idea of the problems of that section.

I think Dabney's name should be included in the list of field workers you are suggesting to Mr. Morganthau. Dont you?

Sincerely yours,

Harris

P.S. Isaac that Charlie Foreman and his brother are going to look after the negro's industrial problems under the N.R.A. These are the types of appointments against which I have been objecting. And you know just where the pressure came

[enclosure]

Ellerson, Virginia
Box 127
August 22, 1933

Dear Abe:

13-13-14

I have been following your activities at summer institutes of race relations and recently in New York City at the conference of students and teachers. I read your review of Wilson's book on Forced Labor in the United States which was published in The Nation. I furnished Wilson with some data for his book, but I haven't seen the book as yet.

I presume you and Mrs. Harris are well and have enjoyed the summer vacation as far as vacations go with you. I suspect you work as hard during the summer months as you do at Howard when school is in session.

Hale
Dr. Du Bois

I am seeking employment with some organization engaged in work in the interest of Negro labor under the National Recovery Act. I have just written a letter to the Negro Industrial League there in Washington. I should like for you to see the directors of the league and recommend me for a place in their organization. I shall be glad to work there in Washton or assist with the organization of local leagues in case this is their plan. Since the National Urban League has few locals in the South where the bulk of Negro workers reside, I suppose it would be in order to extend the work of the Negro Industrial League in southern cities. Whatever their plans, however, I shall be glad to be associated with the work. Please do what you can to get favorable consideration for me at the league headquarters.

I have been blacklisted by the Virginia school officials and will probably be unable to secure a position in the state public school system. This action is due to my efforts to secure better salary scales for Virginia Negro teachers and more consideration for our schools from school boards. I might as well enter the labor field where my training can best be utilized in the interest of Negro labor. Do what you can for me and reply at your earliest convenience.

Regards to Mrs. Harris and all your family. Best wishes. Mother was critically ill in January and is still sick. However, she has improved enough to be up every day and to go about the house and yard.

Ever sincerely yours,

Tom Dabney

ABRAM L. HARRIS
1907 FIFTEENTH STREET N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 4, 1933.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Well we are back in the capital of the confederacy; oh, I beg your pardon, I mean capital of the nation. I have gotten into the habit of thinking of New York as the capital of the nation.

It was my intention to call in to see you before I left civilization. In fact I did call Tuesday afternoon a week ago in company with my friend Ben Stolberg but it was 4:30 P.M. and you had gone. I am sorry that we missed you. One of our purposes of coming by was to find out from you what I should do for the NRA upon returning to Washington. Here I have been since last Friday and nothing has developed as far as I know except Mr. Ford's rebuff to the administration.

Another purpose I had in calling to see you was to get those copies of the Atlanta University Studies you promised me. Do I get them, or better, are you going to send them to me or shall I come to New York after them? I understand that you do not have a complete set in New York and that you will piece out the set after you get to Atlanta. I think that's the agreement, isn't it? Now one other thing. As I grow older I fear sentiment is taking hold of me. I'd like you to present me with an autograph photograph of yourself, the most recent likeness. Thank you, doctor. Callie joins me in sending our best love.

Always yours, Harris

91-E1-E1

P.S. I understand that the exhibit of negro art in New York is that one showing unknown & rank failure. Is this among the opinions of Alexander, White and Spingarn (Hotel). It

seems that these gentlemen expected this conference to tell the N.A.A.C.P. what its next move should be. If you have time to stop en route to Atlanta please do so. I am leaving for Chicago and Pittsburgh Sept 9th and will not return until Sept. 22nd. I hope you'll not be coming this way until after this latter date.

Harris

[Abram Harris]

SOUTHWAY HOTEL

6014 SOUTH PARK AVENUE

PHONE NORMAL 6700

CHICAGO

Sept. 14, 1932.

Sir:

Since you are so smart I promise not to look at your old picture with the little "go-tee." I'll let Callie put it in her bed room instead of putting it in my den.

13-13-17

The only way you can appease yourself is to send the Atlanta University Studies to me.

Your reminder re Spingarn was sent here Monday. I wrote Mr. Spingarn shortly after getting back to Washington, but thanks for the reminder.

Best wishes. I hope to be in D.C. by next Monday. Also if you are passing through after that time, wire Callie so we can have a good dinner.

Always,

Harris.

SERVICE — HOSPITALITY — COMFORT

September 26, 1933.

13-13-18

Mr. Abram Harris,
Howard University,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Harris:

I am leaving for Atlanta Sunday and shall not stop over in Washington, going straight to Richmond. I shall be in Atlanta October 4.

Won't you write me and remind me about the Atlanta University Studies? I shall send what I can find here and then will piece it out in Atlanta, but I know that unless you remind me, I shall forget it when I get to Atlanta.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

October 2, 1933.

13-13-19

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

My conscience got the better of me and I just couldn't consign your photograph to the closet. When you visit us again you will find it gazing from my desk. Thanks for this and also for the studies which reached me last week. Don't forget your promise to piece out what you sent me with the remaining copies you hope to get at Atlanta. The numbers I already have are 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18. I am sorry you could not stop over to see us. Callie joins me in sending our best love.

Sincerely yours,

Abram Harris

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Spellman College
Atlanta, Georgia

13-2-46

December 4th, 1933.

Dr. Alonzo Harris,
Howard University,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Dr. Harris:-

I shall reach Washington Friday night and if it is all right with him, Harris, I shall be glad to stay over and visit South Saturday. Meanwhile, please rush up the name and address of the man that helped me on history there. I have his positively well but can't for the life of me think of his name. The old tower fellow who taught at Howard and who is now, I believe, staying in New York.

I have just finished my book on reconstruction, - 1000 typewritten pages and it is going to the press this spring. I shall need help to verify references and thought he could help me. Give him name and address at my expense.

I hope this will find you well.

Very sincerely yours,

WEB/hrm.

December 14, 1933.

13-13-21

Dr. Abram Harris,
Howard University,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Harris:

I reached Atlanta safely and have to thank you and Mrs. Harris for a pleasant visit and an excellent lunch which I greatly enjoyed. I hope you will not forget about the pamphlet or pamphlets which you were going to send me and that you will stick to your resolution to get out a book at the earliest possible date, even though it is not perfect. Frankly and confidentially, perfect books are few and far between.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

December 22, 1933

13-13-22

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

By now you ought to know that we always feel honored to have you stay with us. I don't seem to know what I did with those notes on Marx's letter to Miss Florence Kelly. I am going to look in another place. If I don't find them I will just send the notations along to you anyway.

I am still struggling with that essay. The stuff is as hard as the deuce to get out of my system. I am going to follow your advice about the book, however. Best wishes for a happy vacation.

Always,
Harris

Abram L. Harris

ALH:EEW

[Abram L. Harris]

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

December 26, 1933.

13-1A-113

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

What I think is a bright idea occurred to me early this morning. I am jotting it down here to see what you think of it. But first of all let me say that I am doing the typing and there may be a lot of errors that you will have to excuse.

Now for the idea. When you were here you spoke of certain things that you plan doing at Atlanta. I think you already know my attitude to the whole idea of research and graduate study in Negro Universities. In spite of this attitude I think the plans you have in mind for developing the social sciences are very good. There is just one criticism and that is that the plans should be more comprehensive. By "more comprehensive" I mean that they should include not only Atlanta University, but Fisk and Howard. Why not plan a series of lectures in government, economics, history, natural science, and literature to be given in each of the foregoing colleges in different semesters or quarters? Here is what I mean.

A series of three lectures, for example, could be planned by some one in Economics. These lectures could be given at Atlanta at one time and at Howard and Fisk at another. The same thing could be done in each of the other disciplines. We could have it arranged so that at least two series of lectures could be going on at the same place at the same time and so that lectures would be going on at all three places simultaneously.

I think the lectures should be both technical and popular. The popular side especially of the social sciences should attempt to correlate technical theory and pure science with the practical aspects of the problem of Negro welfare. In Economics it would be very easy to connect up the tendencies in modern economic practice and theory with Negro industrial, financial, and agricultural problems. The same could be done in literature, government and history..This is not as easy in the natural sciences, I admit. Yet I think something can be done. The contribution that natural science can make is ofcourse, first, laying a foundation for discussion of methodology as it applies in the social sciences. Such discussion would and should land us into one of values and the discussion of values would be tied up with the problem of race. We could also have a lecture in natural science devoted to the analysis of the contribution of Negro scientists such as C. H. Turner and to the question of the competition of medicine and pure science for the talented Negro youth.

These technical and popular lectures could wind up in a conference at the end of each year, a conference very much like the old Atlanta University Conferences. This in brief is the idea. What do you think of it? I am not going into any justification of it, not just now. But I do propose it with the hope that you and I can get together on it, present it to Presidents Johnson and Hope and get the thing going next year. The money can be found for it, I am sure. As a means of getting the plans going I suggest that we invite the following persons to a meeting for discussing the idea: E. Franklin Frasier, E. E. Just, Alain Locke, Albert Dunham, Allison Davis, Sterling Brown, Charles Wesley, Valuarez Spratlin, and Charles Johnson(?). I forgot to include the man you have there in history, Logan.

Mrs. Hastie and Ralph Bunche.

It might be that if all of these people, some of whom no doubt will be selected to give lectures, are called to a meeting and formed into a committee for ~~inaugxxinaugra~~ inaugurating the plan we will find ourselves with too unwieldy a body to work successfully. I do not propose, however, that anything be ~~said~~ said to anyone until after you and I have gotten together, drafted a plan and talked it over with Johnson, Hope, and Jones. If you think some other procedure is better let me know.

The time is short and the two of us ought to get together as soon as possible. Let me know. Our love to you.

Always, Harris

Los angeles Calif
1213 Irvington Pl

12-14-21

Sfx OK

My Dear Mr. Du. Bois:-

Being very fond of your books
I have quite a few of them in
first editions.

Would you please write
something in the enclosed cards.
that I may insert them in
your book.

Thanking you in advance
I am
yours Gratefully
B. J. Hart

Request to autograph

APR 23 1933

AUBURN BRANCH
CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA

MAE C. HAWES
DIRECTOR OF ADULT EDUCATION

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

June 20, 1933.

13-24-5

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Spelman College
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear friend Dr. DuBois:

With the thermometer playing around 98.6 degrees, I am sure you are not particular about having long winded visitors, but I am very anxious to talk with you about a personal problem and am writing to ask you to grant me this privilege at some convenient and, perhaps, cool time of the day. I shall be available, at your convenience, any time before July 12.

Thanking you for this consideration, I am

Very truly yours,

Mae C. Hawes

Mae C. Hawes.

MCH-B

Application for appointment

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

June 22, 1933.

Miss Mae C. Hawes,
AUBURN BRANCH,
Carengie Library of Atlanta,
Atlanta, Georgia.

13-24-6

My dear Miss Hawes:

Come over anyafternoon next week between two and four.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Marseille, France
Feb. 15, 1933.

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
Of The N. A. A. C. P.
New York City.

12-37-12

Dear Dr. Dubois:

We beg your consideration of a matter concerning our present condition here, which in truth is not the concern of your office, but we are hopeing you might be able to direct our appeal to some source with good results.

For the conservation of you time please permit us to depart from some formalities and proceed as follows:—

After leaving Morehouse College in '25 We studied drawing and painting

in Boston for nearly 5 years. We came to Europe last year, with money we earned by ordinary labor, for the purpose of further study in the Museums and the hope of doing some original work of our own; for a period of about two years. We arrived at Gibraltar 30th of April, came up through Seville, Madrid and Barcelona, observing at these places the works of Spanish Masters and others. From Barcelona to Marseille; here, we thought would be ~~and~~ an ideal spot to begin work because of its central location between Madrid and Rome;— places where we might go for more study if financial conditions were favorable. Here also, as I'm sure you have observed, are the peoples of the world passing back and forth.

We took a small studio here and began work; we completed two paintings

12-39-14

and were well along with the third when our funds ran low;— after about four months work— due principally to our "newness in the Country, & American nationality;" (everything costs dearly when an American is the employer, and although I am almost as dark as a Senegalese, my identity is immediately discerned).

Before leaving home I had foreseen the possibility of such reverse and planned to meet it in three ways;— 1st by turning my hands to any form of labor available, and by offering for sale works which I had completed, last by calling for financial aid from my sister and sole relative; (a small sum of money and realestate was left to the two of us at the death of our parents a few years ago). As for work, while I was en route here or shortly after my arrival France made a law prohibiting foreign

12-39.15

labor; I have not been able to sell paintings; A letter from my sister informed me of much sickness in the family, a big doctor's bill and her husband working only half-time, thereby money had been consumed and hence, nothing could be forthcoming from that source.

12-39.15a

Such are the happenings that have let me down suddenly in a foreign land with a most miserable outlook.

It is not that I am not willing to suffer, I am used that; already I have slept out doors here for 5 months, oftentimes going without food for several days, - foreigners are not welcome at the soup kitchens and other sources of municipal aid, and least of all, an American. No it is not the suffering; it is the positive denial of the right

to offer my services to ameliorate my own condition. However, I have managed to keep in good health and spirits. But it is easy for one to see what must follow if no chance of escape is offered; — the life of a vagabond and the gradual sinking from bad to worse.

I have called personally on the American Consuls here and at Nice; I have been courteously received, and my case seriously considered, but the government provides no funds for the purpose of sending citizens home from foreign countries is their reply.

With ($65.00) Sixty-five dollar I can purchase passage home, or with a little more than ($5.00) five dollars = about (170 francs) one hundred seventy francs I can get to Paris call upon the American Aid Society and possibly be sent home by them. Indeed, I would consider myself obligated,

12-29-16

upon my arrival, to first of all things reemburse person or organization lending aid at this time.

Thinking that you might know of some source of aid, we have penned this letter to you as our last hope. Whatever service you might render in our behalf we are most grateful for the same.

Very Respectfully yours,

Martin W. Hawkins

c/o American Express

Marseille, France.

P. S. As obscurity will be very helpful to us for a little while longer yet, I trust you will not give publicity to our name.

12-30-17

Referred to
Dr. Du Bois

February 24, 1933.

Mr. Martin W. Hawkins,
% American Express,
Marseille, France.

18-30

My dear Mr. Hawkins:

Dr. Du Bois is out of the city for several months. Your letter is being forwarded to him.

Very sincerely yours,

CRISIS PUBLISHING CO., INC.

lb:

[Hawkins, Martin W.]

May 24, 1933.

Mr. M. W. Hawkins,
c/o American Express,
Marseille, France.

My dear Mr. Hawkins:

Enclosed please find $10.00 cash for check made out to M.W. Hawkins by Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois and endorsed by Dr. Du Bois and by M. W. Hawkins.

We are forwarding your letter to Dr. Du Bois.

Very sincerely yours,

CRISIS PUBLISHING CO., INC.

12-39

lfbs

12-39-18

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

April 5, 1933.

Mr. Martin W. Hawkins,
C/O American Express,
Marseilles, France.

My dear Mr. Hawkins:

Enclosed please find my check for Ten Dollars. This amount has been contributed by President Archer, Mr. Rambeau, Mr. Woodruff, President Hope and myself.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

12-39-19

Thanks!

Many of them. Please say the same to the others. Needless to say I know each one well.

For various regulations of the different consulates here, including the American Consul, - that is as their representatives say - I have been unable to cash the check.

An American Express money order payable here in Marseille or better still a ten dollar note will be readily accepted. I am enclosing check.

Again Thanks.

Gratefully yours,
Martin N. Hawkins
c/o American Express
Marseille, France.

To-
Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois 5/10/33
New York City

Miss Burton.
&
Aside to Dr. Du Bois Stenog.

12-39-20

Many, many, thanks for your aside of some time ago. Sometime later I hope to say more about it.

But for the present, the little matter of the check inclosed, I think might be easily attended to by you in case of his absence - Dr Du Bois. With that in mind I have signed the same.

With kindest regards

M. W. Hawkins

P. S.
I wonder if any one in the office smokes cigarettes.
Lucky Strikes here cost $6.70.
Under conditions that's like $1.00 a pack,
you can't buy them and french tobacco is
no good.

MAY 22 1923

[PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE]

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

BALTIMORE MARYLAND

MASON A. HAWKINS
Principal

CARRINGTON L. DAVIS
Vice-Principal

FREDERICK DOUGLASS HIGH SCHOOL
Calhoun and Baker Streets

March 21, 1933

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Spilman's Hall
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

It is odd; we were just talking about you the night before I received your letter, and were thinking possibly of communicating with you on another matter. I might speak of that, if occasion should arise, at some later date.

13-1-27

I am very glad to hear of another Conference, to be held at Amenia, the beautiful estate of Dr. J. E. Spingarn. I hope that my 'youth' will entitle me to a seat in the Conference inasmuch as you will probably need someone with a few gray hairs to assist you in shaping up the Conference.

You have given me a very difficult assignment, to send names of [redacted] Negroes of strong interest [redacted] may that there are several here in [redacted] L. Jackson, of the Young [redacted]; Mr. Howard Cornish, [redacted] Lawrence J. Roberts, Principal [redacted] and Pierce Streets; [redacted] versity, Mr. Richard Hill, [redacted] ment, and his brother Mr. [redacted] Lincoln University, Lincoln, Pa.; [redacted] Robert E. Weaver, graduate [redacted] University and Mr. Everett Knox, [redacted] College. One of my teachers has given [redacted] Mr. Loren Miller of The Eagle, Los Angeles, California. I am hastening to send these names and will send others.

With reference to the set up of the Conference, may I make this suggestion: might it not be a good thing to have a key man or woman, in all the large cities in different sections of the country, who might as an outgrowth of this conference, arrange a series of conferences, such conferences, preferably, to be held [redacted] Conference. Personally, I have been planning to [redacted] a conference here, inviting [redacted] informally, without any publicity, for the purpose of [redacted]

and frankly discussing local and national situations effecting our people, and that if the members of the first conference seem to agree and the conference seems worth while, it is my notion that the three conferees might each suggest one other person who might be invited to a subsequent conference. In the next meeting, there would be a conference of six, and the performance repeated for subsequent conferences. The names of people to be invited to subsequent conferences would be decided upon by conferees of the preceding meeting.

A notion further is that a steering committee of two, three or five might be selected from the first two or three conference groups and that subsequent conferences should be called, constituted as and when this directive committee saw fit.

13-1-28

Now, it seems to me that paralleling a conference of this character, of the mature people in these various cities, that the directive steering committee might, in a very informal way, set up conferences of the younger people of the community to cover local problems and also to continue the suggestive procedures that may be brought out in your summer conference.

It seems to me that we have here what you and I had hoped that the Boule might take the lead in doing. I think this matter could be done without any propaganda or embarrassment to anybody, and that desirable and much needed information and knowledge of conditions throughout the country may be made available, as well as the means of broadcasting problems and suggestive procedures for their solution.

Sincerely yours,

Mary McLeod Bethune

MAH:MG

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
BALTIMORE MARYLAND

MASON A. HAWKINS
Principal

CARRINGTON L. DAVIS
Vice-Principal

FREDERICK DOUGLASS HIGH SCHOOL
Calhoun and Baker Streets

March 24, 1933

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia

13-1-30

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I am submitting an additional list sent me by Richard H. Hill of Howard University.

Probably, I ought to mention the name of Mr. J. H. B. Evans, 101 S. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Mr. Evans, as you know, is prominent in the Alpha Fraternity and also in the Boule.

Sincerely yours,

Mason A. Hawkins

MAH-MC

[enclosure]

John Bussey
1938 Fillmore Street
Sa. Francisco, Cal.

J. S. Jackson
201 Mission Bld.
Seattle, Wash.

Charles Matthews
739 E. 17th Street
Los Angeles, Cal.

R. E. Turner
3610 S. State Street
Chicago, Illinois

J. W. McGregor
1735 W. 35th Street
Los Angeles, Cal.

William E. Harrison
74 Ruggles Street
Roxbury, Mass.

13-1-5/

James Porter
Howard Manor
651 Girard Street
Washington, D. C.

Neal Herriford
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee, Ala.

Sanders Heading
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

W. Edward Farrison
Bennett College
North Carolina

William Pickens, Jr.,
156 Macon Street
Brooklyn, N. Y.

J. H. Harmon
407 W. Dallas Avenue
Houston, Texas

Waring Cuney
239 Morthampton Street
Boston, Mass.

George Goodman
552 Massachusetts Avenue
Boston, Mass.

Paul B. Miller
4th and College St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Ralph Bunche
Howard Univ.
Washington, D. C.

Harold A. Hastings

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

FREDERICK DOUGLASS SENIOR-JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
'PHONE MADISON 4248

MASON A. HAWKINS, PRINCIPAL

December 2nd, 1933

12-40-21

Dear Dr Du Bois,

I would like to change my field a work next fall and I will appreciate any word that you may say in my behalf. I would prefer to teach education in a college, but could carry one other subject in addition. I would not need a large salary as I will be on pension. I could stay around here, but would much prefer a change.

Sincerely yours,

Hawkins

Dr W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta Ga.

R. Hawkins

(c. 1933)

Mason

FREDERICK DOUGLASS SENIOR-JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Editor of Crisis

Dear Sir:

I want personally to tell you of my research study, "A Seventeen Year Period Survey of the Frederick Douglass High School." This study was made and presented in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the doctorate at the University of Pennsylvania and it will be issued in book form within thirty days. This comprehensive study reduced to two hundred forty pages of data interspersed with tables and graphic charts is especially valuable as comparable material for procedures in any high school.

The progressive reorganization of American Secondary Education in private and public school systems, presented in the introduction, is reflected in the progressive reorganization of the curricula; courses of study and adaptive managerial features in the Douglass High School.

If you would like to have comparable records and material the resultant of an attempt to adapt curricula and courses of study to the needs and abilities of several generations of colored pupils in one high school, you will find abundant evidence in chapters four and five on curriculum and curriculum practices analyzed.

If you would like to have comparable material on pupil accountancy, showing trends in growth in enrollment; regularity and punctuality in attendance; normality of age at grade, and grade progress; causes of elimination or dropping out of school; subject successes and failures; non promotions, promotions, grade placement, and the number of graduates, you will find it here.

You will also find here comparable material in various phases of school administration and management: record forms and method of record keeping; supervision of instruction; special activity programs; teacher personnel, showing selection, qualification and tenure; and the outcomes of the school program expressed in measurable school features.

I hope you will pardon me for addressing you on a matter that would seem to be merely of interest to me. The fact is I have ordered from the printer three hundred copies at a cost to me of three dollars and fifty cents ($3.50) per copy. As you know one hundred fifty copies go to the University, leaving only a few for distribution by the Associated Publishers, by whom this volume is printed.

If, however you desire a copy of this Survey for your school library and will send in your order at once, we can run off additional copies at two dollars ($2.00) per volume.

Please fill out the enclosed order form and mail today, enclosing your check or have it sent C. O. D.

Very truly yours,

Horace Mann Bond

[The Hemostat]

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SURGEON IN CHIEF
FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL
SIXTH AND BRYANT STS. NW.

12-44-65

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

February 20, 1933

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Editor--Crisis
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am enclosing several copies of The Hemostat, the monthly publication of the Student Organization of Freedmen's Nursing School, for your perusal. The Hemostat was created to provide opportunity for the nurses to express themselves in various forms of writing.

On March 15th The Hemostat will be one year old. We are planning a "birthday party" with Sterling Brown as guest speaker. In addition, we are eager to have the anniversary issue unique and inspiring. To do this, I am writing to ask if you will send a greeting of about twenty-five or thirty words for publication in this issue. The material is sent to press on the 10th of the month.

The Crisis is received in our library and I think the nurses will be inspired to have encouraging message from you.

Sincerely yours,
G. Estelle Massey
G. Estelle Massey
Educational Director

GEM/DS

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

February 18, 1933.

13-12-23

Mr. Norris Herndon,
587 University Place, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Norris:

As perhaps you know, I am going to be in Atlanta until about the first of June. I am teaching some classes at Atlanta University.

I should very much like to have a talk with you sometime about life in general. When and where can we meet?

In addition to that, I want to publish a story of your transfer of the barber shop to the employees. I think this is one of the finest things that has happened among colored business men. Can you give me the facts and a photograph of yourself? I am also writing to Mrs. H. V. Wilson, as I understand that she knows something about the case.

I shall be glad to hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

P. O. Box 1139
110 W. 139th St.
New York City,
Feb. 15 - '33.

FEB 20 1933

12-35-63

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Editor - "The Crisis",
Dear Sir:

Will you do me the great kindness to send forward address of Mr. Richard B. Harrison when his present engagement ends.

Desiring to address him upon a matter

of great importance as
soon as possible — for
immediate reply I will be

Gratefully &
Respectfully Yours
Mrs E. M. Stevens

12-35-64

February 28, 1933.

Mrs. E. M. Heron,
P. O. Gneral Delivery,
Denver, Colorado.

My dear Mr. Heron:

If you will mail any matter to Mr. Harrison's home address, 110 West 139th Street, New York City it will be forwarded to him. We are sorry that we do not know his address at this time.

Very sincerely yours,

THE CRISIS PUBLISHING CO., INC.

2210 - 13th Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.
April 3, 1933.

12-41-37

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

my father is to be retired on may 31st and the thought of it have sapped all the life and energy out of him, so much so that it is cause for serious alarm on our part. We all think it best, by far, for him to engage himself in something - anything - for mental employment, after all of these years of active employment. We had hoped that he would get an extension but this rigid economy law made that impossible.

Without any reference whatever to my writing you, I want to drop him a line suggesting that he continue some [illegible] You know the advantages of this better than I can attempt to enumerate. We could enter upon the practice of law together, he has finished the law school at Howard and passed the bar, two years ago.

Since my mother has left us, it will be more than necessary

for him here at home all day long alone, with nothing to do but think and brood. He will be 70 in May, but he is as active mentally and physically as a person of 60 or 65, and enjoys good health. He has always considered and respected any suggestion of yours, as he values your ability, and I thought that some advice or suggestion from you would only supplement what me, his daughters have given him. It isn't the money but the mental occupation, which will tend to prolong life for him.

If cause this is strictly confidential. no one knows that I have written you, so don't answer to me, but let him have some view from you, which will help the situation greatly.

A very prominent citizen of Washington, a great civic promoter and a friend of ours died yesterday — Ferdinand Lee — perhaps you knew him. When leaving at my father said to me, "Well, we

don't live long after retirement.
Mr. Lee was retired just two weeks
ago.

12-41-370

I know that you are well occupied with your numerous duties, but I would appreciate your letting him have some word from you. He told me today that he had had from your relative to an article about to be published. Such things as that will keep his mind employed, and I am hoping that he will write it, since he can do it easily, if he would get his mind off of this retirement.

Hoping you are well, I am

Very sincerely,

Myra MacFarlane.

I am writing this hastily while he is out; so please overlook its appearance.

13-17-26

L. M. HERSHAW
2215 THIRTEENTH STREET N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. March 29, 1933

My dear DuBois;

Owing to illness, I have just got around to answering your letter of the 15th inst.

I think of three young men who probably would meet your specifications:

Jesse S. Heslip, 1150-1-2 Nicholas Bldg, Toledo, Ohio, Lawyer, A.B. Howard; LL.B. Harvard.

Henry L. Johnson, H. 615 "F" st. n.w. Washington, D.C., Lawyer, A.B. Bowdoin, L.L.B. Howard

Rev. Wm Herbert King, 2201 2nd st. n.w. Washington, minister, A.B. Oberlin, B.D. Union Theological Seminary.

I can vouch for all three.

Very sincerely yours,

L. M. Hershaw

12-38-1

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

April 19, 1933.

Mr. L. M. Hershaw,
2215-13th Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Hershaw:

I see by the papers that you are going to get a chance from now on to do a little work on your own account. You have such a splendid vantage ground there in Washington and I hope you will take up some of the thousands and one lines of investigation that are crying for help. I have been working on Reconstruction, as you know for some years, and there are so many lines of investigation connected with it that have never been entered. Why don't you start on some topic? For instance, the so-called corruption in the South after the war, has its counterpart in any number of defalcations and irregularities in the government of Southern states before the war. For instance, Brewster published in his sketches of Southern mystery, 1903, the following list:

"Let us glance at history: For thirty years, from 1830 to 1860, the South was ruled by its own best citizens. And if ever a country was gangrened with fraud and official corruption it was then and there.

"Here are a few names from the many defaulters, and the sums embezzled in that period of "spotless honor":

W. H. Carrol, P.M., Memphis, Tenn.....$4,479
J. Cushing, P. M., Memphis, Tenn.,.....$6,965
C. P. McDaniel, P. M., Clinton, Miss..... 3,115
W. T. Wilson, P. M. Atlanta, Ga..... 6,374
S. Marks, P. M., New Orleans, La.....17,346
W. H. Ker, P. M., New Orleans, La.....39,604
G. N. Garvett, U.S. marshal, La..... 3,334

(Cont. Mr. L. M. Hershaw.)

J. M. Kennedy, U.S. Marshal, La.....	$18,587
A. Miller, U.S. Marshal, Miss.....	$22,937
Jos. Bates, U. S. Marshal, Texas..	9,586
C. M. Godbold, U.S. Marshal, Alabama.....	7,907
James Acklin, U. S. Marshal, Alabama.....	2,320
J. W. Harris, U. S. Marshal, Texas.....	3,080
G. W. Cagle, U. S. Attorney, S. Dist. Miss.....	2,006
George Kellogg, Treasurer Branch Mint, Georgia.....	28,853
G. W. Caldwell, Treasurer Branch Mint, New Orleans, La.	[illegible],980
A. J. Guirot, Treasurer Branch Mint, New Orleans, La.	415,959
J. P. Turner, surveyor, Tennessee.....	10,889
Jas. Dunbar, surveyor, Tennenssee.....	16,633
Thomas Freeman, surveyor, Tennessee.....	24,446
P. T. Cruchfield, Assist. Treas., Arkansas.....	68,060
T. Barrett, collector, New Orleans, La.....	41,376
T. G. Morgan, collector, New Orleans, La.....	212,232

I should like awfully to see these frauds and similar ones run down in the original reports. If you can get hold of any information, kindly let me know.

12-28-21

The lines of thoughts of the colored Reconstruction leaders have never been adequately written. Nor have we the names of all the members of the legislatures, although Work has collected some of these. Then, of course, there is contemporary history, like that of Dr. Dumas, which I hope you are still thinking over. In fact, if you are in need of suggestions in this line to keep you more than busy, command me, although I suspect you have your own plans.

With best regards

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

12-41-43

L. M. HERSHAW
2215 THIRTEENTH STREET N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 26, 1933.

My dear DuBois:

In the course of a general house cleaning which has been going on in my home this week there was found your letter of April 19, unopened. I suppose you have been wondering why it was not been answered. This is the explanation: I am a lone man, and my housekeeper mislaid my mail.

As you doubtless know, my retirement as a Federal officer becomes effective at the end of this month. I have not enjoyed my usual lusty health for the past two months. I plan a period of complete freedom from all cares for the next two months, at the end of which period, I intend to put

on the harness of months again. I shall be very happy then to be of any possible assistance to you.

Sincerely yours.

L. M. Hepburn

12-41-48

L. M. HERSHAW
2215 THIRTEENTH STREET N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 13 1933.

Dear DuBois;

Some months ago you wrote to me mentioning rather vaguely and indefinitely some work in which I might engage now that I am a retired Federal employé. At that time I was unwell, and in need of both mental and physical recuperation. Now I feel quite myself again, and should like to meet you and have a talk about several matters that are of general concern. I am intending to be in New York within the next ten days. Will you be there within that period of time? Please let me know, or you might mention a date that would be convenient for you to see me.

Sincerely yours
L. M. Hershaw

January 6, 1933

Mr. Melville Herskovits
College of Liberal Arts
Northwestern University
Evanston, Ill.

My dear Mr. Herskovits:

I tried to cancel my engagement at Northwestern but was unable to. I am coming but shall hardly have time to lunch with you. I shall get in in the afternoon and leave again that night.

Thank you just the same for the invitation.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/c W. E. B. DuBois

January 6, 1938.

Mr. Melville J. Herskovits,
Northwestern University,
Evanston, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Herskovits:

Thank you for your kind invitation but I had to cancel my Chicago engagement. I was very sorry to do this but in order to help our budget during the depression, I have undertaken a series of lectures at Atlanta University, beginning February 1, and lasting for about three months. This will make a Southern trip impossible.

I shall hope to greet you and Mrs. Herskovits sometime later.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

[1933]

MRS. J. S. HESLIP
513 BELMONT AVENUE
TOLEDO, OHIO

13-17-28

Dear Dr. Du Bois

I have found this the only time in a more than busy week to answer your most intriguing letter. My class at T. U. is taking a short exam. and I have lent my pen. I hope you will accept apologies for both my necessary haste and this pencil. Mr. Heslip and I are leaving at 5 a. m. tomorrow for Pittsburgh and more "speaking" - I will write you more fully on my return, but my one immediate thought is the

presentation of the name Albertus B. Conn, Nicholas Bldg - Toledo - a Washington D.C. boy, nephew of Albertus Brown, Toledo's past most prominent citizen, and himself a graduate of Michigan College and Michigan Law School. He is fine appearing, unusually well read, sober minded, a fine speaker, a student of the problem - young, and could plan for your Conference. Mr. Conn has graduated within the last five years, and is a practising attorney here. I am going to get you the facts about Wm Hasty as soon as possible as another candidate.

Sincerely Constance R. H.

The Crisis Publishing Co., 69 Fifth Ave.
New York, New York

1228 A

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Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

August 14, 1933

Jesse S. Heslip,Esq.
1150 Nicholas Bldg.
Toledo, Chio

NO FINAL ACCEPTANCE OF THE INVITATION TO THE ALENIA CONFERENCE HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM YOU IF YOU INTEND TO COME WILL YOU WIRE ME IMMEDIATELY?

W. E. B. DuBois

1-23

WESTERN UNION GIFT ORDERS ARE APPROPRIATE GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

Handley, Texas
June 7, 1933

Dr. W. E. Du Bois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

JUL 11 1933

13-4-62

My dear Sir:

I am a student at Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas, writing a thesis for my Master of Arts degree. My subject is "The Negro as a Tragic Character in American Drama". It has been a little difficult for me to obtain plays written by Negroes. I have written to Howard University in hopes of securing your play, "The Star of Ethiopia", and a play of William Wells Brown written much earlier (1853) and what I believed to be one of the first American plays by a negro

author. I also have a copy of Alain Locke's Play of Negro Life and a collection by Willis Richardson particularly suitable for use in schools.

Could you give me any information on other collections by Negro author that I might secure immediately and without a great deal of expense? Have you written any other plays that I might get copies of?

I shall appreciate very much any information you can give me on my subject. If you have time and care to give any personal remarks on your plays or any other thing connected with my subject, I could use it very effectively I think.

Yours truly,
(Miss) Thelma Hilburn

13-4-63

July 17, 1933.

Miss Thelma Hilburn,
Handley, Texas.

My dear Miss Hilburn:

Dr. Du Bois is out of the city. We are forwarding your letter to him.

Very sincerely yours,

CRISIS PUBLISHING CO., INC.

lfb/

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

July 19, 1933.

13-41-64

Miss Thelma Hilburn,
Handley, Texas.

My dear Madam:

There are Negro plays published by Randolph Edmonds. I think you can get the price by writing to THE CRISIS office, Book Department. My "Star of Ethiopia" was a pageant and not a play and has never been published. I have had no plays published myself, although I have some in manuscript.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Handley, Texas
Aug. 30, 1933

The Crisis Office, Book Department
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

SEP 5 1933

13-4-31

My dear Sir:

Could you tell me where I could get a copy of Negro plays published by Randolph Edmonds and the price of the book?

Would it be possible for me to obtain manuscript copies of some Negro plays that have not been published, particularly those dealing with tragic characters? I should like very much to read some of Dr. DuBois' plays.

I shall thank you very kindly for any help you can give me. This is to be used in a Master's thesis I am writing.

Yours truly,
(Miss) Thelma Hilburn

September 26, 1933.

13-4-32

Miss Thelma Milburn,
Handley, Texas.

My dear Madam:

You can get information concerning Randolph Edmunds' plays by writing him at Morgan College, Baltimore, Maryland.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

THE CHEYNEY TRAINING SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS
STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE
CHEYNEY, PENNSYLVANIA

March 29, 1933

13-17-27

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Rockefeller Hall,
Spelman College,
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I would suggest at this time the following graduates of this school who seem to me to be the type to take part in your Conference this summer:

Mrs. Marjorie DeVere Tucker,
4066 Powelton Avenue,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Miss Doreen Jolly,
Gay Street School,
West Chester, Pa.

Miss Leona Davis,
James Adams School,
Coatesville, Pa.

Mr. C. Clifford Washington,
4843 Haverford Road,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. James R. Dumpson,
c/o Secretary of the Commonwealth,
Harrisburg, Pa.

All of these would seem to me to qualify for your invitation.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie Pinckney Hill

Leslie Pinckney Hill
President

LPH:FSB

12-40-37

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

May 18, 1933.

Mr. Leslie P. Hill,
Cheyney Training School for Teachers,
Cheyney, Pennsylvania.

My dear Hill:

I am very glad indeed to know that you a e going on with "Jethro" and that crack about Radio City isn't at all bad. Why not get after them and emphasize it?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

12-40-38

Cleveland Ohio, 6/19/33.

Dear Doctor:

Roxy says I have [illegible]
never, and he enthusiastically [illegible]
me this new magnificent theatre
for Cleveland. He suggested a little dinner
he is arranging down at Chagrin with
Mr. Rockefeller, as soon as I am ready,
for final decision. I thought I would
go up to talk with the organ builders
and discuss this going there together.
Anyway this card is a big
job, and the complications are
tremendous. Nevertheless I am wi-
lling to undertake it: Give me your
word on this at once.

Cordially yours.

Samuel Rothafel

Dear Mr. Rothafel: Roxy says I have never, and he enthusiastically urged me this new magnificent theatre for Cleveland. He suggested a little dinner he is arranging down at Chagrin with Mr. Rockefeller, as soon as I am ready, for final decision. I thought I would go up to talk with the organ builders and discuss this going there together. Anyway this card is a big job, and the complications are tremendous. Nevertheless I am willing to undertake it: Give me your word on this at once.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

THE CHEYNEY TRAINING SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS
STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE
CHEYNEY, PENNSYLVANIA

9/15/33.

Dear Dr. DuBois: Leslie Pinckney Hill

12-40-29

Please listen from Miss Graves
work for Pennsylvania. She did very valuable
work for our Pennsylvania State Negro Council when
we were getting up our resolutions on Libraries.
The whole Libraries situation seems looking worse than
ever. Still something might be done.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie Pinckney Hill

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A. D. WELCH

FEB 15 1933

12-35-58

February 13 1933

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Editor
Crisis Magazine
69 - Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Sir :

As a young American Negro deeply interested in the study of problems effecting our own welfare in America; I wish to express my inestimable debt to you for the insight which I have gained from reading many of your contributions on the subject.

You wrote a chapter on "Race Relations in the United States" published in the Annals of the American Academy of Political Science for 1928 in which you stated, in effect, that the danger in the "so-called" problems of race lay more in their effect upon the "integrity of our national thinking" and "the ethics of our national conduct". Among many others, the fact of disfranchisement in the South is particularly illustrative of the truth of the above statement.

I remember having heard you lecture in New York City on the results of disfranchisement during which you used a skewed map with figures to show how the South exercised a voting power several times that of the North or rather the individual voters did. I shall be very pleased to get hold of a map similar to the one you used and the figures upon which it was based. If you are able to give me any help in this regard ; I shall be very grateful.

Very truly yours,
William E Hill
William E Hill

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

February 22, 1933.

12-35-57

Mr. William E. Hill,
Y. M. C. A.,
Broad Street Branch,
287 Broad Street,
Summit, New Jersey.

My dear Sir:

The distorted map of which you speak in your letter of February 13 was published in THE CRISIS, I think in 1924 or 1928, but as I do not have my files here, I cannot tell. They might perhaps find it for you if you went to the New York office. I thank you for your kind words.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

THE YALE SCIENTIFIC MAGAZINE

Yale Station, New Haven, Connecticut

L. A. MORITZ, Business Manager
WILLARD HIRSH II, Publicity Manager

L. G. PHILLIPPS, Chairman

J. M. FULTON, Editor
J. H. LONGLEY, Editor

December 5, 1933

Mr. W.E. Burghardt Du Bois, Editor
The Crisis Magazine
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City.

Dear Mr. Du Bois,

13-11-8

I am endeavoring to gather material for a thesis in a course in Sociology that I am taking in the University this year, and as you are so intimately connected in your life work with the subject I would like to ask your assistance in planning and outlining the paper.

First of all I find great difficulty in getting people of your race who are in an authorative position and who are able to discuss the subject logically to actually discuss the subject with me. It is a rather delicate matter calling for great diplomacy in order to get the proper results, and it is with this in view that I ask your advice.

The subject is, American Society, the negro as a factor in the present and future social life of America. What means can be taken to raise the social status of the negro as a race? The problem of the social recognition of the negro by his white brother. What factors are tending to bring this about, and what barriers must be passed before this can happen. What would you suggest as the best means to bring this about?

In order to supplement what material is found in books, I wish to secure the opinions of not only the negro, but also the white man. It is difficult to gather material on such a subject, as the negro is reluctant to discuss it and the whaite man is not well enough informed to discuss it authoratively. I should like to have your advice as to whom I should write or see in order to get further information on the subject.

I earnestly hope that you can find time to aid me in writing this paper. Any advice or criticism that you can give me will be greatly appreciated. Hoping to hear from you in the near future, I remain

Sincerely yours,
Willard Hirsh II

124 Prospect St.
New Haven, Conn.

Willard Hirsh II

December 15, 1933.

Mr. Willard Hirsh, II.,
THE YALE SCIENTIFIC MAGAZINE,
Yale Station,
New Haven, Connecticut.

0-1-13

My dear Sir:

Your thesis really involves the whole Negro problem and your letter is too vague and general for me to give you any specific answer. I can only refer you to the current copies of THE CRISIS magazine.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Yale Divinity School,
409 Prospect Street,
New Haven, Conn.
Nov. 9, 1933.

Mr. W.E. Burgharat DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. DuBois:

13-2-42

I am a Southerner, reared in South Carolina, and now am taking graduate work at Yale. I am interested in the welfare of the American Negro. I was chariman of the Southern Regional YMCA Council when the first definite step was made toward Negro-White cooperation. This resulted in the Atlanta Conference of last Christmas. It also may be of interest to you that just a few days ago this council in joint session with the King's Mountain Field Council agreed to work for a President's Training School in 1934 to include both white and negro students. Things are being accomplished.

During the next few months I will be working on "The Effect of Capitalism Upon Negro Culture." The information concerning this topic seems to be limited. I know capitalism has had a tremendous effect, but I do not know just where to get such information. Of course, I have some material, but not enough.

I am primarily concerned with education and whether capitalism has had any marked effect upon this aspect of culture. Will you send me whatever information you have concerning this problem?

This is a huge task because the problem as stated should include the effect of capitalism upon culture (residential situation, church, education, athletics, racial integrity, politics, agriculture, business, labor, inventions) from the year 1619 until the present day.

With this in mind, will you advise me concerning the present day effect that capitalism has had on Negro culture - specializing on the educational aspect? In treating this problem it may be necessary to draw in a few other aspects of culture other then educational training (from home through college).

Please advise, send references, and, if suitable, material. Thanking you in advance for your cooperation, I am

Most sincerely,

Charles P. Hogarth

cph/cet

Mass. Memorial Hospital
(Surgical Dept.)
750 Harrison Ave.,
Boston, Mass.
Jan. 10 1933.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Mrs. Maud Cuney
Hare has asked me
to tell you that she
has just undergone
a very serious operation
and is at the above
hospital.

[3]

It is now that she needs all the prayers and loving care of those who call her friend.

Yours truly,

S. B. Holly.

Hospital Tel. Monroe 9200.

I hasten to give her the message because a word of cheer from her friends will be a comfort in lighting the long, dark, weary road through which she must struggle her way back to health.

May I add a word? I said her to-day— and my heart is mighted with sadness and apprehension. Do send her a line at once.

13-13-30

[2]

during this period of
her retirement
I am obliging to
all of her friends to
write to her as often
as they can.

Yours truly,
L. R. Holp.

Jan. 18, '33.

January 23, 1933.

Mrs. S. B. Holly,
Mass. Memorial Hospital,
750 Harrison Avenue,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Mrs. Holly:

Dr. Du Bois will be out of town for several months. Your mail is being forwarded to him.

Very sincerely yours,

13-13

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

5th - April - 1933

Dr. W. E.Burghardt DuBois
Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

13-1-32

In reply to your letter of March 15th, 1933, relative to the conference to be held at the residence of J. E. Spingarn next summer, I wish to submit the names of the following persons who, in my judgement, would seem to meet your requirements.

1 - Mr. Sterling A. Brown, Assistant Professor of English,
Howard University, Washington, D. C.
2464 Sixth Street, NW,Wash.,D. C.

2 - Mr. Ralph J. Bunche, Assistant Professor of Political
Science, Howard University, Washington, D. C.
1947 Vermont Avenue, NW, Washington, D. C.

3 - Miss Marian Cuthbert, Leadership Division, National Y. W. C. A.
140 Bradhurst Avenue, New YorkCity, New York

4 - Dr. Abram L. Harris, Associate Professor of Economics
Howard University, Washington, D. C.
1903 13th Street, NW, Washington, D. C.

5 - Dr. Jane McAllister, Professor of Education, Miner Teachers
College, Washington, D. C.
722 Girard Street, NW, Washington, D. C.

6 - Dr. Charles H. Thompson, Professor of Education, Howard
University, Washington, D. C.
1230 Fairmont Street, NW, Washington, D. C.

DR. W. E. Burghardt, DuBois, #2 5th - April - 1933

7. Mr. F. H. Robb, Lawyer, Organizer, World traveler, Editor.
1708 Federal Street, Phila., Pa. (Mark mail, Please Forward).

I am enclosing a clipping concerning Mr. Robb who is, in my judgement, a unique character, considerably radical in his ideas and extremely energetic and courageous. The others named are well balanced young people, some of whom you may know.

13-1-33

Very truly yours,

D.O.W. Holmes

DOWH:E

D. O. W. Holmes

Kennebunk Beach, Maine
September 23, 1933

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

12-40-28

I enclose herewith a letter from an English friend of mine. Will you note his enquiry about the Lafcadio statement — and can you get the original document into his hands? If you can send it to me, I shall be glad to forward it.

I am at the above address through next week — then at my home address in Brooklyn. — With cordial greetings

Very sincerely yours

Chas Haynes Holmes

[Enclosure]

THE NO MORE WAR MOVEMENT.

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Functional Group Conveners

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12-40-29

5/9/33

Dear Mr Holmes,

The enclosed review will be appearing in the New Leader.

Though the subject may be too remote from American minds to be well understood from this brief account, I thought you might like to have it just to use for some editorial note on the subject. I have a lot of further information in reserve on this subject if you want more.

Yours very sincerely,

Reg A Reynolds

P.T.O.

P.S. "Crisis" publishes in its September number an illuminating statement on Liberia by several radical organisations acting jointly.

Unfortunately the editor admits of "minor verbal changes", which makes it unsafe to quote his version as the view of the organisations which drew it up. If you possibly can get me the original statement from either the A.A.C.P., the Association for the Study of Negro Life & History, the N.L., or Howard University? I'd be very grateful!

R.A.R.

September 26, 1933.

12-40-30

Dr. John Haynes Holmes,
Kennebunk Beach, Maine.

My dear Dr. Holmes:

The minor verbal changes in the article on Liberia in the September CRISIS are of no importance. The article as published gives the words and judgment of all the organizations involved.

We had planned to wait upon the Acting Secretary of State with another paper which had been carefully drawn up, but at the last moment, and a few hours before going, we received documents from Geneva that put a new aspect on the situation. Hurriedly, therefore, this statement was dictated but it had in it a number of typographical errors. It was therefore corrected, although the uncorrected copy was the one read to the Acting Secretary, the corrected copy was the one finally put into his hands.

I shall thank you very much to forward this document to your correspondent.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

THE COMMUNITY CHURCH
OF NEW YORK

MINISTER
JOHN HAYNES HOLMES

STUDY
26 SIDNEY PLACE
BROOKLYN, N.Y.

October 12, 1933.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

You were one of the contributors to "The Golden Book of Tagore," published in India in 1931, in celebration of the seventieth birthday of the great poet.

A similar "Golden Book" is now being prepared under distinguished auspices as a tribute to Mahatma Gandhi. I have accepted the honor and responsibility of gathering tributes to Gandhi from distinguished Americans and forwarding them to Indiafor publication in the "Golden Book."

I am writing to ask if you will send me a fitting contribution - a statement of personal tribute to the Mahatma, some individual literary offering -- anything that may please you best as an expression of your spirit and as an offering to the great Indian leader.

Anticipating your cooperation in this noble undertaking, and awaiting your reply, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

John Haynes Holmes

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
c/o N.A.A.C.P.
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

47-7-185

November 15, 1933.

(Sent Nov. 15 - 1933
Dictated Statement)

Dr. John Haynes Holmes,
THE COMMUNITY CHURCH,
26 Sidney Place,
Brooklyn, New York.

My dear Dr. Holmes:

Enclosed is a statement for the Candy Golden Book. It is not adequate but I am very glad to make some contribution.

Very sincerely yours,

47-7-108

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

Dr John Haynes Holmes
Dec 18, 1933

I know of nothing that has so heartened me during the drear days since the World War than the knowledge that again a prophet has come out of Asia and from among the darker people to set a great moral ideal before the whole world of man. I have found it personally hard in my thinking and doing to keep to the philosophy of peace but surely after the teaching of Jesus Christ and Mahatma Gandhi and with the failure of victory in World War to achieve either peace, freedom or democracy, it is far easier to strain toward peace than ever before.

37-84

THE COMMUNITY CHURCH

OF NEW YORK

MINISTER
JOHN HAYNES HOLMES

STUDY
26 SIDNEY PLACE
BROOKLYN, N.Y.

December 21, 1933.

12-40-31

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thanks for your noble statement in tribute to Gandhi. It comes in plenty of time to be included in the "Golden Book."

With the season's greetings, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

John Haynes Holmes

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Tennessee State College Nashville, Tennessee.

October 27 1933.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
New York, New York.

Dr. Du Bois;

On the tenth of November, Tennessee State College is having a special Negro program. At this time, many leading Negroes will be discussed by those taking a part on the program. I am to discuss your life. For that reason, I am writing you for an accurate biography of your life, for which I shall be most appreciative. This will mean much to me as a student. Also, if you have a small picture of yourself, I would greatly appreciate the same.

13-11-34

Ithank you.

Most respectfully, yours,

Harry W. Hood.

Biography.. [enclosure]

1----------Name.

2----------Birthplace and Date.

3----------Childhood and Training.

4----------Early Manhood.

5----------Accomplishments.

6----------Present Position.

13-11-35

[C. Dec. 26, 1933]

12-40-34

To Meet

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Swain Hope

Mr. and Mrs. John Hope

will be at home

Tuesday evening, the twenty-sixth of December

from six until nine o'clock

Residence *Atlanta University*

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

March 14, 1933.

Mr. John Hope II.,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Mr. Hope:

We are going to have this summer at Amenia, New York, at J. E. Spingarn's beautiful summer home, a conference which we hope to make of great importance. We want to get together some of the younger, independent thinking Negroes of strong, honest character. We have in mind, not men who have just finished school, but rather those who have been out a few years, and yet who are not old enough to become settled in their life work or absolutely fixed in their ideas. We want them to discuss in a perfectly frank way and without publicity or limitations, the present situation of the American Negro and just what ought to be done.

The Conference will not be large, perhaps twenty-five or more and will include men and women. It will sit for about three days sometime in August. Board and keep will be free, the only expense being travel.

This Conference is going to be held under the auspices of the N. A. A. C. P. and the Directors have made me Chairman of an Organizing Committee of Three. On the other hand, the N.A.A.C.P. will exercise no control over the Conference and will leave it perfectly free and untrammelled in discussion and conclusions.

First of all, we want to get in touch with proper persons to invite. Will you kindly send me at your very earliest convenience names of persons whom you feel ought to take part;—persons whom you know or have heard of, either in your vicinity or elsewhere. Send their names and, if possible, present address, so that I can get in correspondence with them right off, as the time for preparation is short.

I shall be under very great obligations if you will make special effort to co-operate with me in this. Please PSOUPS.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Amenia Conference

from John Hope II

Following are names of individuals who, I think, will be valuable members of the Amenia Conference to be held sometime in August, 1933:

W. J. Trent, Jr., Livingstone College, Salisbury, N.C.

M. H. Watson, Oberlin

James Clements, Louisville, Ky.

C. E. Knox, Morgan College, Baltimore, Md.

Alfonso, G. Moron, University of Pittsburg

Theodore Berry, Cincinnati, Ohio

E. A. Jones, Morehouse College, Atlanta

B. R. Brazeal, " " "

Bacote, Atlanta University "

S. M. Nabrit, " " "

C. L. Reynolds, Citizens Trust Co. Atlanta

John Hope II

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

June 23, 1933.

12-40-36

Memorandum to Mrs. Hope:

I saw "So This Is Africa". I do not think that the picture is anything to get excited about or that we ought to give it free advertisement by protesting. There is nothing in the picture that is a libel on the Negro race. The Amazons, "The fiercest tribe in Africa", is manifestly white and even in their case, there is nothing more suggestive than the hoochy-koochy dance. Most of the objectionable parts are in the wisecracks of the white principals.

I think it would be best to ignore the whole matter.

H. A. HUNT, PRINCIPAL
L. R. BYWATERS, TREASURER

The Fort Valley Normal and Industrial School

INCORPORATED

Fort Valley, Georgia

For the Training of Young Colored Men and Women

REFERENCES
RT. REV. D. H. J. MIKELL
627 W. PEACHTREE ST., ATLANTA, GA.
MR. GEO. FOSTER PEABODY
25 BROAD ST., NEW YORK, N. Y

FORT VALLEY, GA.

REFERENCES
MR. A. J. EVANS
FORT VALLEY, GA.
MR. THEODORE J. LEWIS
1500 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

April 6
1933

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia

13-1-86

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am indeed interested in the Conference planned for this summer at Amenia, New York. It is an interesting coincidence that a few of us here at Fort Valley have been projecting some sort of unity of action by the men in Georgia who are of a similar type to those whom you wish to have at this conference.

Doubtlessly most of the names that have occured to me already appear on your list. However, I shall suggest a number though in all cases I am not positive as to the full name. I shall attempt to include some people who are acquainted with the rural situation among Southern Negroes.

I should certainly hope to attend myself; however, of this I am far from certain as my California year as well as the depressing effect of business conditions upon our salaries may curtail traveling this summer.

Mr. Hunt and I expect to be in Atlanta again very soon. We will get in to see you in an effort to arrange a definite time for your visit with us.

Sincerely yours,

F. S. Horne

FSH*RDK
INC. -2

[enclosure]

SUGGESTED LIST OF NAMES FOR CONFERENCE AT AMENIA

—o—

Alva Tabor, State Supervisor of Agricultural Education, Fort Valley, Georgia

Mr. Dent, Superintendent of the Hospital at New Orleans (You can get his name and address from the Morehouse people)

Alphonse Henningburg, Academic Director of Tuskegee Institute

Loren Miller, "California Eagle", Los Angeles, California

Ben Mays (Mrs. Mays teaches with Forrester Washington, Atlanta School of Social Work)

Both Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Thurman

Councill Trenholm, President Alabama State Teachers College, Montgomery

R. O'Hara Lanier, Dean, Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, Tallahassee, Florida

Dr. Winifred Nathan, Atlanta University

Rayford Logan

Dr. Wesley of Howard University

Jesse O. Thomas, Southern Field Secretary, Urban League

Abram Harris of Howard

Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University

Forrester Washington, Director, Atlanta School of Social Work, Atlanta

Vincent Harris, Executive Secretary, Georgia State Teachers and Educational Association, 1706 Wolf Stree, Brunswick, Georgia

T. M. Campbell, Field Agent, Extension Service, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Ira Reid, of New York

W. H. Robinson, Principal, Atlanta University Laboratory High School

Dr. Hutto, Hutto High School, Bainbridge, Georgia

George S. Schuyler, Pittsburgh Courier, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Thomas N. Roberts, Teacher Trainer, Division of Agricultural Education, Georgia State Industrial College, Savannah.

L. S. Molette, Assistant Director, Agricultural Education, Fort Valley, Ga.

Miss Camilla Weems, State Home Demonstration Agent, Georgia State Industrial College, Savannah, Georgia

Prof. V. Edwards, Department, Rural Sociology, Morehouse College, Atlanta

[enclosure]

If I think of any more names that you could use I'll send them to you. It might be a good plan to include a few "young-old" men who would be in harmony with the young "radicals"and at the same time would add enough of the temper of knowledge of conditions and extended practical experience. I am thinking of course of men of the type of H. A. Hunt, Fort Valley; I am certain that it has been his spirit and philosophy that have kept me interested so long in the work we are attempting here. I am certain there are others that you may think of of the same kind. I simply offer this suggestion for your consideration.

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

May 31, 1933.

Mr. Frank Horne,
Fort Valley High and Industrial School,
Fort Valley, Georgia.

12-04-24

My dear Mr. Horne:

I have just written my bread and butter letter to your wife and now I am writing to you for information. To whom can I write in Los Angeles and find out about the number of colored students enrolled in the various institutions of higher learning there? I want the number enrolled in each department, the degrees received in various departments and any distinctions that have happened. I always have difficulty in getting these letters and it has just occurred to me that you might help me.

It is needless to say that I had a good time in Fort Valley.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

May 31, 1933.

Mrs. Frank Horne,
Fort Valley High and Industrial School,
Fort Valley, Georgia.

12-40-25

My dear Mrs. Horne:

I was so sorry not to be here in time to extend a hospitality to you and little Miss Hunt. (Be sure and tell her about that adjective little.)

I got away about half-past seven but it was so beautiful a day that I went to look at Macon which I did not see well coming down on account of the storm and had not visited for thirty years. There I dropped in and had a mint julep with Mrs. Hartley; then I came on to Griffin, where I met a thunderstorm and stopped an hour on account of that and to have lunch, and then to Atlanta, arriving about four o'clock. I had thought that I would be in time to take you to dinner but by the time I had gotten dress it was too late. I'm sorry. The next time, I will do better.

Please thank Mr. Horne and all the friends for their kindness.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

August 23, 1933.

12-40-26

Mrs. Frank Horne,
189 Chauncey Street,
Brooklyn, New York.

My dear Mrs. Horne:

If Mrs. Horne will call Doctor Du Bois at Algonquin 4-3024 any time between 10 and 4, she will learn something distinctly to her advantage. It seems quite impossible to get into living connection with that husband of hers.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

October 11, 1933.

Mr. Frank Horne,
Fort Valley Industrial School,
Fort Valley, Georgia.

My dear Mr. Horne:

Will you kindly send me the exact title of your thesis. I want to refer to it in my bibliography. Hope the work is going well.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

12-04-21

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
ARMSTRONG HIGH SCHOOL
WASHINGTON, D. C.

G. DAVID HOUSTON
PRINCIPAL
ORRA W. SPIVEY
ASSISTANT PRINCIPAL

March 23, 1933

13-1-45

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Rockefellow Hall
Spellman College
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Complying with your request of recent date, I am suggesting the following names for the summer conference:

Mr. H. N. Pope, Y. M. C. A., New York City

Mr. Sterling A. Brown, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Rayford J. Logan, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee

Mrs. Susan Bailey Thurman, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Miss Bellmira Nunes, 1758 "T" Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Miss Emma Gilbert, 179 West 137th Street, New York City
c/o Y. W. C. A.

Miss Frances Male, Dunbar Junior High School, Baltimore, Md.

Mr. Manuel R. Roque, 2628 Center Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

If I can be of any further service to you, please do not hesitate to call upon me.

Very sincerely yours,

G. David Houston

G. DAVID HOUSTON
Principal

GDH-T

12-35-86

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE
PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH
WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM
1924 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
RITTENHOUSE 7110-1

January 18, 1933

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
69 - 5th Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Last commencement at Cheyney when you spoke there, I met you at Dr. Hill's house. I had just then finished school. Now I am doing some volunteer work with the Pennsylvania branch of the W. I. L.

At the moment there's some information that I want very badly. — Is there any agreement among publishers or any rule as to whether the word Negro is to be spelled with

a small or capital letter N? Has the subject ever been discussed? If so, what arguments have been used pro and con? Can anything be done to bring about a uniformity underfalling it?

I am in no way versed in the subject, as you see, as I am depending entirely on the information which you may give me.

Many thanks if you can enlighten me.

Very sincerely yours,

Charline Fay Howard,

Assistant Secretary.

January 20, 1933.

12-35-87

Miss C. F. Howard,
C/O Women's International League,
1924 Chestnut Street,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

My dear Miss Howard:

There has been a long controversy concerning the capitalization of Negro. In the early part of the 19th Century it was universally capitalized. During the slavery fear it lost its capital letter. Since the war, usage has varied, but the best authorities now use the capital; newspapers like The New York Times, The Herald-Tribune; magazines like The Nation, The American Mercury and I think The Atlantic Monthly. The only thing to be done to bring about uniformity is to bombard with letters those periodicals which do not use the capital. The arguments, of course, are always in favor of it.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Emory Smith

January 17, 1933.

12-04-21

The President of Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

The enclosed letter came to us. Evidently your Publicity Director is getting things mixed up.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Enclosure 1.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

January Eighteenth
1 9 3 3

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

12-40-44

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I thank you for returning the letter from Mr. Emory B. Smith, Director of the Department of Publicity here, which was sent to the Crisis in error.

Sincerely yours,

Mordecai W. Johnson
President

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

[Howard Univ.]

March 14, 1933.

President Mordecai Johnson,
Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

My dear President Johnson:

Dr. Du Bois will be out of town for several months. Your letter is being forwarded to him.

Very sincerely yours,

12-40

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

May 3, 1933.

12-40-51

President Mordecai Johnson,
Howard University,
Washington, D.C.

My dear President Johnson:

I understand that Mrs. Carolyn Bond Day may not be at Howard next year. I know the difficulties you are up against but I hope if there is any way of retaining her services, you will do so. Her book on the mulatto is one of the best things every published. She ought to have an opportunity to keep that work up.

I write because she was a former student of mine and I have followed her career with great interest.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

May Eighth
1 9 3 3

1933

12-40-52

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I am grateful to you for your recent letter written in behalf of Mrs. Carolyn Bond Day who is now a member of our faculty in the Department of English. We have very carefully canvassed the whole situation regarding a number of reappointments, among them being Mrs. Day's, and regret that there is nothing which can be done at the present time.

With cordial regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Mordecai W. Johnson

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
The Crisis
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

ROCKEFELLER HALL
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

July 19, 1933.

12-40-55

President Mordecai Johnson,
Howard University,
Washington, D.C.

My dear President Johnson:

I have been trying to get hold of a book or pamphlet by General N. P. Banks on Negro Labor in Louisiana. It was his experiments with the Negroes after Butler left the city. I have not been able to find it either in New York or Atlanta. I am wondering if by any chance it is in the Howard University library? If it is, will you kindly let me know. If I could borrow it, I should be glad to, or otherwise I could come to Washington. I want very much to see it.

I hope you are having a good summer.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

JUL 26 1933

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

July Twenty-first
1 9 3 3

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Mrs. Porter, who is in charge of the Moorland Collection in our University Library, a collection by and about Negroes, has located in The Rebellion Record, Volume 8, Document 73, page 370, a reference which may be the particular work about which you inquire in your letter of July nineteenth. The item is indicated as "Labor in Louisiana. General Banks's Orders" and dated February 3, 1864.

12-40-56

While this article is not a pamphlet, it may be of service to you. If so, and Volume 8 of the Rebellion Record is not available in the library at Atlanta, we shall be glad to send it immediately to the Spelman Library as an inter-library loan, or have the article copied and sent to you, as you prefer.

X From the Library of Congress we find that there is an available pamphlet by N. P. Banks, "Emancipated Labor in Louisiana". The Library of Congress will permit the Spelman Library to borrow this pamphlet.

I hope that this information may prove serviceable to you. If we may cooperate further, please advise me.

With cordial regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Mordecai W. Johnson

V.C.C.C. 1677
Vanderbilt, Miss.
Dec 4, 1933

Dr. W.E.B. Dubois
70 Fifth Ave.
New York N.Y.

Discrimination

My Dear Sir:

Because of the economic chaos into which this country has been plunged for the past few years, I was forced to accept temporary employment in the Civilian Conservation Corps. I am not one of the original members of this unit having been admitted subsequent to its formation.

By conversing with my fellow colored citizens and observation, I am convinced that there has been a systematic effort to discriminate against the negro. Up until recently there acts have been subversive the evident. Lately the company moved from tents into barracks and then the monster determined to reveal himself in his true colors.

At present all the barracks (6 in number) are identical. However one house both white and colored about equal in numbers with more than adequate space for all. The men themselves seem to get along fine. All are friendly and no friction or animosity appearant. But for no reason as far as I can see or that has been explained to me the officials are determined to put in a partition to separate the whites from the black for no other reason than to satisfy a personal whim. This is the initial effort at open discrimination based on color

and I am intrested in exerting my full effort to prevent it if possible since it may be the first of similar acts to follow if no effort is exerted to prevent it. Myself and two other men of the company went to the office and filed a stern protest and I feel confident that that was the only thing that prevented similar acts of discrimination when we moved into our new dining hall which was yesterday. We are supposed to have another meeting to discuss the barrack situation in a day or so. I am not certain of the ultimate results but we at least have them on the defensive. In case the decision is adverse we feel that the fight should be carried to higher authorities since the laws of this state do not sanction acts of discrimination based on color

Because of your experience in fighting such cases I am asking your advice as to the best course to pursue if we should have any difficulty in upholding our right.

Thanking you very kindly for this advice, I am

Yours very Truly

C. A. Howell

3-7-2

12-40-58

September 1, 1933.

Mrs. Christine Howell,
12 Spring Street,
Princeton, New Jersey.

My dear Christine:

I was glad to hear from you and meant to drive out this week but could not. I am going to come out some afternoon next week, about four o'clock. What afternoon would suit best?

I hope the family is well.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Sept 2nd 1933

Dear Edward;-

It is strange and delightful to hear from you again after so long a Time.

Could you make it on Wednesday (6th). You see we have half holiday all the year round. The shop will be closed in the afternoon.

My brother doesn't live here any more. He lives in Newark.

With Wednesday and with love

C. Howell

12-40-59

PHONE 942

DR. E. GAYLORD HOWELL
120 NEW STREET
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

OFFICE HOURS:
9 TO 11 A. M.
3 TO 4 P. M.
6:30 TO 8:30 P. M.

Oct 24th

Dear Edward;-

What must you think of me - And I have wondered a million things about you - I am enclosing the letter which I addressed to you on a Sat. in Sept. the very next day I heard from you.

You see the thing in which I am interested had been incorporated - It was the first meeting day and I had to leave for Trenton for my Lawyer's office - Being late I asked Esther to mail two letters in a book under my desk - She always attends to anything and never fails so I let out late for the meeting - I did. dail. hear from you so just took it for granted that you would come - Well I waited on that Wednesday until 7:30 - Finally I took the eight o'clock bus home.

Several times this month I have started to call you - Frankly, my pride would not let me. I did not know what to think for it was so unlike you to do such a thing - Then just to-day I picked up "Magnificent Obsession", a novel which

12-10-60

I had begun but had not had time to finish - There were the letters! Well to say that I was shocked would be saying nothing -

Esther said she looked in a book - She saw no letters so decided when I went back to my desk after speaking to her, that I decided to mail them myself - Well she has worked for me six years and to-day was the first real misunderstanding we ever had -

I do hope you understand - I am very glad I know your what happened -

Well any way I have invented an iron which I believe ought to revolutionize colored work (hair) generally - It cuts down the time in half and the metal is one that cannot burn hair -

I was successful in obtaining the use of the physical laboratory in Princeton Univ - I had the assistance of Prof Turner and two mechanics - I packed knowledge in so many things - This instrument is really scientifically constructed and works wonders -

There is much about that and other things I want to tell you and ask you - Write when you can -

As ever, Christine

October 31, 1933.

12-40-61

Mrs. Christine Howell,
12 Spring Street,
Princeton, New Jersey.

My dear Christine:

Your letter finds me in Atlanta instead of New York so that you will have to wait until Christmas time for that call. I waited to hear from you after your telephone call and concluded that you were too busy. I meant to come out anyway but got so tied up with my writing and trying to pack up for coming South that I did not get a chance. It was too bad to have missed your letter.

Your invention is interesting. I hope you will make millions out of it. Let me know more about it, and if I can co-operate in any way.

With best love

Langston Hughes

Meschrabpom Film,
Moscow, USSR,
May 17, 1933.

MAY 31 1933

The Crisis,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

12-24-36

Gentlemen:

I appreciate very much your kindness in forwarding to me the mail that has arrive at your office during my year in the Soviet Union. From now on, however, kindly send any letters for me (should there be any) to my publishers, Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.,

730 Fifth Avenue,

New York, N. Y.

as I am leaving Russia atthe end of this month.

Very truly yours,

Langston Hughes

Langston Hughes

[Florence Hunt]

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

May 23, 1933.

Mrs. Henry Hunt,
Fort Valley High and Industrial School,
Fort Valley, Georgia.

13-24-13

My dear Mrs. Hunt:

That husband of yours, Henry Hunt, has intimated several times that he was going to invite me down your way. I have been waiting for the invitation and it has not come. I strongly suspect that he is spoofing me. Therefore, I'm coming anyway.

I'm starting out Saturday morning, May 27, or possibly even Friday afternoon, and I'm coming back Monday. No, I'm not staying for Commencement. Also, you may tell the H—S to go to Horne because they were concerned in all of this. You might mention to the butler that I'm bringing my own coffee. Also, there's a fellow Towns down there with whom I'm not speaking. You might mention this fact to him.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

MRS. H. A. HUNT
FORT VALLEY, GA.

May 24th 1933

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Come at noon, noon or eve Fort Valley lates string is always on the outside.

I delivered your message. She was say what about that invitation to the dance last Friday night - that the huff is with them. I saved my best great room for you.

God! bring the coffee.

Looking for you Friday afternoon. Very sincerely

Florence Hunt

13-24-14

[Florence Hunt]

Fort Valley, Ga.
Oct. 24, 1933.

Dear Dr. Du Bois —

Having been successful with my diet for reducing, I am now trying my luck with my class in our annual "Thanksgiving Rally" which ends here on that day.

I am asking you for a donation for my class which is the fourth grade. We are all trying so hard to make it bigger than ever as it will mean so much to the school & Mr. Hunt. Anything that you feel that you would like to give will be greatly appreciated.

13-24-9

I would appreciate hearing from you as soon as it will be convenient for you to answer.

My husband & Mrs. Hunt join in sending best regards to you and of course it is needless to say that you are always welcome in the "Valley".

Sincerely —
Mrs. H. A. Hunt Jr.

October 31, 1933.

Mrs. H. A. Hunt, Jr.,
Fort Va ley Industrial School,
Fort Valley, Georgia.

My dear Mrs. Hunt:

13-24-18

In time of starvation never ask anybody for "anything that you feel that you would like to give." I feel exactly as though I should like to give $10. less than nothing, but considering the temptation, I am enclosing a very small check. I am hoping to get down to talk with your father this week but I am not sure.

My best regards to him, Mrs. Hunt and family.

Very sincerely yours,

P.S. Ask Ruth of Macon if she is home from Brooklyn yet?

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

May 31, 1933.

13-24-15

Mrs. Henry Hunt,
Fort Valley High and Industrial School,
Fort Valley, Georgia.

My dear Mrs. Hunt:

I arrived home safely in the course of the day with many pleasant memories of my visit. Thank you very much.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

H. A. HUNT, PRINCIPAL

L. R. BYWATERS, TREASURER

The Fort Valley Normal and Industrial School

INCORPORATED

For the Training of
Young Colored Men and Women

Fort Valley, Georgia

REFERENCES

RT. REV. H. J. MIKELL, D. D.,
637 W. PEACHTREE ST., ATLANTA, GA.

MR. GEO. FOSTER PEABODY,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

REFERENCES

MR. A. J. EVANS,
FORT VALLEY, GA.

MR. THEODORE J. LEWIS,
1500 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

June 13,1933

Dr.W.E.B.DuBois,
c/o Atlanta University,
Atlanta,Ga.

13-24-16

Dear Dr.DuBois:

A few days ago I received a pamphlet:"The Librarian Crisis" by Henry Litchfield West. As I read it I thought of you and decided to write and find out if you had seen it and if not I shall be glad to send this pamphlet to you. I am very sure you are in better position to judge its value than I am

Very truly yours,

H. A. Hunt
Principal

HAH-W

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

June 23, 1933.

13-24-17

Mr. H. H. Hunt,
Fort Valley High and Industrial School,
Fort Valley, Georgia.

My dear Mr. Hunt:

I'd like to see that pamphlet "The Liberian Crisis". I have not seen it. I'm thinking of running down to see you this week end or some other, but I'm not yet sure.

My best regards to the gang.

Very sincerely yours,

WKBD/DW

H. A. HUNT, PRINCIPAL

L. R. BYWATERS, TREASURER

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REFERENCES

MR. A. J. EVANS,
FORT VALLEY, GA.

MR. THEODORE J. LEWIS,
1500 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

June 24,1933

Dr.W.E.B.DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta,Ga.

Dear Dr.DuBois:

13-24-18

Your note of the 23rd came this morning and I am sending herewith the pamphlet: "The Liberian Crisis."

We shall be pleased to have you any week-end you find it convenient to come. If you don't believe it just note the warmth with which you are received.

Sincerely yours, H. A. Hunt

P.S. Since writing the above I find some one has borrowed the pamphlet so it will go forward under separate cover when I get it back.

HAH.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D.C.

IN REPLY REFER TO

November 22, 1933.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I wish first to express my appreciation and thanks for your confidence and interest, as shown in naming me as a suitable person for the work which I have recently undertaken. I shall do my best to justify the confidence of my friends by helping Negro farmers to get the advantages offered by the Farm Credit Administration.

13-24-11

With Mr. Morgenthau leaving us to take charge of the Treasury, the promotion of Dr. Myers, one of the Deputy Governors, to Mr. Morgenthau's place, and Mr. Gaston, another of the Deputy Governors, leaving today to assist Mr. Morgenthau at the Treasury, you can easily imagine that the organization here has been in a state of flux since I arrived. Because of these changes, I have had almost no opportunity to confer with the members of the official staff on the program of work or plan of organization for carrying out whatever it is decided I shall attempt.

Much of my time has been given to answering letters of congratulation, applications for work, letters from Congressmen and others recommending persons "unusually" well qualified, making contacts with other Departments, as Extension Department, Smith-Hughes vocational workers and others upon whom I should be able to call for help. I am writing also to the Presidents of the Land-Grant Colleges and Regional and State workers, asking for dates of farm conferences, meetings of extension workers, teachers and others, with the hope of being able to visit such gatherings for the purpose of giving them some information regarding my work and enlisting their interest and cooperation. I am trying also to learn something about any organizations which have been attempting to do work among Negro farmers. I have heard of one with headquarters in Chicago, and I am trying to get in touch with the officials to find out something about their work. I have just learned of a national organization, "Colored Farmers Protective Association," here in Washington. Three of the officials, Messrs. Clark, Penn and Evans, came to my office this morning. Up to this time, owing to "financial difficulties" they have not been able to get started. As far as I can learn, it is their plan to send out representatives

who will appoint solicitors to enroll farmers at $1.50 each. In return for this, it is the plan to have a national organization with headquarters here at Washington to look after the interest of Negro farmers throughout the country, to publish a magazine, and such other service as they may be able to give. I listened to what they had to say with interest. They promised to send me their literature tomorrow.

I want to ask you to please send me any information, statistical or other, especially anything on cooperatives or organizations of any kind designed to help Negro farmers. I am trying to get what would seem to be a reasonable program and plan for carrying it out. Even at the risk of adding a little to your burden, I want to ask that you would please take the time to send me such suggestions as, in your opinion, will be helpful.

13-24-12

Although I am away, I feel sure that the road to Fort Valley is no worse and the welcome there no less cordial. Incidentally, I think they have a few more turkeys.

I was about to forget my good manners by failing to say "Thank you" for the safe and very pleasant trip from Fort Valley to Atlanta. I shall probably be getting "into the South" some time before Christmas, and if so I shall certainly hope to see you.

Sincerely yours,

H. A. Hunt
Assistant to the Governor.

Enclosures

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SURGEON IN CHIEF
FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

UNITED STATES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

SIXTH AND BRYANT STS. NW.

13-1-71

WASHINGTON, D. C. March 31st 1933.

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
Spelman College,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr Du Bois:

Your letter reached me on the twenty-fourth and while it seemed to me that I should have had an answer to you ere this, on the other hand, the Conference Planned by the N.A.A.C.P. impressed me so forcefully in its intent and possibilities that I deemed it more important to take a few days to consider carefully the specifications demanded of its membership and the approximation any one I might name possessed. Twenty-five is a desirable number and yet it imposes inherently care and deliberation in order to eliminate the "lop-sided characters" and to fit in the "independent" as well as the thoughtful.

I venture to propose two names; others I might give but I imagine they are already well known by you. The first one I have in mind is Dr. Walter Garvin, brother of the better known Charles Garvin of Cleveland. Walter is a dentist in Washington a nd a member of the faculty of the Howard Dental College. Shortly after he finished dentistry he was overcome by a physical ailment which necessitated his abandoning his profession and seeking his health. Fortunately he regained it and yet the injunction he faced was care and restraint, the fulfillment of which frequently has been misinterpreted as a matter of indolence and, I guess, as a "border line n'er do well." But you are seeking thought and independence and I can say that he has both and in addition the respect of a large surrrounding group of young folks who are both of and in the University. I believe he would do well by your Conference and I likewise believe that the Conference would do for him what it is likely to do for many of the young men and women who attend - arouse a new self respect and direction of talents which have lain dormant and, in some cases, unrecognized. Garvin's address is 717 Florida Ave. N.W. Washington, D.C.

The other name is that of Dr. Robert S. Jason, Associate Pathologist of the Howard Medical College. My contacts with Dr. Jason have been less personal, extensive and exacting than those with Garvin but I have had sufficient touch to learn to admire his courage and thought and to be convinced that he is of the fabric you seek for Amenia. Furthermore, I believe he is of West Indian birth and I deem this of importance in such a gathering in that its membership should, to my mind, present a cross section of groups of our race which are face to face with the future of the Negro and America. I only hope it is possible for Jason to accept your invitation. His address is Howard Medical College.

Finally accept my thanks for the opportunity of suggesting these names

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SURGEON IN CHIEF
FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL
SIXTH AND BRYANT STS. NW.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

13-1-72

for an enterprise which I condier so momentous and important.

Very truly yours,

B. Price Hurst

[Univ. of Illinois, 1933]

1307 W. Stoughton Street
Urbana, Illinois

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. DuBois:

Last spring there was formed on the campus of the University of Illinois an organization which called itself Cenacle. Its purposes are to foster Negro arts and letters. As representatives of this group our endeavor is to bring this organization to a position of importance in the University life, as well as to bring Negro arts and letters to the larger white group.

12-35-119

Our first effort was a production in May past of two plays of Negro life, "The Dreamy Kid" and "No 'Count Boy." These were staged in the University theatre, under the direction of Professor Swanson who is the director of the University Theatre Guild. This venture was, we believe, the first time Negro students in one of he larger Universities have ever given plays under such circumstances. The success of that effort may be measured by the fact that the theatre, with a capacity of eight hundred, was crowded and so great was the demand that a second performance was necessary. On February 16, 1934 we shall make our second theatrical bow. Leading up to and contemporary with that there is planned an exhibition of representative Negro works. This exhibition is to be held in the main library of the University under the auspices of Cenacle. The exhibited articles are to be under lock and key, with University protection, and will be shown for three weeks during the month of February.

Since you are nationally recognized as a leading Negro artist in the field of writing and since you have always shown a readiness to advance the standard of Negroes we feel that we may call upon you for some contribution to this exhibit. Any articles which you may have at hand, such as manuscripts, special editions or some special pieces, yet unpublished, will be suitable.

On the campus of the University the general attitude toward Negroes seems to be one of mere tolerance. We are sincerely trying to break down this feeling and in exchange gain what we believe to be our rightful recognition. By what means could we be able to do this more effectively than by bringing to their attention the productions of our best minds?

We realize how valuable your material must be to you as a creative artist and we will take every precaution to protect your contribution if you will be kind enough to grant us this wish.

Enclosed you will find a postal card upon which you may inform us of the mailing cost. That amount will be gladly sent to you if it is so desired. You may be sure that the material sent us will be returned to you intact directly after the display is ended.

The members of Cenacle are earnestly hoping that you will aid them in their sincere effort to bring this worthy project to successful termination.

Very sincerely yours,

Beverly F. Green

ST. JAMES PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
St. Nicholas Ave. at 141st Street
New York City

March 17, 1933

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Rockefeller Hall, Spelman College,
Atlanta, Ga.

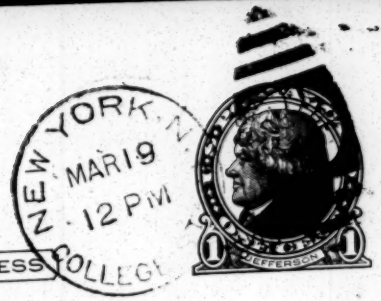
Dear Dr. DuBois:-

13-17-4

This card acknowledges your letter of March 17, and comes to advise you that I shall be glad to cooperate and will send names, as requested, within a very few days. Am off today on a short business trip for one of our churches and will give the matter my attention upon my return.

Cordially yours,

Wm Lloyd Imes



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Rockefeller Hall,
Spelman College,
Atlanta, Ga.

Phone Bradhurst 2-3836

William Lloyd Imes, Minister

The Session of

St. James Presbyterian Church

St. Nicholas Ave., at 141st Street

New York City

March 24, 1933

13-1-46

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

Replying further to your letter as to some young people suitable for the coming conference to be held at Amenia, I suggest:

Professor Howard Thurman,
Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

Attorney and Mrs. Raymond P. Alexander,
1901 Chestnut Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Rev. and Mrs. Chas. R. Winthrop,
1091 Tremont Street,
Boston, Mass.

I hope these suggestions will help.

Cordially yours,

Wm Lloyd Imes

COMMITTEE ON RACE RELATIONS

COOPERATING CHAIRMEN
RUTH VERLENDEN POLEY
FRANK D. WATSON

FIELD SECRETARY
HELEN R. BRYAN

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS
ARCH STREET YEARLY MEETING
RACE STREET YEARLY MEETING

OFFICE ADDRESS
20 SOUTH TWELFTH STREET
PHILADELPHIA

TELEPHONE
RITTENHOUSE 4175

March 11, 1933

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

13-15-122

Slowly we are building the Institute of Race Relations into a reality, although the funds are still not at hand for its creation we are working on with the idea in the confidence that money will be forthcoming. As you will see from the enclosed letter, Dr. Boas is calling a meeting in his office of those interested in the Institute on Saturday, March 25th. We do want by that time to have quite a clear plan as to faculty representation and as to those serving on the advisory council. We cannot say definitely as to the curriculum of the school as yet, but we do wonder if it would be possible for you to consider giving some lectures during the Institute in July. We do want the whole questionof minority groups considered and feel that you are the person to do this for us. The suggestion has been made that the historical background of the Negro should have rather definite consideration. Of course we would want to leave the content of lectures along this line entirely in your hands.

Crystal Bird Fauset and I were in New York Monday and Tuesday and were exceedingly encouraged by the interest manifested by people whom we interviewed regarding the Institute. Edouard Lindemann and Mabel Carney both consented to give some lectures during the school term, and as you know, Franz Boas has suggested Otto Klineberg as the Anthropologist. We are writing to Kimball Young to see if there is any possibility of his being with us in the field of Sociology with Charles Johnson. Bruno Lasker may be able to give some lectures, although at present it is rather indefinite.

We are wanting to send some publicity to the printers regarding the school on Monday, and I amwondering if it would be possible for you to wire us, collect, Monday morning whether you will consider giving us some time this summer if the school becomes a reality.

With my warm regards to you, I am

Yours very sincerely,

Helen R. Bryan

Helen R. Bryan

hrb/hds

COMMITTEE ON RACE RELATIONS

COOPERATING CHAIRMEN
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SOCIETY OF FRIENDS
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PHILADELPHIA

TELEPHONE
RITTENHOUSE 4175

March 11, 1933

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

13-15-123

My dear Dr. DuBois:

So widespread has become the interest in the proposed Institute of Race Relations, that it seems wise to call a meeting of the faculty and the small group of persons who have already expressed their willingness to serve in an advisory capacity, plus several others whose interest and advice we hope to enlist. This meeting will be held on Saturday, March 25th, from 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. Dr. Franz Boas will preside at the meeting which will be held in his office, Schermerhorn Building, Columbia University.

The meeting is called to discuss the syllabus which is being prepared by Charles S. Johnson, who will be present with us, and to consider what further steps must be taken to make the Institute the truly significant educational instrument which it can so readily become in the field of race relations.

There is a growing enthusiasm on the part of eminent educators with regard to the possibilities of the Institute, and as a result of a recent discussion regarding it, Mabel Carney of Teachers College, Columbia University, and Edouard Lindemann of the New York School of Social Work have consented to give a series of lectures in their respective fields.

Enclosed you will find a copy of the preliminary statement of the Institute which is quite incomplete and tentative in several respects, but which we felt was needed at this time as the basis of constructive criticism and further planning.

We cannot express to you how much we desire your presence and your counsel at the meeting, and should appreciate knowing whether it will be possible for you to attend.

Sincerely yours,

Helen R. Bryan

Helen R. Bryan
Crystal Bird Fauset
Crystal Bird Fauset

[Society of Friends]

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

March 13, 1933.

13-15-121

Miss Helen R. Bryan,
Committee on Race Relations,
20 South 12th Street,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

My dear Miss Bryan:

I have your letter of March 11 and I am wiring you today. I shall be glad, of course, to co-operate in any way I can in your school this summer.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

FISK UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

CHARLES S. JOHNSON
DIRECTOR

May 8, 1933

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

13-5-43

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I have been asked by the Committee of Management of the Institute of Race Relations to draw up the outline for the course of study to be followed and arrange the schedule of lectures. Following up the earlier correspondence from Miss Bryan, Secretary of the Institute, may I ask if you would be good enough to indicate if you will be free during the second week of July when, under the present plan for these lectures your own would most appropriately fall.

It was the hope of the Institute that you would present at least three lectures and one or two seminars in the field of history and economics. On the attached sheet I have suggested broadly certain questions which we feel it desirable to have carefully developed under this section. I am merely asking that you have this in mind in selecting the subjects for your lectures. You need not hold yourself rigidly to the suggestion if in your judgment other lines of discussion would be more valuable in this connection. The suggestion is a result of the effort to give balance and continuity to the full course of the Institute.

This is not the full range of questions planned for treatment under the above general heading. Dr. Ulrich Phillips, for example, plans to discuss the purchase, induction and education of slaves, and the slavery question as a race problem. Mr. George Fort Milton, a southern scholar (editor of the Chattanooga News, author of "The Age of Hate", etc.) who has recently uncovered the long sought Lincoln-Douglas letters, is being asked to indicate the field of history to which he will give special stress in his lectures.

To give definiteness to the final outline of the course, may I ask, further, that you provide me with an exact title of your lectures and, if convenient, a brief descriptive note about the content, as an aid to determining the "division of labor" among the lecturers.

Plans for the Institute are moving along most encouragingly.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Charles S. Johnson

csj-p

[Enclosure]

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL FACTORS IN THE STATUS OF THE AMERICAN NEGRO

13-5-44

Cultural factors

(a) civilizations of Africa
(b) the present cultural significance of the African background

Historical factors

(a) the beginning of the slave trade
(b) the development of slavery in the English colonies
(c) white and Negro indenture
(d) economic aspects of slavery
(e) political aspects of slavery
(f) slave labor and the development of American staples
(g) effects of the institution of slavery on the Negroes
(h) effects of the institution of slavery on the whites
(i) Negro prodigies and personalities under the institution
(j) Reconstruction

Economic history of the Negro

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

May 17, 1933.

Mr. Charles S. Johnson,
Fisk University,
Nashville, Tennessee.

13-2-35

My dear Mr. Johnson:

Your letter of May 8 has just reached me on account of my absence in Washington. I regret to say that the only time that I shall be available for the Seminar is the last week in July. I am teaching in summer school here up until July 21st. If you can use me for that last week, I should be very glad to be present and to take up such work as you have left over, which I know anything about. I'm best prepared on:

"The Cultural Factors of African Civilization"
"The Slave Trade"
"The Economic and Political Aspects of Slavery"
"The History of Reconstruction" (of which I am writing a book)
"The General Economic History of the Negro".

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

FISK UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

CHARLES S. JOHNSON
DIRECTOR

May 25, 1933

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

13-6-18

My dear Dr. DuBois:

May I thank you for sending the titles for the five lectures.

It is contemplated that the student body will number not less than 25 nor more than 50 or 60; that the evening audiences will be larger, permitting persons from Philadelphia and the environs to attend; and that the seminars will be restricted to a smaller group of those particularly interested in special phases of the problem. I am not sure how this can be completely controlled since it is quite possible that all of the persons attending the lectures may wish to participate in the seminars.

Regarding the date, we are simply shifting the schedule so that your group of lectures will fall in the last week of July, although they had been first thought of as coming earlier in the series. This adjustment is not without one important compensation. There was some apprehension that in following a too logical series the last week, dealing exclusively with techniques, might prove too dull a note for the winding up of the course. With your lectures coming at this time we are certain at least that the last week will not be dull.

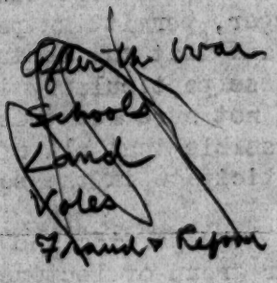
Since I found myself working with the Institute on the arrangement of the lectures, nothing has pleased me more than your interest and willingness to lend your qualities to the success of this venture.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Charles S. Johnson

csj-p



Reconstruction
Schools
Land
Votes
Labor
War

[Copy of Friends Institute on Page 2.]

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

May 31, 1933.

13-2-36

Mr. Charles S. Johnson,
Fisk University,
Nashville, Tennessee.

My dear Mr. Johnson:

I suggest the following sets of five lectures for the summer school. I am giving you a choice in case either should overlapse the lectures of others:

A.

1. African Culture
2. The African Slave Trade
3. The Economics of Slavery
4. Reconstruction
5. Present Economic Conditions

B. The Reconstruction of Democracy in America by the American Negro.

1. The Economics of the Civil War
2. Education
3. Labor and Land
4. Votes
5. The Renewal of Civil War

Please let me know at your earliest convenience which set you would prefer or if you have any rearrangement that you would suggest? Also, I should like to know the exact date and hour, if that is possible, of the lectures. For instance, would they come the 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th, or would they begin the 25th and go to the 29th, and would they be morning, afternoon or evening lectures or combination of all?

I should be glad to hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

FISK UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

CHARLES S. JOHNSON
DIRECTOR

June 2, 1933

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Rockefeller Hall,
Spelman College,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Since Mr. Johnson is out of the city I am acknowledging receipt of your letter of the 31st. This letter will be brought to his attention immediately upon his return to the office.

Very truly yours,

H. M. Pessy

Secretary to Mr. Johnson

hmp-p

COMMITTEE ON RACE RELATIONS

COOPERATING CHAIRMEN
RUTH VERLENDEN POLEY
FRANK D. WATSON

FIELD SECRETARY
HELEN R. BRYAN

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS
ARCH STREET YEARLY MEETING
RACE STREET YEARLY MEETING

OFFICE ADDRESS
20 SOUTH TWELFTH STREET
PHILADELPHIA

TELEPHONE
RITTENHOUSE 4175

June 6, 1933

13-15-125

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Dr. Johnson spent one day at the office with us last week and he has the work for the Institute of Race Relations set up in a most interesting and arresting manner. I note from the schedule and from my conversation with him that you are to be with us at the Institute during the fourth week of July. I cannot say how glad I am that this is the case, and that you are to share with the students your thinking along economic lines. The student enrollment is coming in slowly, but in an interesting way, and I think we are going to have a significant group of persons for the month.

Due to reasons which are all too familiar to you, the Institute is not in the financial position which it might be were economic conditions different. We are having to operate on a narrow margin, and are therefore unable to offer our lecturers fees at all commensurate with their abilities. We have found out from the Pennsylvania Railroad here in Philadelphia that it is possible to procure return trip tickets on a fare and half basis, provided they are bought on a Tuesday or a Saturday. These tickets are good for thirty days. Would you consider a fee of $100 in the light of the circumstances surrounding our Institute a fair one? This of course would have to include your railroad expenses, but your entertainment would be taken care of while you are at the Institute. We are in a difficult position in being limited financially, but we do not for a moment wish to put any one in the position of accepting less than he feels is a fair amount. I shall be very glad to hear from you on this matter at your convenience.

Yours very sincerely,

Helen R. Bryan

Helen R. Bryan

HRB:hds

FISK UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

CHARLES S. JOHNSON
DIRECTOR

June 9, 1933

13-5-46

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Rockefeller Hall,
Spelman College,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

As a group the first five lectures suggested under A seem to come closer to what we originally had in mind. There is not a definite provision in the schedule at present for any discussion of voting. I feel reluctant, however, about suggesting omission of any one of the first group so that it might be substituted. Unless you feel that it would break continuity or cause an omission more serious than voting, I would suggest that it be substituted for the African Slave Trade.

The dates on which your lectures are set are the mornings of the ~~27~~, 25th, 26th and 27th, and the evenings of the 26th. 28th. While all the mornings will be quite full the afternoons will not be extremely strenuous. There will be two hour seminars three afternoons each week.

The Committee had hoped that it would not have to apologize so completely for what it was offering as a fee for lecturers. Miss Bryan has probably written you already about this. The support ~~made~~ for the venture has been drawn from a number of modest sources. It has not had the material support from any of the large Foundations which might place it in better position to carry out its original plans.

On another matter: If by any chance you plan to reach Nashville some hours in advance of your address on Tuesday, I should greatly appreciate your glancing at some of the material on college graduates now beginning to take shape. (Not text but tables). The sample group on which tabulations are based numbers 7100.

Sincerely yours,

Charles S. Johnson

csj-p

Would you care to note which of the lectures you would prefer having listed for the evenings?

[illegible] Society of Friends

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

June 10, 1933.

13-15-124

Miss Helen R. Bryan,
Committee on Race Relations,
20 South 12th Street,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

My dear Miss Bryan:

One Hundred Dollars will be quite sufficient. I hope everything is going well.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

[Society of Friends]

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

June 12, 1933.

13-2-37

Mr. Charles S. Johnson,
Fisk University,
Nashville, Tennessee.

My dear Mr. Johnson:

Answering your letter of June 9, I suggest the following lectures:

June 25, morning.....	African Culture.
June 26, morning.....	The Economics of Slavery.
June 26, evening.....	The Reconstruction of Democracy, 1850-1868.
June 27, morning.....	The Dictatorship of Southern Labor. 1868-1876.
June 28, evening.....	The Present Economic Condition of American Negroes.

I trust this will be satisfactory.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

FISK UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

CHARLES S. JOHNSON
DIRECTOR

June 20, 1933

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

13-2-38

My dear Dr. DuBois:

You will probably want this notation which represents the plan of the final organization of the Institute. I hope that any slight modification in the time which has been made necessary in seeking the widest accommodation of the lecturers will not prove inconvenient. Your lectures are scheduled as follows:

Tuesday morning, July 25th - African Culture

Wednesday morning, July 26th - Economics of Slavery

" evening, " " - The Reconstruction of Democracy (1850 - 1868)

Thursday morning, July 27th - The Dictatorship of Southern Labor (1868 - 1876)

Friday evening, July 28th - The Present Economic Condition of American Negroes

One other matter,- the evening lectures are going to be open to the public and I imagine you would want to select the subject to be presented on that occasion. I think it is also Miss Bryan's intention to announce the titles of the evening lectures. Would you indicate which lectures from the group submitted you would prefer to have announced for the evening lectures. Tentatively I have listed The Reconstruction of Democracy (1850 - 1868) and The Present Economic Condition of American Negroes.

I would greatly appreciate a prompt word from you in care of the Committee on Race Relations, Society of Friends, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, if there are any changes you wish to make in this schedule.

Sincerely yours,

Charles S. Johnson

CSJ:Y

COMMITTEE ON RACE RELATIONS

COOPERATING CHAIRMEN
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FRANK D. WATSON

FIELD SECRETARY
HELEN R. BRYAN

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS
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OFFICE ADDRESS
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PHILADELPHIA

TELEPHONE
RITTENHOUSE 4175

June 22, 1933.

13-15-120

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Economics Department
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

In attempting to build up the library for the Institute, it is impossible to have as wide and varied a list of books as might be desirable if our funds were less limited. We do wish to have the most essential books available for our students. I am therefore writing to ask you to send me by return mail in the enclosed stamped envelope, the names of six books which you deem most important. We will then attempt to arrange to have on hand these books.

As the time is exceedingly short, I will appreciate more than I can say an immediate answer.

Yours very sincerely,

Helen R. Bryan

Helen R. Bryan

HRB:PC
enc.

P.S. The mailing address for the Institute will be :-

The Institute of Race Relations
Swarthmore Faculty Club,
519 Walnut Lane,
Swarthmore, Pa.

[Soc. of Friends] [illegible]

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

June 24, 1933.

Mr. Charles S. Johnson,
C/O Committee on Race Relations,
Society of Friends,
20 South 12th Street,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

My dear Mr. Johnson:

The outline of my lectures in your letter of June 20 is satisfactory to me.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

June 27, 1933.

13-15-119

Miss Helen R. Bryan,
The Committee on Race Relations,
20 South Twelfth Street,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

My dear Miss Bryan:

The following six books ought to be on your shelves in accordance with your letter of June 22:

Du Bois, "The Negro". Home University Library. Henry Holt.

The American Negro. Volume 140 of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Published November, 1928.

Negro Labor in the United States. Charles R. Wesley. Vanguard Press.

Slave-Trading in the Old South. By Frederick Bancroft. By Frederick Bancroft. J. H. Furst Company. Baltimore, 1931.

The Freedmen's Savings Bank. Walter L. Fleming. University of North Carolina Press.

Spero and Harris. "The Black Worker". Columbia University Press.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Society of Friends

FISK UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

CHARLES S. JOHNSON
DIRECTOR

6 Whittier Place
Swarthmore, Pennsylvania
July 3, 1933

13-5-49

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The Institute of Race Relations is now under way and has somewhat exceeded expectation with reference both to number and quality of its personnel. The actual working out of schedule, however, made necessary one or two minor shifts in the original program. It has seemed necessary to reduce the number of evening lectures because of what has actually turned out to be a rather crowded schedule. Would you object if one of your evening lectures originally scheduled for Wednesday, July 26, should be placed among the day lectures on that same date? Your full schedule is preserved intact otherwise and you have the last evening lecture of the Conference, scheduled for July 28. We have, also, asked Dr. Jesse Holmes and Dr. Boas, the other two persons who were originally scheduled for evening lectures, if one of these might be placed in morning periods.

Sincerely,

Charles S. Johnson

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia

CSJ:fmm

FISK UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

CHARLES S. JOHNSON
DIRECTOR

August 12, 1933

13-2-39

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

May I make this personal acknowledgment of the value of your series of lectures at the Institute of Race Relations. The materials dealing with reconstruction and labor were of particular usefulness and reflected the rich maturity of your years of study in the field of History and Economics. I feel that the Institute members have profitted by your presentations and from the personal contact with you, and that an important step has been taken in the direction of the scientific study of the problems involved in race relations in America.

Sincerely yours,

csj:p

Charles S. Johnson

I. RACES AND CULTURE
   A) THE THEORY AND SIGNIFICANCE OF RACE
   B) RACE AS A WORLD PROBLEM
   C) RACIAL GROUPS OF RACIAL MINORITIES
II. THE AMERICAN NEGRO
   A) CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL FACTORS

INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS
(SCHEDULE OF LECTURES)

FIRST WEEK – JULY 3-9, 1933

HOUR	MONDAY JULY 3	TUESDAY JULY 4	WEDNESDAY JULY 5	THURSDAY JULY 6	FRIDAY JULY 7	SATURDAY JULY 8	SUNDAY JULY 9
1ST HOUR (8:15-9:30)	INTRODUCTION AND ORIENTATION	THE SCIENTIFIC PROBLEM OF THE NEGRO: THE AFRICAN BACKGROUND HERSKOVITS		THE SCIENTIFIC PROBLEM OF THE NEGRO: AFRICANISMS IN THE NEW WORLD HERSKOVITS	RELATION OF OTHER RACE SITUATIONS TO AMERICAN NEGROES MILLER	RACIAL COMPOSITION OF THE UNITED STATES YOUNG	
2ND HOUR (9:45-11:00)	RACE AND RACE DIFFERENCES HERSKOVITS	CONTEMPORARY PROBLEMS IN INDIA MILLER	CHINA AND JAPAN MILLER	ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES MILLER	THEORY AND SIGNIFICANCE OF RACE BOAS	ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL ASPECTS OF SLAVERY MITCHELL	
SEMINAR (2:00-3:30)	THE FORCE OF TRADITION IN DETERMINING HUMAN BEHAVIOR AND ITS RELATION TO HUMAN FORM HERSKOVITS	THE HEDGEGROW THEATRE (3:30)	RACE AND THE WORLD'S RELIGION MILLER	RACE AND ECONOMIC POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT MILLER	THE ACCULTURATION OF THE AMERICAN NEGRO HERSKOVITS	EUROPEAN IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES YOUNG	(4:00) R. H. LEAVELL
EVENING LECTURE (8:15)		POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF RACE CONSCIOUSNESS MILLER	THE SCIENTIFIC PROBLEM OF THE NEGRO: NEGRO PEOPLES OF THE NEW WORLD HERSKOVITS	THEORY AND SIGNIFICANCE OF RACE BOAS		DAHOMEAN CULTURE (WITH MOTION PICTURES) HERSKOVITS	

II. THE AMERICAN NEGRO
A) CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL FACTORS (CONTINUED)
B) BIOLOGICAL FACTORS
TESTS, TEMPERAMENT, SENSE FACULTIES
ANATOMICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES
RACE CROSSING
SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF BIOLOGICAL QUESTIONS

INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS
(SCHEDULE OF LECTURES)

SECOND WEEK – JULY 10–16, 1933

HOUR	MONDAY JULY 10	TUESDAY JULY 11	WEDNESDAY JULY 12	THURSDAY JULY 13	FRIDAY JULY 14	SATURDAY JULY 15	SUNDAY JULY 16
1ST HOUR (8:15–9:30)	NEGRO ADJUSTMENTS UNDER THE COERCION OF SLAVERY PHILLIPS	RACIAL INTERMIXTURE IN AMERICA REUTER	PATTERNS OF RACIAL ACCOMMODATION REUTER	MARGINAL STATUS AND PERSONALITY OF MIXED BLOODS REUTER	EQUALITY AND VOCATION HOLMES	THE SLAVE TRADE TRADE STAPLES, POLICY, SECESSION BROADUS MITCHELL	
2ND HOUR (9:45–11:00)	SOME PERSISTENT CONFLICTS IN AMERICAN LIFE LINDEMAN	THE SLAVERY QUESTION AS A RACE PROBLEM PHILLIPS	THE SLAVE SYSTEMS (WITH EMPHASIS ON THE TWO SYSTEMS: THE MANORIAL AND THE COMMERCIAL) MILTON	ADJUSTMENTS IN LAW, IN SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS AND IN PUBLIC OPINION DURING RECONSTRUCTION MILTON	EQUALITY AND DISTRIBUTION HOLMES	THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE NEGRO IN THE UNITED STATES YOUNG	
SEMINAR (2:00–3:30)	CONFERENCE METHOD AND SOCIAL CONFLICT LINDEMAN	PATTERNS OF RACIAL INTERMARRIAGE REUTER	ROUND-TABLE DISCUSSION OF THEMES PRESENTED IN FIRST TWO LECTURES PHILLIPS	AN AMERICAN NEGRO TYPE REUTER	THE CONFLICT BETWEEN EMOTION & INTELLIGENCE FOR CONTROL OF OUR NATIONAL LIFE WITH THE NEGRO AS A BATTLEGROUND OF THE OPPOSING ATTITUDES OF NORTH AND SOUTH MILTON	POST-WAR DEVELOPMENTS IN THE SOUTH AFFECTING THE NEGRO MITCHELL	(4:00) PENDLE HILL
EVENING LECTURE (8:15)			THE TWO SLAVERIES: CONFLICT BETWEEN THE MANOR AND THE AUCTION BLOCK MILTON	WE AND OUR WORLD HOLMES	THE CONSEQUENCES OF RACE CROSSINGS REUTER		

13-35

II. THE AMERICAN NEGRO (CONTINUED) 3.
C) SOCIAL FACTORS

III. RACE RELATIONS
A) SITUATIONS AND PROBLEMS

INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS
(SCHEDULE OF LECTURES)

THIRD WEEK – JULY 17-23, 1933

HOUR	MONDAY JULY 17	TUESDAY JULY 18	WEDNESDAY JULY 19	THURSDAY JULY 20	FRIDAY JULY 21	SATURDAY JULY 22	SUNDAY JULY 23
1ST HOUR (8:15-9:30)	URBANIZATION OF THE NEGRO POPULATION FRAZIER	PHILOSOPHIC REFLECTIONS CONCERNING CONFLICT AND INTEGRATION LINDEMAN	BASES OF RACIAL ANTAGONISMS C S JOHNSON	RELIGION AND THE MORES HAYNES	SOCIAL ECONOMICS	THEORY, POLICIES AND PRACTICES OF DUAL EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES AND ELSEWHERE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD CARNEY	
2ND HOUR (9:45-11:00)	ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE NEGRO C S JOHNSON	THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NEGRO FAMILY FRAZIER	INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS T ARNOLD HILL	ACHIEVEMENT TRAITS OF THE AMERICAN NEGRO J W JOHNSON	THE SIGNIFICANCE OF GROUPS AND REGIONS IN SOCIAL EVOLUTION PRESENTED IN THE SETTING OF THE FOLK-REGIONAL SOCIETY ODUM	FOLK WAYS AND STATE WAYS ODUM	
SEMINAR (2:00-3:30)			THE DISORGANIZATION OF THE NEGRO FAMILY FRAZIER	RELIGION AND THE MORES HAYNES	STATUS, PROBLEMS AND TRENDS IN THE EDUCATION OF NEGROES IN THE UNITED STATES CARNEY	RACIAL ATTITUDES RACHEL DU BOIS	(4:00) MITCHELL
EVENING LECTURE (8:15)		THE NATURE OF CULTURE CONFLICT FRAZIER		RACE RELATIONS AND SOCIAL TRENDS (THE IMPORTANCE OF THE TECHNIQUE OF RACE RELATIONS IN PLANNING THE "NEW DEAL") ODUM	THE NEGRO IN AMERICAN LITERATURE J W JOHNSON	LEGITIMATE AND FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES AND PURPOSES IN THE EDUCATION OF NEGROES IN AMERICAN LIFE CARNEY	CREATIVE GENIUS OF THE NEGRO J W JOHNSON

13-5

Institute of Race Relations

III. RACE RELATIONS
A) SITUATIONS AND PROBLEMS (CONTINUED)

B) TECHNIQUES

INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS
(SCHEDULE OF LECTURES)

FOURTH WEEK – JULY 24-30, 1933

HOUR	MONDAY JULY 24	TUESDAY JULY 25	WEDNESDAY JULY 26	THURSDAY JULY 27	FRIDAY JULY 28	SATURDAY JULY 29	SUNDAY JULY 30
IST HOUR (8:15–9:30)	TECHNIQUES AND METHODS IN RACE RELATIONS E K JONES	AFRICAN CULTURE W E B DU BOIS	THE RECONSTRUCTION OF DEMOCRACY (1850–1868) DU BOIS	C S JOHNSON	ADAPTATION OF TECHNIQUES AND METHODS IN RACE RELATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA MAX YERGAN	REGIONAL PATTERNS AND BACKGROUNDS IN RACIAL CONTACT AND RELATIONS BROADUS MITCHELL	
2ND HOUR (9:45–11:00)	THE ROLE OF TRADITION W W ALEXANDER	EFFECTIVE TECHNIQUES OF RACE RELATIONS WALTER WHITE	ADAPTATION OF TECHNIQUES TO SECTIONAL AND REGIONAL MORES ALEXANDER	THE DICTATORSHIP OF SOUTHERN LABOR (1868–1876) W E B DU BOIS	TECHNIQUES AND METHODS IN RACE RELATIONS TOBIAS	 YOUNG	
S E M I N A R (2:00–3:30)		ECONOMICS OF SLAVERY W E B DU BOIS	NON-EFFECTIVE TECHNIQUES OF RACE RELATIONS WHITE	TECHNIQUES AND METHODS OF RACE RELATIONS CUTHBERT			(4:00) MITCHELL
EVENING LECTURE (8:15)		NON-SLAVE HOLDING WHITES AS A FACTOR IN THE SOUTHERN RACIAL SITUATION ALEXANDER		YERGAN	THE PRESENT ECONOMIC CONDITION OF AMERICAN NEGROES DU BOIS		

13-5

[Institute]

Institute of Social and Religious Research
30 Rockefeller Plaza
~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ New York City
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

Telephone Mohawk 4-8185
Cable Address "Insorel"

John R. Mott, PRESIDENT
Trevor Arnett, TREASURER
James L. Barton
Kenyon L. Butterfield
Paul Monroe
Francis J. McConnell
Ernest H. Wilkins
Charles W. Gilkey

Galen M. Fisher, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Trevor Bowen, CONTROLLER
Stanley Went, EDITORIAL SECRETARY
C. Luther Fry, BUREAU OF STANDARDS

September 15, 1933

13-2-30

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, Editor,
The "Crisis",
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois:

We are studying Race Relations (Negro-White) in religious organizations, and it would be a great help if we could have the benefit of your views on various aspects of the situation as it appears to you. Our materials, for the time being, center principally around the following topics:

A condensed historical approach
The situation in the church
Negro education, secular and theological
Hospitalization and medical training for Negroes.

We have not planned to go into economic conditions as such, though they will necessarily be reflected at various points.

If you are able to give any time to telling me about these things I would like to wait upon you at your convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Trevor Bowen

Trevor Bowen.

September 19, 1933.

3-2-31

Mr. Trevor Bowen,
Institute of Social and Religious Research,
30 Rockefeller Plaza,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Sir:

Just now I am finishing a volume for the press and have not a moment to spare. On and after October 4, I shall be at Atlanta University, and should be very glad to give you any information or co-operation that I can.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

John R. Mott
PRESIDENT
Trevor Arnett
TREASURER
James L. Barton
Kenyon L. Butterfield
Paul Monroe
Francis J. McConnell
Ernest H. Wilkins
Charles W. Gilkey

Institute of Social and Religious Research
30 Rockefeller Plaza
[redacted], New York City

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Galen M. Fisher
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Trevor Bowen
CONTROLLER
Stanley Went
EDITORIAL SECRETARY
C. Luther Fry
BUREAU OF STANDARDS

September 21, 1933

13-2-32

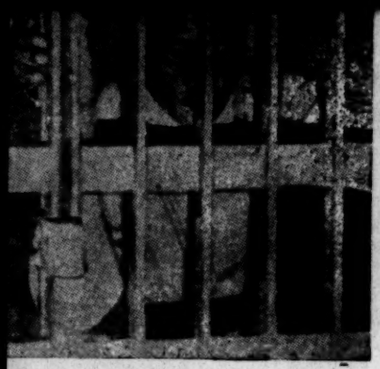
Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you very much for your letter dated September 19th. It is my bad luck to come along when you are working against time. Unfortunately I was in Atlanta with Dr. Fry of our organization, in the spring, and purposely delayed trying to see you until I could find my way around a little in the subject of our study: however, if any matters come up that can be so handled I shall be glad of the opportunity to write you at Atlanta.

Sincerely yours,

Trevor Bowen.



ABOVE: HEYWOOD PATTERSON, SENTENCED TO DIE JUNE 16TH. BELOW: THE OTHER EIGHT INNOCENT BOYS AWAITING TRIAL.

SCOTTSBORO NEW TRIAL EMERGENCY FUND

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

NATIONAL OFFICE: 80 EAST 11TH ST., ROOM 430, NEW YORK CITY

TELEPHONE STUYVESANT 9-4552-4553-4554

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, NATIONAL SECRETARY FRANK SPECTOR, ASSISTANT SECRETARY CARL HACKER, ORGANIZER

April 25, 1933

Dear Friend:

"I sentence you to die in the electric chair June 16th and may God have mercy on your soul", said Judge Horton, to seventeen year old Heywood Patterson, first of the nine innocent Negro Scottsboro boys to be retried in Decatur, Alabama.

By now you have all heard of me getting the chair again". Heywood writes from his prison cell, "I want you all to do something quick. You know I was really framed up this time just as the first time".

George W. Chamlee, Scottsboro defense counsel and noted Southern Attorney said "This verdict would not hold in any Supreme Court in the United States."

The struggle for the release of the Scottsboro Boys is now inextricably bound up with the struggle for the elementary human rights of thirteen millions of Negroes in America...rights to vote, to serve upon juries, to fair trials... rights supposedly guaranteed all citizens. It is part of the larger struggle for human rights by the oppressed strata of the American people as a whole.

The trial in Decatur reflected this struggle. Many Negroes came to testify that they were fully qualified, by their education and reputation in their communities as useful citizens, to act as jurors, but that they were never called. Ruby Bates came, threatened by lynch gangs, to give testimony of the boys' innocence; to say "Those boys never touched me or Victoria". Lester Carter, white boy who was on the train on March 25, 1931, came to give his testimony..."It's like getting well from being dead", he said afterwards. These Negro and white witnesses who faced lynch gangs when they came into Decatur, will go down in history the heroes of Scottsboro.

Today the defense must carry on this struggle. Preparation of the appeal from the lynch verdict goes forward without a moment's delay! The record of the trial will cost above $5,000. The defense of the other boys needs preparation, writs of habeus corpus must be prepared for Roy Wright and Eugene Williams, juveniles.

We call on you to help this struggle for nine lives. Please send whatever money you can, quickly; then won't you please sell the enclosed stamps among your friends and rush proceeds.

Help save nine innocent Negro Scottsboro Boys!

Sincerely,

William L. Patterson

National Secretary

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

MRS. JANIE PATTERSON, MOTHER OF HEYWOOD

INTERNATIONAL NEGRO YOUTH MOVEMENT

3763 SOUTH WABASH AVENUE
TELEPHONE: BOULEVARD 9540
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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MISS ELOISE WILLIAMS
EUGENE S. MYERS

March 6, 1933

MAR 8 1933

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City, New York

12-37-02

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The International Negro Youth Movement is calling an International Negro Youth Conference to convene in Chicago, June 20, to 24, 1933.

The purpose of the conference is to create race consciousness among Negro Youth of the world, to study conditions as we fact them today, and to make plans for action.

We should be most appreciative were you to send us the addresses of persons and groups that might be interested in such a conference. We are anxious to make contacts in the West Indies, Africa, South America, Europe, and Canada as well as in our own country.

Any assistance that you might give us will be greatly appreciated.

Yours sincerely,
John M. Gray
John M. Gray

INTERNATIONAL NEGRO YOUTH MOVEMENT

3763 SOUTH WABASH AVENUE
TELEPHONE: BOULEVARD 9540
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

CHICAGO CHAPTER

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JOHN M. GRAY
ROOSEVELT A. BAKER
ANDREW PASCHAL
MISS ELOISE WILLIAMS
EUGENE S. MYERS

MAR 13 1933

March 8, 1933

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
The Crisis
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The International Negro Youth Movement is calling an International Negro Youth Conference to convene in Chicago, June 20, to 23, 1933.

The purpose of the conference is to study conditions as the Negro youth of the world face them today, and to develop race consciousness among us. As a result of such a conference we are hoping that plans may be developed for the establishment of a permanent organization through which Negro youth may take an active part in the uplift of the race.

We should appreciate the use of your name as one who endorses this conference. Although we intend to be persistent in our struggles for the advancement of the Negro race, we shall at all times safeguard the names of those who have given us their endorsement.

Any suggestions that you might offer will be greatly appreciated.

Yours for Negro Youth,

John M. Gray

John M. Gray,
President

12-37-01

March 13, 1933.

Mr. John H. Gray,
International Negro
Youth Movement,
3763 South Wabash Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Gray:

Dr. Du Bois will be out of town for several months. We are forwarding your letter to him.

Very sincerely yours,

12-37

lb:

12-43-53

Lula Burton

August 16, 1933.

Mrs. John Barton,
International College,
Elsinore, Denmark.

My dear Madam:

I do not know that you are still connected with educational work in Denmark but if you are, I want to put before you the case of an employee of this office, Lula Burton. Last year she was offered a scholarship at Elsinore but because of necessity of helping her family and because of the work in this office which she liked, she did not accept it. Since then she has written about it but has had no word.

She is a graduate of Hunter College and made a good record but beyond that she has an excellent mind and I think it would be a fine thing if she could go to Denmark.

Will you kindly let me know if there is any chance.

Very sincerely yours,

EBD/DW

THE INTERNATIONAL PEOPLE'S COLLEGE
ELSINORE, DENMARK

October 10, 1933.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

My wife and I are just back from our vacation and have the opportunity of answering your letter concerning Miss Lula Burton. There is an chance of her securing scholarship aid to attend a session of the College here but in her last letter to us she did not mention this specifically but wrote chiefly in regard to her refusal of the former scholarship.

13-5-8

However that may be, we have been much impressed by Miss Burton and would consider it an excellent thing if she could come over to Denmark for the spring term of next year. We do not have any scholarhip funds at our immediate disposal but I think we could manage to take her for the period May 1st to July 18th for the sum of $50 everything included, board, room fees, and books. Please let us know as soon as possible whether Miss Burton is interested in this offer.

Yours very sincerely,

John Barton

Dr. W.E.B.Du Bois,
The Crisis,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

November 15, 1933.

Mr. John Barton,
The International People's College,
Elsinore, Denmark.

My dear Mr. Barton:

13-5-9

I turned over your letter of October 10 to Miss Burton and she has already answered you. She has been assisting me on THE CRISIS for two years and wanted very much to study this year. The only chance seem to be here at Atlanta University and I procured a fellowship for her. She is doing graduate work in English and helping me on THE CRISIS in her spare time. She will be here until the end of the term in June.

I think it would be a splendid thing if she could get to Elsinore next year, either in the fall or spring. I think she has written to you to this effect. I hope you will be able to help her.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

THE INTERNATIONAL PEOPLE'S COLLEGE
ELSINORE, DENMARK

Cable Address: „College Elsinore"

December 5th 1933.

13-5-10

Dr. W. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia,
U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Thanks very much for your letter about Miss Burton. We shall be very glad to extend some scholarship aid to her, but so far she has not written to us. Would you advise her please to communicate with us as soon as possible.

Very sincerely yours,

John Barton

[Internat. Round Table]

NEW YORK. N.Y. STA
APR 26
12-PM
1933

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Dr. W.E.B.Dubois,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York,
N.Y.

April 26, 1933.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Round Table is called for five thirty, Monday, May 1. We hope you will be able to attend. The address is 71 Irving Place,

Ruth F. Dickerson
Secretary.

14-5-13

INTERNATIONAL ROUND TABLE

William E. Bohn
W. E. B. Dubois
William C. Ewing
George A. Green
Robert Joffe

Executive Committee
Adamantios T. Polyzoides, Chairman
2004 Times Bldg. - MEdallion 3-2130
Siegfried Lipshitz, Vice-Chairman
Ruth A. Disbrow, Secretary
47 Washington Square, South, NYC

John Klaber
Emil Lengyel
Henrietta Mayfield
Sarah A. Oppenheimer
Max Winkler

May 23, 1933.

MAY 24 1933

Dr. W.E.B.Dubois,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Dubois:

If you are back in New York I hope that you will be able to come to the International Round Table some Monday evening soon.

We should enjoy very much having you come, and should also enjoy having some other representative members of your race as members of the Round Table. If you can induce some others to join us we shall appreciate it very much. We shall probably not be very active during July and August, but Mrs. Thomas's restaurant is a cozy place to have dinner together, and there is a garden we can use in warm weather.

Yours very truly,

D

INTERNATIONAL ROUND TABLE.
Ruth A. Disbrow
Secretary.

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

May 31, 1933.

13-5-16

Miss Ruth A. Disbrow,
International RoundTable,
47 Washington Square, South,
NewYork, N.Y.

My dear Miss Disbrow:

I shall not be in New York until about the first of August. When I am there, I should be glad to come to the Round Table.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

INTERNATIONAL ROUND TABLE

William E. Bohn
W. E. B. Dubois
William C. Ewing
George A. Green
Robert Joffe

Executive Committee
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2004 Times Bldg. - MEdallion 3-2130
Siegfried Lipshitz, Vice - Chairman
Ruth A. Disbrow, Secretary
47 Washington Square, South, NYC

John Klaber
Emil Lengyel
Henrietta Mayfield
Sarah A. Oppenheimer
Max Winkler

June 26, 1933.

13-5-17

Dear Members:

This is to advise you that the meetings of the Round Table will continue through July and August at the usual time and place, but without set programs, except that there will be no meeting July third. This is for obvious if not patriotic reasons.

July 17 we are promised an especially interesting meeting to which we cannot give much publicity because our guest is a refugee from Germany and his family is still there. He therfore particularly requests that he be not quoted.

Also one evening Dr. Bohn has promised to give us a talk on the history of the Labor movement in America; and Helen Boardman will probably talk one evening on her recent investigations for the N.A.A.C.P. These dates are not set. Of course we can always depend upon Mr. Polyzoides when he is in New York, and other friends will be coming along, so that any Monday evening you can depend upon finding a group a t 71 Irving Place, with something to talk about.

Yours very truly,

Ruth A. Disbrow

D

Secretary.

America Conference

1216 Druid Hill Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland
August 29, 1933

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

13-23-33

May I express to you my sincere appreciation for the opportunity to attend the Second America Conference.

I consider it one of the finest experiences of my life. The trends of thought revealed, the information furnished, the possible techniques and programs given by you, and the interesting personalities met — all were extremely helpful to me. In some very pressing problems confronting our group here I received definite guidance. One could not help but come away from that conference with a broadened horizon and an enriched vision for the welfare of the Negro citizen.

More than ever before, I realize what your leadership has meant and continues to mean to our race. Certainly, had it not been for you there would have been no America Conference. More than that — the cause of the Negro as championed by you and expressed through the N.A.A.C.P. would not have had the interest, support and respect of such admirable men as Col. Joel Spingarn and his brother Arthur, and gained such momentum as it did.

I believe you know the sincerity that lies behind these words.

With every good wish, I am
Very sincerely yours, Juanita E. Jackson

OK-Oct. 16

2118 Sansom St.
Philadelphia, Pa.
October 4, 1933

13-11-39

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Editor, THE CRISIS
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I am writing to ask if you will be so kind as to fill out the enclosed small questionnaire on large questions. I am writing a paper on the subject and should greatly appreciate your opinion.

Thanking you for your courtesy, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Frances Jeffers

Landtag von Thüringen

Abgeordneter: Dr. Jobst

Weimar, den 7. Januar 1933

Fernruf 1774 u. 1778

Mr. Dr. DuBois
Editor of "The Crisis"
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City / N.Y.

Sehr geehrter Herr Dr. DuBois !

13-5-4

Die beiden Versuche, Sie am Donnerstag und Freitag zu erreichen, sind misslungen. Die telefonische Verständigung in der englischen Sprache fällt doch schwerer, als ich gedacht. Vielleicht ist es doch besser, wenn ich meine Bitten Ihnen schriftlich vortrage. So gewinnen Sie auch die leichtere Möglichkeit der Disposition.

Ich hatte mit Mr. Pickens ein Treffen für Dienstag, 10. Januar, verabredet. Ich würde gegen 10 Uhr in Ihrem Büro vorüberkommen können. Vielleicht würden Sie die Freundlichkeit haben, mir für diese Zeit einiges Material zurecht zu legen. Ich würde das mit mir nehmen können und nach Durchsicht Ihnen wieder zurückgeben. " Crisis"-Jahrgänge würde ich am zweckmässigsten an Ort und Stelle durchsehen können. Sie müssten nur wissen lassen, an welchen Tagen und Stunden meine Arbeit dort nicht stören würde. Ich kann mich dann schon entsprechend einrichten.

Soweit bei meiner Arbeit Dinge mir unverständlich bleiben oder aus dem Material selbst auf interessierende Fragen Antworten nicht zu erhalten sind, würde ich sie Ihnen schriftlich zu kurzer gelegentlicher schriftlicher Beantwortung (in englischer Sprache) vorlegen.

Falls Ihnen es nicht möglich ist, das Material bis Dienstag bereit zu legen, sagen Sie bitte Mr. Pickens Bescheid, wann ich zu anderer Zeit bei Ihnen vorüberkommen kann.

Für alle Ihre Bemühungen sage ich Ihnen schon im Voraus meinen besten Dank.

Mit vorzüglicher Hochachtung
Ihr sehr ergebener

R. Jobst

FISK UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

CHARLES S. JOHNSON
DIRECTOR

March 21, 1933

Memorandum to Mr. James Weldon Johnson:
Re. Albert Dunham and Rayford Logan.

Mr. Albert M. Dunham, 3635 South Parkway, Chicago, Illinois, is a young man about 24 or 25, regarded by Mead of the University of Chicago as one of the most brilliant of his students, taking his doctorate this year in philosophy.

Mr. Rayford Logan, M. A. Williams College, teacher of Language Virginia Union University, has Buell's point of view on imperialistic exploitation of natives; attended the Williamstown conferences; organized the Nat Turner Association; was interpreter for Dantes Belgarde during the Pan American Conference; candidate for doctorate Williams; released from Virginia Union, supposedly because of his radical opinion; associated with Carter G. Woodson during the past year; invited to Atlanta University for next year; present address 1538 Ninth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

13-1-26

Charles S. Johnson

csj-p

Dear DuBois—

Charles Johnson handed me the above memorandum on Albert M. Dunham and Rayford Logan. You might consider them for invitation to the Amenia Conference.

Sincerely—
Johnson.

FISK UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

CHARLES S. JOHNSON
DIRECTOR

June 7, 1933

13-5-45

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Following the World Social Economic Congress held at Amsterdam, Holland, in 1931, there have been published three rather important and sizeable volumes embodying largely the contributions of economists from Germany, England, America, Russia, Japan and several other countries, to the now imminent and pressing issue of the planned adjustment of productive capacity and standards of living. A few days ago a consultative group met in New York, at the invitation of Miss Mary van Kleeck, Associate Director of the International Industrial Relations Institute, to discuss further means of introducing these materials into present thinking and planning on the broader economic problems in America.

I took the liberty of suggesting that a set of these volumes be made available for you. The supply appears to be limited and the material is of extraordinary interest and pertinence to those economic issues which so intricately and inevitably involve Negro workers.

If they should prove too bulky for your library, or if you wish, when you have given them attention, they might be presented to the Atlanta University library.

Very truly yours,

Charles S. Johnson

csj-p

I am answering your letter about the courses tomorrow. cSJ

ROCKEFELLER HALL
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

June 10, 1933.

13-5-47

Mr. Charles S. Johnson,
Fisk University,
Nashville, Tennessee.

My dear Mr. Johnson:

I should very much like a set of the volumes issued by the World Social Economic Congress.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

W. E. B. Du Bois
69 Fifth Ave.
New York City
N.Y.

12-35-127

10 High St, Ayer, Mass
Jan 5, 1933

Dear Sirs:

Will you kindly send me or advise me where I can get information on Negro poetry? We are taking it up in our Literature Study group in our Womans Club and wish to find material.

Respectfully,
Mrs F. C. Johnson.

January 6, 1933

Mrs. F. C. Johnson
10 High Street
Ayer, Mass.

12-35-128

My dear Mrs. Johnson:

There are two anthologies on Negro poetry--one by James Weldon Johnson, called American Negro Poetry; one by Countee Cullen, called Caroling Dusk. Either of these will help you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/c

W. E. B. DuBois

April 11, 1933.

13-4-126

Mr. George M. Johnson
928 Grayson Street
Berkeley, California.

My dear Mr Johnson:

There are two published collections of Negro plays: one by Randolph Edmonds of Morgan College, and one by Willis Richardson of Washington, D. C. Also, consult Locke, " The New Negro ".

Very sincerely yours,

CRISIS PUBLISHING CO. INC.

WEBD:lb

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

Georgia E. Johnson

6/26/33.

13-11-2

D ar Dr. Dubois:

Of course I8m sorry ^ did not see you while you were here but i know how bisy you were.

It may be or in fact is very probably that ^ shall lose my job ^uly 15, as out dept of ^onciliation will be abolished. ^here will be oly fove of thirty six left to carry on.

This being tru and it also being true that I would like to change every thing, new places new people new life, ^ want to ask your advice as to what to turn my hand twoard. ^an you suggest any thing. What of Tuskegee or Fisk or Nashville or better stull New ^ork where ^ would have the advantage of literary contacts?

I just take a chance that sometning might have come to your knowlege that you could suggest to me. I am so sure that you wishe me well always.

Wishing you all the happiness you so richly metir I am

Always sincerely yours,

Georgia Johnson

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

July 10, 1933.

Mrs. Georgia Douglass Johnson,
1461 "S" Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

13-11-3

My dear Mrs. Johnson:

I am sorry to hear of your loss of job but that's so common these days that we shall all be getting on without work pretty soon. I shall certainly be glad to let you know if I think of anything. Of course, at the schools the question would be just what you would want to do and it might be well to get in correspondence with them.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

March 15, 1933.

Mr. Lincoln Johnson,
615 "F" Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Johnson:

13-17

We are going to have this summer at Amenia, New York, at J. E. Spingarn's beautiful summer home, a conference which we hope to make of great importance. We want to get together some of the younger, independent thinking Negroes of strong, honest character. We have in mind, not men who have just finished school, but rather those who have been out a few years, and yet who are not fixed in their ideas. We want them to discuss in a perfectly frank way and without publicity or limitations, the present situation of the American Negro and just what ought to be done.

The Conference will not be large, perhaps twenty-five or more and will include men and women. It will sit for about three days sometime in August. Board and keep will be free, the only expense being travel.

This Conference is going to be held under the auspices of the N. A. A. C. P. and the Directors have made me Chairman of an Organizing Committee of Three. On the other hand, the N.A.A.C.P. will exercise no control over the Conference and will leave it perfectly free and untrammelled in discussion and conclusions.

First of all, we want to get in touch with proper persons to invite. Will you kindly send me at your very earliest convenience names of persons whom you feel ought to take part; persons whom you know or have heard of, either in your vicinity or elsewhere. Send their names and, if possible, present address so that I can get in correspondence with them right off, as the time for preparation is short.

I shall be under very great obligations if you will make special effort to co-operate with me in this. Please address answers to Atlanta.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

HENRY LINCOLN JOHNSON, JR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW
615 F STREET, NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON, D. C.

TELEPHONE DISTRICT 6000

29 March 1933

13-17-30

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have spent a little time and care in selecting the names which I am submitting. I have no idea how many you wanted me to designate. The following suggested themselves with no little force:

Thurman L. Dodson, Atty.
1700 Montello Avenue, N. E.

William H. Hastie, Atty.
608 Q Street, N. W.

Ralph Bunch
Howard University

LaRue Dramond,
608 K Street, N. W.

Alfred Hughes, Atty.
St Paul Place
Baltimore, Md.

Hoping that you may be aided in some way by my unmatured judgment in this matter, the while thanking you for the compliment of asking my assistance, I am

Yours very truly,

Henry Lincoln Johnson, Jr.

HLJ/H

Henry Lincoln Johnson, Jr.

Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

THOMAS E. JONES, PRESIDENT

13-10-32

February 15, 1933

Dear DuBois:

I am glad that you are going to use the data about Miss Lucile V. Miller. She is anxious to find a place in one of our southern schools, and I am doing all I can to help her. I wrote to Dr. Hope. If you can give Miss Miller any help in this matter I know that she would be grateful for it and I should appreciate it personally.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

James Weldon Johnson

Dr. W.E. DuBois
Atlanta, Georgia

JWJ:fmm

Don't make a carbon of each letter!!

W.E.B.D.

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

March 15, 1933.

Mr. James Weldon Johnson,
Fisk University,
Nashville, Tennessee.

My dear Johnson:

We are going to have this summer at Amenia, New York, at J. E. Spingarn's beautiful summer home, a conference which we hope to make of great importance. We want to get together some of the youhger, independent thinking Negroes of strong, honest character. We have in mind, not men who have just finished school, but rather those who have been out a few years, and yet who are not fixed in their ideas. We want them to discuss in a perfectly frank way and without publicity or limitations, the present situation of the American Negro and just what ought to be done.

The Conference will not be large, perhaps twenty-five or more and will include men and women. It will sit for about three days sometime in August. Board and keep will be free, the only expense being travel.

This Conference is going to be held under the auspices of the N. A. A. C. P. and the Directors have made me Chairman of an Organizing Committee of Three. On the other hand, the N. A. A. C. P. will exercise no control over the Conference and will leave it perfectly free and untrammelled in discussion and conclusions.

First of all, we want to get in touch with proper persons to invite. Will you kindly send me at your very earliest convenience names of persons whom you feel ought to take part; persons whom you know or have heard of, either in your vicinity or elsewhere. Send their names and, if possible, present address so that I can get in correspondence with them right off, as the time for preparation is short.

I shall be under very great obligations if you will make special effort to co-operate with me in this. Please address answers to Atlanta.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Amenia C

Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

THOMAS E. JONES, PRESIDENT

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia

March 18, 1933

My dear DuBois:

I think that our lists of names for the Amenia Conference would be practically indentical; however, I am suggesting the following persons:

13-17-5

Horace Mann Bond, Fisk University. Mr. Bond is a graduate of Lincoln University, with a Master of Arts degree from the University of Chicago, and a member of the Department of Education here. He has a splendid mind. Has had considerable experience throughout the rural South. Would be able, I believe, to make a valuable contribution to the Conference.

George Streeter, at Bennett College for Women, Greensboro, North Carolina.

I am inclined to think that David Jones, the head of Bennett College, might also be a good man to invite.

It would be a splendid thing to have Langston Hughes, if he is or will be back in the country by August.

There is also a young man, Randall Leroy Tyus, who was graduated only last year from Fisk University; but he is more mature than the average college graduate, because he was well along in his twanties before he entered Fisk. He has quite a level head, and has devoted a good deal of thought to business and business opportunities for Negroes. He can be addressed here at the University.

I may be able to add some other names to this short list in time for them to be considered for invitation. I am glad to know that this Conference is going to be held and I need not say that I hope it will be very successful and have far-reaching effects.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

James Weldon Johnson

JWJ:fmm

13-10-33

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

March 28, 1933.

Mr. James Weldon Johnson,
Fisk University,
Nashville, Tennessee.

My dear Johnson:

Thank you for your several letters. I am writing this time about Miss Anne Graves, who is visiting Southern schools. She has been in Geneva a long time and has lived in Asia, Africa and South America. She has the best collection of documents that I have seen on the present situation in Liberia and she would like to stop a few days at Fisk, and would be only too glad to give some lectures while she's there. She asks no recompense, except board and lodging. I think she has already written President Jones, but I write you in order that you may tell him just who she is. She may be reached at Tuskegee for a week or more.

With best regards

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

THOMAS E. JONES, PRESIDENT

13-10-34

April 1, 1933

My dear DuBois:

I have your letter of the 28 in which you speak of Miss Anna Graves. I shall, of course, do anything that I can for her should she make a visit to Fisk. President Jones is away in the North, so I cannot speak to him about her; but I shall take the matter up with Dean Taylor as promptly as I can.

With best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

James Weldon Johnson

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois
Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia

JWJ:fmm

Fisk University
May 8, 1933

My dear Mr. LaFarge:

I have your letter of the 3. I agree with you that it would be unfortunate if we found it necessary to allow the DuBois Prize to lapse another year. Such a lapse would almost argue that the offering of such a prize is hardly warranted.

13-10-35

I have gone through the list of prose non-fiction books sent out by Dr. DuBois. I must confess that it is not a very exciting list. The Negro in American Civilization, by Dr. Charles S. Johnson is the only book in the list that I am familiar with, the others I have only glanced at, and if I were making a decision, I should say that out of the present list his book stands first. I think with you that books which are merely the work of editors should be, at once, ruled out. It is also my opinion that the award does not comprehend books of laborious research, the sort of thing that is generally done for a Ph.D. Degree. In such books there is very seldom any distinctive literary or artistic value. In fact, it is not often that competent prose craftsmanship is found. Further, I think that The Black Worker, by Spero and Harris, will have to be dropped from the list since Mr. Spero is white. The list that Dr. DuBois sent out includes almost everything in prose non-fiction written in 1930-31 and '32. There are three books, however, which are not in the list, which I believe are eligible. I am not, however completely sure about their dates:

> A book entitled George Washington and The Negro; I cannot give the author's name, but the book is published, I think, by the Associated Publishers, Inc., Washington, D.C. Another book, a biography of Lincoln, entitled Let My People Go, by W.E. Lilly; I do not know the publishers of it. And there is Paul Robeson — Negro, by Eslanda Goode.

If I find that there is any other book eligible for the Prize, I shall, at once, advise you about it.

Yours sincerely,

James Weldon Johnson

Mr. Oliver LaFarge
New York, New York

P.S. In order to help forward this matter along as rapidly as possible, I am sending copies of this letter to Dr. DuBois, Mr. Gannett, and Mr. Braithwaite.

JWJ:fmm

Du Bois Literary Prize

12-45-28

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

May 23, 1933.

Messrs Johnson, La Farge, Gannett and Braithwaite:

Gentlemen:

Of the books eligible for the Du Bois Prize, it rather seems to me that Johnson's "Negro in American Civilization" is out because it is in the nature of an editorial compilation. On the other hand, I am very much impressed with Carolyn Bond Day's "Negro-White Families in the United States", which I think is an extraordinary piece of scientific work and well written. Walter H. Mazyck's "George Washington and the Negro" is a good book but a bit too slight for our purposes. Lilly's book does not rank high, and I am afraid that the life of Robeson by his wife was published too early for our purposes, but I'm not sure.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Lay Bon Prize

12-45-29

Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee
May 25, 1933

Messrs DuBois, LaFarge, Gannett and Braithwaite:

Gentlemen:

Negro-White Families in the United States, by Carolyn Bond Day, mentioned by Dr. DuBois in his memorandum of May 23 to the committee is, I judge, a valuable piece of research and deserving of consideration, if books of research may be included under the terms and spirit of this Award. However, it appears that there is the same objection to this book that there is to Black Worker, by Spero and Harris. The section of Mrs. Day's book which seems to be the most important scientifically, that is, the anthropometric section, is the work of Dr. Ernest A. Hooton, the anthropologist, who, as we already know, is white. This anthropometric section runs to sixty-six pages, constituting more than one half of the total number of pages in the book that are devoted to reading matter. Notwithstanding the fact that Dr. Hooton's chapter is based upon data gathered by Mrs. Day, his contribution to the book seems to me to raise a serious objection to its eligibility.

I have not read Mazyck's book, nor Lilly's book. Mrs. Robeson's book, Paul Robeson - Negro, is also slight, but so far as date of publication is concerned it is eligible.

Sincerely yours,

James Weldon Johnson

JWJ:fmm

[DUBOIS PRIZE]

12-45-33

Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee
June 20, 1933

Messrs. La Farge, DuBois, Gannett, and Braithwaite:

Gentlemen:

Of the books that have been recommended for consideration I would give first place to The Negro in American Civilization, by Dr. Charles S. Johnson. There is, of course, the question which has been raised as to whether or not this work falls within the terms and spirit of the DuBois Literary Prize; but I feel that it would reflect greater credit upon the Award than any of the others.

Second choice is to me a puzzle, but I place Paul Robeson--Negro, by Eslanda Goode in that place. This book is slight and not without a number of faults, but it is, at any rate, an attempt at prose literature.

Third and fourth choices puzzle me still more, but I judge that those places should be selected from the following books: Set My People Free, W.E. Lilly; George Washington, Walter H. Maxwck; Dr. Dillard of the Jeanes Fund, Benjamin Brawley —— I do not think I should go any further listing from this group of books, because, with the exception of Brawley's Dr. Dillard, I have not had the opportunity of reading any of them.

For judges I nominate the following: Carl Van Doren, John Chamberlain and Sterling Brown, Assistant Professor of English, at Howard University.

Sincerely yours,

James Weldon Johnson

JWJ:fmm

[DUBOIS PRIZE]

Fisk University
Nashville, Tenn.
June 25, 1933.

Messrs La Farge, Du Bois, Gannett and Braithwaite:

Gentlemen:

13-10-38

I wish to add to the books suggested ~~for~~ Third and fourth choices in my memorandum to the Committee of June 20:

Negro Families in Chicago - by E. Franklin Frazier.

As to--

Readings from Negro Authors - by Cromwell, Turner and Dykes: I think the Committee must bear in mind that this book, though it may be valuable as a textbook, is wholly a collection of extracts from the works of Negro writers. The closing pages are devoted to well planned "Suggestions for Study" but anything approaching critical evaluation of the work of the writers included is entirely absent. It is hardly probable that any one of the three editors of the book would lay any claim to authorship in its making.

James Weldon Johnson.
James Weldon Johnson.

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON
~~SIXTY-NINE FIFTH AVENUE~~
~~NEW-YORK-CITY~~

Fisk University
October 21- '33.

Dear Du Bois:

13-10-40

Without doubt you have received a copy of Along This Way. I had hoped to be in New York when the copies were sent out so that I might inscribe certain of them — but it was not so to be. I should like to inscribe your copy at the first opportunity.

With all good wishes, I am,

Cordially -
Johnson.

October 31, 1933.

Mr. James Weldon Johnson
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

13-10-41

My dear Johnson:

I received the copy of "Along This Way" and have had a chance to dip into it a little. It is a fascinating study and I appreciate very much the gift. I will send it to you for inscription.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

[J.W JOHNSON]

12-45-58

W. E. B. DU BOIS PRIZE FOR NEGRO LITERATURE

December 7th
1933

Mr. James Weldon Johnson,
Fiske University,
Nashville, Tennessee.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I take great pleasure in informing you that the Judges have awarded the Du Bois Prize for 1933 to you for BLACK MANHATTAN, as the outstanding work of prose non-fiction published during the years 1930-1931-1932. The amount of the prize is $1,000.00.

Mrs. Mathews desires to have a small and very simple entertainment, a few people, some food and drink, and almost no speeches, for the actual presentation, and we are making plans accordingly. Will you let me know as soon as possible when you and Mrs. Johnson expect to be in New York? Mrs. Mathews will be here until January, and I understand that Dr. Du Bois will also be in town around Christmas.

With best regards from Mrs. La Farge and myself, and delighted congratulations, I remain,

yours sincerely,

Oliver La Farge
Trustee

Copy to Dr. Du Bois. ✓

Request for photo

October 26, 1933.

Mr. Luther H. Johnson,
Photographer,
1900 Centre Avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

12-39-35

My dear Mr. Johnson:

Have you still the negative of my photograph? If so, can you send me a dozen mounted on plain cardboard?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

January Seventeenth
1 9 3 3

12-40-43

Dear Dr. BuBois:

Among the many gracious things done by the group from the alumni, faculties and friends of the University who gathered at my home to surprise me on my birthday was the reading of a message bearing your greetings and good wishes. I appreciate your kind words. They warmed my heart and they will help me.

Sincerely yours,

Mordecai W. Johnson

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

March 9, 1933.

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson,
Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Dr. Johnson:

Have you ever thought of Oswald Garrison Villard as recipient of one of your honorary degrees, or perhaps he already has it? If not, this would be a fine time to honor him.

I trust this will find you in good health.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

12-04-21

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

MAR 14 1933

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

March Thirteenth
1 9 3 3

64-00-21

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The name of Oswald Garrison Villard is being presented for consideration at the next meeting of the Trustee Committee on Honorary Degrees. Thanks for your word in connection therewith.

With cordial regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Mordecai W. Johnson

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

July Twenty-seventh
1 9 3 3

12-40-57

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I enclose copy of statement which has been prepared by Professors Wesley and Logan as a basis for representations to be made to the State Department. It is expected, of course, that the final statement will be the result of conference.

We are of the opinion that a meeting of the group previous to the eleven o'clock appointment on Monday morning, might be desirable. Accordingly we have asked members of the delegation to meet in this office at nine o'clock.

Please indicate swiftly any major revision of this statement which you desire and send same to me by air mail, special delivery, so that Professors Wesley and Logan may be ready with a final tentative draft by the time of the meeting on Monday morning.

Sincerely yours,

Mordecai W. Johnson

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
C/o Institute on Race Relations
Swarthmore College
Swarthmore, Pa.

[January, 1933]

133 Randolph Place, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

$1.00 attached

Dear Doctor DuBois:

Sometime ago I sent several manuscripts to you. Before you leave for Atlanta, please return them to me, insured, at the above address.

I thank you in advance, and with best wishes, am

Very truly yours,

V. D. Johnston.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

75¢ returned to him —

Enclose postage 4¢.
V. D. J.

Bookkeeper

Postage 2¢ F

Postage - Insured

Returned Bal in stamps to:

V. D. Johnston,
133 Randolph Place, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.;

(gave Money for postage to miss Porter)
To Jan. 25, 1933

12-40-21

12-35-99

January 23, 1933.

Mr. V. D. Johnston,
Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Johnston:

I do not find the matter to which you refer in your last letter but I have asked my secretary to look it up.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

March 15, 1933.

Mr. V. D. Johnston,
605 Howard Place,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Johnston:

13-17

We are going to have this summer at Amenia, New York, at J. E. Spingarn's beautiful summer home, a conference which we hope to make of great importance. We want to get together some of the younger, independent thinking Negroes of strong, honest character. We have in mind, not men who have just finished school, but rather those who have been out a few years, and yet who are not fixed in their ideas. We want them to discuss in a perfectly frank way and without publicity or limitations, the present situation of the American Negro and just what ought to be done.

The Conference will not be large, perhaps twenty-five or more and will include men and women. It will sit for about three days sometime in August.. Board and keep will be free, the only expense being travel.

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First of all, we want to get in touch with proper persons to invite. Will you kindly send me at your veryearliest convenience names of persons whom you feel ought to take part; persons whom you know or have heard of, either in your vicinity or elsewhere. Send their names and, if possible, present address so that I can get in correspondence with them right off, as the time for preparation is short.

I shall be under very great obligations if you will make special effort to co-operate with me in this. Please address answers to Atlanta.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

FOUNDED BY GENERAL O. O. HOWARD

OFFICE OF
THE TREASURER

March 20, 1933.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Rockefeller Hall,
Spelman College,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Doctor Du Bois:

I received your letter Saturday and attach the names and addresses of a few people whom I believe can be interesting.

I think I will have some more news for you before long.

Very truly yours,

W. W. Johnston.
Treasurer.

mwd

CBJ

830 St. Nicholas Av.
New York City
Jan. 30, 33

JAN 31 1933

Mr. Du Bois: -

Dear Sir:

I am taking the liberty to write you to ask if it is possible for me to arrange a short interview with you this week after 5 P.M. or after 1:30 Sat.

I work at the Y. W.C. A. and cannot make it

12-35-108

to reach success.
I am from Newark N.J.
am a few years ago
I heard you speak at
my church, Bethany
Baptist
I feel it a great honor
to represent you to our
congregation.
Thanking you most
kindly for any infoma-
tion you may give me
I remain sincerly
Leora B. Jones.

through the day.
Or perhaps you could
mail me the data I
want. if I could not
see you.
We are having a
programme this Sun.
for Negro History Week,
I am a great admirer
of your great success in
lifting our race.
so I am going to speak on
your life.
I am a young Dramatic
Reader, trying hard

12-35-109

January 31, 1933.

Miss Cora B. Jones,
830 St. Nicholas Avenue,
New York, New York.

My dear Miss Jones:

Dr. Du Bois will be out of the city for several months. If you will will write to this office what data it is that you desire, we will be very glad to assist you. Material about the life and work of Dr. Du Bois should not be difficult to obtain. However, we enclose a pamphlet containing some appreciations which may not be as easily available.

Very sincerely yours,

lb/

ELOCUTION
DRAMATIC ART
ENGLISH
VOCAL MUSIC

PHONE, JACKSON 06-27

TOE DANCING
AESTHETIC DANCING
MODERN DANCING
INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

BRYAN ACADEMY
LELA WALKER JONES
PRINCIPAL
1330 SOUTH TWENTY-SECOND STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

March 15, 1933.

12-35-18

Mr. W. E. B. Dubois,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Dubois:-

I am contemplating a "Little Theatre" Movement for our group of people in Philadelphia and am writing to know if you would advise me where I may secure plays written by and for the Negro.

Thanking you in advance for your valuable information, I am,

Very truly,

(Mrs) Lela Walker Jones.

Lela Walker Jones(Mrs.)

April 6, 1933.

Mrs. Lela Walker Jones,
Bryan Academy,
1330 South 22nd Street,
New York, New York.

My dear Mrs. Jones:

There are two published collections of Negro plays: one by Randolph Edmonds of Morgan College, and one by Willis Richardson of Washington, D. C. Also, consult Locke, "The New Negro".

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/LB

January 6, 1933

Mrs. Mildred Bryant Jones
4809 Indiana Avenue
Chicago, Ill.

13-111-1

My dear Mildred:

I am going to be in Chicago January 11, arriving at noon, giving two lectures, and departing at night. There will hardly be any chance of seeing you but I will call you up.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

WEBD/c

W. E. B. DuBois

[M.B. Jones]

Kenwood 8678

4809 Indiana Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois
February 3, 1934.

My dearest Mrs. VanBrie: Your letter of January 31st received. Am so glad you are well & that I shall see you soon. I know you enjoyed the Holidays in N. Y. & I hope all members of the family are well & fine. I heard you were dancing "joyfully" at a party - & I was "joyful" myself to hear it. Keep it up!

Now about Chicago. Too much hospitality we can't hand to offer (which to boil it down to "bare tacks" - whatever that may mean) is, as you know, merely a fairly comfortable place to stay) you are always heartily welcome. I was fearful that I was not able to make you comfortable last summer when you were here - but if you can "make out" & look after yourself - as you always have to do (ha! ha!),

12-41-54

2.

you know you are welcome. The only thing that is puzzling me is how I can arrange for you to get in the house - on Monday afternoon Feb. 18th. The school day (situation, etc.) is changed from what it has been. The old Phillips High was badly damaged by fire last Monday Night. We are going tomorrow Feb. 4th (at least the 10th, 11th & 12th grades) into the unfinished new bldg. 3 blocks from my home (in the block extending from 49th to 50th & from State to Wabash), the school day is long thereafter. My shift (the early one) is supposedly over at 2:30 but on Monday & Thursday it is very difficult for me to be sure of being home before 6:30 or 6:40. Let me know what time your train arrives & at what station - so that if possible I can meet you & put a key in your hands & tell you how to manipulate the front door (which has been arranged a little differently since you were here). If I cannot

12-41-55

3

meet you, I shall leave the key with Ned for you & he will be glad to bring you home for me & show you about closing the door (it is sometimes a little difficult unless one knows how to manipulate it). Monday afternoon happens to be an afternoon when - between 1 & 2:30 or 3 he is at an infant Welfare Station just 3 blocks from here. I hope I can meet you - but if not, I'll leave the key with him for you, & please let me know about R. Road, station, & time of arrival. so I can plan for meeting you, as having you take a taxi by the Welfare Station bus by his office (3307 S. Parkway, 2nd floor - Phone Drexel 6171).

12-21-21

Thank goodness the heating plant is O. K. & the home will be comfortable for you whether I am home or not.

It will surely be nice to see you & hear all about what has been happening in Atlanta & in N. Y. & to tell you of what has & has not happened in Chicago. If I do say it myself - these last two months have been "heck a mile" in my

young life. Do keep well. I hope
some speaking engagements will
materialize. I'd like to see you
make a billion dollars — Honestly,
I would. Write!

See you soon.

Lovingly,

Mildred.

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

March 14, 1933.

Mrs. Mildred Bryant Jones,
4809 Indiana Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mildred:

We are going to have this summer at Amenia, New York, at J. E. Spingarn's beautiful summer home, a conference which we hope to make of great importance. We want to get together some of the younger, independent thinking Negroes of strong, honest character. We have in mind, not men who have just finished school, but rather those who have been out a few years, and yet who are not fixed in their ideas. We want them to discuss in a perfectly frank way and without publicity or limitations, the present situation of the American Negro and just what ought to be done.

The Conference will not be large, perhaps twenty-five or more and will include men and women. It will sit for about three days sometime in August. Board and keep will be free, the only expense being travel.

This Conference is going to be held under the auspices of the N. A. A. C. P. and the Directors have made me Chairman of an Organizing Committee of Three. On the other hand, the N. A. A. C.P. will exercise no control over the Conference and will leave it perfectly free and untrammelled in discussion and conclusions.

First of all, we want to get in touch with proper persons to invite. Will you kindly send me at your very earliest convenience names of persons whom you feel ought to take part;— persons whom you know or have heard of, either in your vicinity or elsewhere. Send their names and, if possible, present address, so that I can get in correspondence with them right off, as the time for preparation is short.

I shall be under very great obligations if you will make special effort to co-operate with me in this. Please address answers to Atlanta.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBB/DW

Kenwood 8670
4809 Indiana Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois
March 21, 1933

13-5-50

My dear Mr. Du Bois: Have been vainly trying to get opportunity for quiet & the good, long letter I promised (when we talked over the phone) for Jan. So much has been taking place - & been quite considered. So glad to get your letter a few days ago - of course I shall be glad to co-operate & am busy on the matter - trying to settle definitely in my mind on the best person to recommend to you. Shall write fully & at length about that & other matters on Sunday. You should receive it next or Wed. surely. Keep well. I am O.K. - & yours - I hope very truly & sincerely Mildred Jones

[Mildred Bryant Jones]
Kenwood 8670
4809 Indiana Ave.
Chicago, Illinois
March 28, 1933

13-1-59

My dear Mr. Du Bois: You probably received my hasty & rather little letter last week telling you that I would write on Sunday (fully) and that you would probably hear from me today or tomorrow. Well, here I am late in writing - with the certain consequence of your being late in hearing - but I trust you will understand that the reason for the delay is that I have simply been so hard pressed (physically & in every other way) that it was not possible for me to write earlier, tho the matter has been on my mind constantly. Then, too, I have been trying to enlarge the list of really "worth while" persons whom I could recommend for you to safely invite to attend the Conference. It is a splendid thing - that Conference - and those invited should surely be selected with great care. For I have tried to frame - in the recommendations which I am making (on a separate sheet in this letter), I have type of them representative (according to the specifications you gave me), in personality, poise, appearance and intelligent capacity for the necessary expression of knowledge & ideas concerning the subject in hand. If I think of others I shall write you at once giving name, address, etc. I should like much for Ned (my nephew) to be one of them. His name is on the list (Edward H. Beasley, Jr.) - he is so vitally in touch with things in this field & knows of conditions as to difficulties & opportunities. He himself is connected with Northwestern, the Children's Hospital, Infant Welfare, Medical

13-1-60

appreciations in Neb & elsewhere, etc. etc.). Well, this letter isn't going to tell you of him, Mr. Man.

The Fish News has just come & I see a splendid picture of you on the front cover — and the announcement that you will be the Alumni speaker at Commencement. Fine! Nish should be there — but I can't this time. Are you coming to Chicago then & see the Fair (— & me) or are you coming later in August? I hear the folks here (Fishites) talking about a great Fish reunion at the time of the Fair — sometime in August — a two or 3 day affair with a great speaker (a Fishite) invited to come & lecture one evening to them — they say "We must try to get Dr. Van Dine or some person "Fish Light" on his order".

When I hear things like that I get quite cheerful. I understand that plans are yet rather in embryo & I hope it will not come at the same time as the conference at Dr. & Mrs. Jennie's home.

(Over)

13-1-61

4.

Things of utmost moment, worry, & expense — have happened so rapidly & continuously to me in the past ten months — or in fact "per year" — that Dr Fearing "is pinning" — but my head is right side up. Shall write you again soon — & more definitely & coherently, I hope.

Let me know if you get this letter & list A.V. please.

Do keep well, dear Mrs Man. Hope all of your family are fine. Wish I could see the "Baby"!

Lovingly yours,
Mildred.

Saturday Eve. April 1, 1933 — 7:30 P.M.

Dearest Mr. Man: I meant to mail this Thursday Eve. — seeing a few minutes ago that I had not done so — that has been such a hectic week that it is a miracle that I even remembered to breathe. Am merely noting upon (if only a brief note) early next week — quite probably 3 other names & addresses — I have heard inquiring to get one in particular — in Cleveland (Scientific Research man).

3.

Much is happening in Chicago — the suffering & distress are awful.

Realize now, too, that my Crisis subscription expired with the March number — am sending the price tomorrow — can't let it be without the Crisis — for many excellent reasons — it is so worthwhile, too. More — in a few days.

Lovingly, Mildred.

13-1-62

13-1-63

1) Dr. Harrison Ferrell, Dean
West Virginia State College
Institute, West Virginia
(Ph.D from Northwestern Univ. outstanding in Sermon. Violinist. College Staff.)

2. Edward H. Beasley, M.D.
4949 Florentville Avenue } Home address
Chicago, Illinois
3327 S. Parkway (Business address)
Chicago, Illinois
(Dept of Pediatrics, Northwestern Univ. Children Memorial Hospital. Infant Welfare Work. Private practice — specializing in Pediatrics & Obstetrics.

3. Miss Marion Cuthbert
(Successor to Ora Booker-Personnel work in Y.W.C.A. work in N.Y. City.
160 Lexington Avenue, N.Y. City.

4. Miss Ida Jackson
1623 Stewart
Berkeley, California } Home address.
(Only colored teacher in Junior High Schools of Oakland, California.

Mildred Bryant Jones

Kenwood 8670
4809 Indiana Ave.
Chicago, Illinois.
April 12, 1933.

12-5-51

My dear Mr. Du Bois:

Please let me know where you are and whether or not you received one or both of the letters I have sent you within the past three weeks. In the first I sent you the names and addresses of four persons whom I thot you would like to invite to the meeting at Mr. Spingarn's home that summer — & in the second one I sent one. In each letter I asked you to let me know if you received the letter — and it is no unlike you to delay about such matters — that I am wondering if you got the letters. Failing to reach you, however, they should have been returned to me. Please let me hear from you. I have news for

~~for you~~ - but cannot wish the letter not reaching you. Shall write as soon as I hear from you.

Am still trying to get the Cleveland young man's address. Hope to be successful in a few days. Am, in this letter, - sending another name & address - I wonder that I overlooked it at first.

Do keep well. Love and all good wishes to you.

Mildred Bryant-Jones

Herbert L. Thompson

Home address { 4116 Prairie Avenue, Apt. 1
Chicago, Illinois.

Bronzeville address { 3507 S. Parkway
Chicago, Illinois

13-5-52

He is a young man connected now with Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company (Truston Gibson - whom you know is Chairman of Board of Trustee) who has evidenced originality and push along insurance lines - seldom seen - especially in these times - is forceful, has poise and personality. His outlook & discussion of problems - would probably be helpful.

[Bryant Jones]

Kenwood 8670

Thursday, April 20, 1933.

4809 Indiana Ave.
Chicago, Illinois.

13-5-53

My dear Mr. Du Bois: Where are you - & are you well? I am a bit worried about you. I have sent you three letters (with information as per your request) and, tho I asked you to let me know if you received them, I have not heard from you. It is so unlike you that I fear you are ill. I addressed them to you - as you asked - at Rockefeller Hall, Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga. Am sending this one to New York.

Do write. Right now I feel the need of those who love me.

Hope you and all of the family are well.

Lovingly,
Mildred.

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

May 3, 1933.

Mrs. Mildred Bryant Jones,
4809 Indiana Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mildred:

I am still at Atlanta University and shall be here until July 21. Thank you very much for your letters and suggestions. Do plan to get some rest this summer, even though you may have to live on nothing, as most of us will. I am just about to be off to a conference at Washington, but I shall write you more fully when I return.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

3-15-56

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

May 31, 1937.

Mrs. Mildred Bryant Jones
4809 Indiana Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mildred:

Will you help me again this year about students and graduates at the University of Chicago. I want to know the number enrolled, the number who have received degrees during the year and this spring, and any distinctions. Please don't put this off. Just get right at it and let me have the letters before July 1.

I know that you are feeling wealthy now having received a month's salary and you need distraction. How are you? I'm in excellent health.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Kenwood 8670
4809 Indiana Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.
May 31, 1933

3-5-55

My dear Mr. DuBois:

It was such a help to get your little letter — I feared you were ill. And, too, I so much needed and need the love and frequent word from those who love me. Have been expecting the full letter you promised. I know you are very busy tho — and I'm hoping to see you before so long — when N. A. A. C. P. meets. Do keep well.

Maintenant je vous dis le secret le plus grande. Absolument personne sait et je ne veux pas quelqun sait. Mais je vous dis, parce que je vous aime, mon cher ami. Finalement je suis libre —

mais hélas! aussi je suis
toute seule – et quelque fois
la tristesse est terrible. Cependant,
pour
heureusement j'espère. Le prix
était grand! mais j'ai payée.
Selah!

Do drop me a line in your
own handwriting – soon.
School closes June 9 – it has
been an awful year! But
it is almost over.

Remember "that" is a deep
(but not to you) secret. I'll tell
you why, etc. etc. when I see
you. I know you are glad
for me. Lovingly, Mildred.

Kenwood 8870
4809 Lordiana Avenue
Chicago, Illinois
June 8, 1933

13-5-57

My dearest Mrs du Bois:

Your
letter of May 31 to me (and to you –
mine (of about that date) probably
passed each other enroute). Of
course I'll be glad to be of
any possible service at any time.
Got busy at once – and Truman
Gibson Jr. (who got the material
together for me last year) has
promised to get the desired
information, put it in proper
shape and bring it to me by
the 18th. So don't worry
about it. I'll put forth extra effort
to have it in your hands before
July 1st.

J. C. Ross' mother (from Atlanta
– you remember, I took you to
dept at my home summer before

2.

last – & you & Mr. du Bois remember
them – the Rosses – in Atlanta) is here
with me for a short while. She
is enroute to California – and
stopped over to see her son (who
married my niece Ethel – Ned's sister).
13-5-58
It is a bit less lonely with her
here. She sleeps at my home – but
spends much time & takes dinners
at Sisters (Mrs Bradley's) where Ned,
J. C., Ethel & their boy live. She is
charming and insists on doing
little things for me – which quite
touch me.

Where are you coming to
Chicago? It's so hot I can't
write any longer – & I have to
go back to school and shelter
the Commencement Exercises tonight!
I certainly hate it.

Write, please.

Lovingly,
Mildred.

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

June 12, 1933.

13-5-59

Mrs. Mildred Bryant Jones,
4809 Indiana Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mildred:

I am so glad to get the good news which ought to have been true years ago. I'm afraid I am not going to get the chance to come to Chicago at all this summer. I am certainly not coming to the N.A.A.C.P. conference unless an earthquake forces me, and I do not believe that I shall come later. I am just starting for Fisk now and when I get back, I shall write you again. Just what are your plans for the summer? I presume you are going to entertain your visiting friends.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Kenwood 5670
4809 Indiana Avenue
Chicago, Illinois
July 5, 1933.

13-5-60

My dearest Mr. Du Bois:

Was so glad to hear from you — and so disappointed that you did not come to N.A.A.C.P. — but I'll look for you surely next winter.

Think of it — almost two years since I have seen you — and so much has happened since then! I have lots to tell you — lots.

Am happy that you enjoyed being at Fisk. I know they were glad to have you.

At last, I have succeeded in getting the material promised me and am forwarding it at once. I put forth every effort to get it on time — & finally had to almost make folks "mad" by "jogging" them for it. But I "skirted fussy" about their "madness". I wish the material

were in better order though.
Keep well — and write me
as often as you can.
Lovingly & heartily yours,
Mitchell.

Mrs. Ross is still here. Euphrania Smith Kyler from Macon (you taught her years ago at G.F.C. — among the Shemands in your classes) a cousin of mine says she may come up for a few days to the Fair. I haven't seen yet. That pesky foot of mine has been "acting up".

Au Revoir, mon cher Je vous aime toujours!

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

13-5-63

July 10, 1933.

Mrs. Mildred Bryant Jones,
4809 Indiana Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mildred:

You sent me all of the information except the total number of Negroes enrolled at the University of Chicago last year. See if you can't rush me an estimate. Just a general sort of estimate that I can use.

I have wired the National Council of Women that I am simply too busy to get to Chicago. I am sorry.

With best regards

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Kenwood 86 40

4809 Indiana Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.
July 12, 1933.

13-5-64

My dearest Mr. Du Bois! You probably received my letter (containing the information about graduates of University of Chicago) about the time that I got yours inquiring about it. I hope you thought I was promised to let you have the information about the 18th of June; it was a "pull" to get it even when I did – so don't be cross – I did my best.

Are you really coming on the 18th and how long will you be here? It seems too good to be true! Of course "I would" be having mid term exams. (at Univ. of C.) next week – but my necessary cramming has nothing to

do with my being glad to see you - I'll tell the world. I have to work at break-neck pace to keep going with a stiff upper lip - for awhile - (I think you understand -) & glare at curious folk who know nothing - but who look the questions they dare not ask. Darn em!

Call me as soon as you can after arriving (after 6:30 P.M. I'll surely be home - my first class is 8 A.M. - & I don't stay studying out at the U.). Mrs. Rork is here still. Euphrania Smith, Kyles may come any day - for convention of Women's Clubs.

The home is "like a devastated village" inside - but I'll get things O.K. little by little. I hope it will look like "apple pie" when you come again. Anyway - je suis libre! And that is what counts.

I hope you're really coming. I surely want to see you. We'll go to the Fair, too.

Sincerely, Mildred.

135-65

Kenwood 8670
4809 Indiana Ave.
Chicago, Illinois
July 13, 1933.

13-5-66

Hemet Mr. DuBois:

Again our letter must have been mailed about the same time (Correct you a day or two ago). I find it impossible to get the accurate number enrolled because - as you probably know - no separate records of Negroes are kept, but have made desperate efforts by phone this evening to get an estimate - as you suggested - and the consensus of opinion seems to be that it is around 200 for the school year which ended in June. Am wretchedly sorry of the delay - & another time shall try [illegible] & be on time with the information.

Am much disappointed that you can't come - but I was afraid it was too good to

be true. Hope you'll come before the Fair closes. I understand it is good. Haven't been yet - but shall later on - of course.

Am afraid I couldn't make you as comfortable here as I'd like (but would have done my best) - this later I'll hope to put things in better shape. Can't spend much now - the entire situation in Chicago is terrible. Yesterday the Board of Education made slashing cuts & eliminations in the schools. Cut out Junior College, Junior High Schools, Vocational, Parental, & Continuation Schools, Household Arts & Manual training in grade schools, etc. etc. etc. ad. - School stopped more early, starts 2 wks. late, slashes in salaries, etc. Well - such is life.

13-5-67

My yards are green & lovely. The janitor does good work. (when he doesn't drink too much beer!).

Do keep well & write me as often as you can.

Lovingly, Mildred.

Kenwood 8670
4809 Indiana Avenue
Chicago, Illinois.
November 9, 1933.

13-5-68

My dearest Mr. Van Boie:

Every day I think of you and hope that you are O.K. and that things are moving along nicely for you. I hope, too, that Mrs. Van Boie, Yolanda, Her Royal Highness - The Baby - and Yolanda's husband are well.

I haven't written to you in a long time - at least, I haven't sent you a letter. I have written you - but each time it was hard to eliminate a sad note - so I simply did not send the letter. Time is, after all, the only real adjuster and alleviator of some forms of suffering, I think. Now that I am beginning somewhat adjusted to different conditions and, despite my extremely slight weight, everyone is

2.

beginning to remark on my improved appearance, I feel that I am beginning to feel like my old self & I know there is a lot of joy yet in store for me. I keep busy every minute - but I am busy doing things I like - & that is so different a procedure from the form I was so long compelled to adhere to. I work hard at school, study, read, go to shows, and attend to my more social duties. My home is warm & comfortable (I have an efficient janitor) and I don't have to "shovel & shake" when there is no need for it.

13-5-61

Now what are you doing? (Such a question! - as if you would or could tell all the things you do!) You are, I suppose at Atlanta. My! what fine things I have heard about your work & worth there! I am so glad. When are you coming to Chicago? I'll be so glad

3.

to see you. Do drop me a line soon. I think of you every day.

Lovingly yours,
Mildred.

13-5-62

Nov. 11

Dear Mr. Man: Have been trying to get these off to you for a week! Am I living a strenuous life? I'll tell the world. I am. Maybe I'm working rather hard - but I have to - in order not to let loneliness & sadness overwhelm me. My nephew - "Ned" (Mr. Bearden) is "mighty good" to me - & my nephew-in-law - E. C. Ross. I often know I'd have held up without the sympathy & kindly affection of those two.

We keep well. Chicago is launching an N.R.A. drive We hope to do much good.

Write me.

Yours, Mildred.

Dr. Du Bois.

December 21, 1933.

Mrs. Mildred Bryant Jones,
4809 Indiana Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

13-2-40

My dear Mildred:

I have been working my head off on that book and finished it December 1, so that now I have time to write with more or less leisure to my various friends. You really ought to come down here for a little rest. Today, we have almost springlike weather, and of course we haven't had a bit of snow, although some rain. I am glad that you are apparently getting straightened out, although I imagine that you have had a pretty hard time. You have my sympathy.

I am certainly going to be in Chicago sometime in March because I have an engagement in Des Moines March 12. I shall at least look forward to that.

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

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THE AFRO-AMERICAN

A DISTINGUISHED NEWSPAPER—FOREMOST FOR 40 YEARS

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Main Office and Plant
Baltimore,
Maryland

September 20, 1933

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
The CRISIS
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

12-36-51

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am sailing about November 5th for Liberia, Africa, to make a study of certain economic conditions in which Americans may be interested. While I am going primarily as a newspaper man for THE AFRO-AMERICAN, I am also going in the interest of a movement to expand industrial opportunities for our young people throughout the world.

I am writing you to ask your kindness in sending to me any personal contacts in Europe or Liberia which may help me in this mission. I would also appreciate any letters of introduction to any people you may know in England, France, Germany, Liberia or the West African Coast.

Thanking you, I am

Very truly yours,

THE AFRO-AMERICAN COMPANY

Wm. N. Jones

William N. Jones
Managing Editor

WNJ-WM

Letters of introduction

12-36-52

September 25, 1935.

Mr. William N. Jones,
THE AFRO-AMERICAN,
Baltimore, Maryland.

My dear Mr. Jones:

It is a pretty large order that you are handing me for letters of introduction all over Europe and Africa. I am afraid I can hardly do this, but if there is any specific person to whom I should give you a letter, I should be glad to.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Waldorf Hotel,
Aldwych, W.C.2.

TELEGRAMS:-"WALDORFIUS," LONDON.
TELEPHONE:- TEMPLE BAR 2400.

Oct. 14, 1922

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

21-3-116

My Dear Dr. DuBois:

For several reasons I had hoped that I would get in touch with you before leaving on this mission to Africa. First of all I wanted to pick up, through you, some threads of the Pan-African movement and those connected with it. While I am going to Liberia on a newspaper mission or assignment, I have some practical objectives in mind. Since the desire to make every contact possible. I am going, not as exponent of any faction or group, but merely to study what can be done to save Liberia as matters now stand.

Another reason which is prompting me to write you now was something told me by Mrs. Elizabeth Meijer, a white woman entering upon an interracial work in Baltimore and who had a conference with you on the matter during a recent visit

in New York. I was very much surprised when she came back to Baltimore frantically telling me that you had advised her that in an interracial program in Baltimore, I would be more of a hindrance than a help because of my connection with the Communist party.

There were many reasons why her information as to your attitude struck a vital spot in my consideration. First of all, practically every fundamental policy on racial matters I have acquired, I have imbibed under your leadership. I am not a member of the Communist Party; not even a member of the International Labor Defense. I did support openly their policy on the race question and their effective Scottsboro fight in Maryland. But strange to say, I supported this policy because it corresponded with the policy I had pledged myself, as a student, to support as a result of your teachings.

You may recall that many years ago you were invited to Benedict College to speak on Abraham Lincoln. It was I, as a student, who headed the organization which invited you — and in doing so I brought down upon myself a frown from a goodly portion of the faculty. With this same impulse, and guided by your leadership, I insisted, even to the

Waldorf Hotel,
Aldwych, W.C. 2.

TELEGRAMS:-"WALDORFIUS," LONDON.
TELEPHONE:- TEMPLE BAR 2400.

19

21-3-117

point of relinquishing promise of a place on the faculty there, of selecting the subject of "John Brown" as my commencement oration. Another ironic twist to this matter is the fact that I faced serious opposition in a Memphis, Tennessee Municipal Board, and finally broke with it, because I insisted in becoming a member of the Memphis branch of the N.A.A.C.P., in a time when that organization under you and Shillady was regarded much more radical than communism is regarded in Baltimore today.

I have no brief for Communism. In fact there are things about it on which I have argued against violently. But on the race question-the policy of complete social, political and economic equality-is one which I have consistently adhered to since first reading "The Souls of Black Folk" and of discussing your leadership with my old school mate, Jesse May Barber, years ago.

In Baltimore, strange to say, I am not regarded as unduly radical. Even with my

out spoken views on the communist policy on the race question - and even tho I felt that some colored person should speak out in behalf of the jury fight they made in Maryland, I am the Vice-President of the Baltimore Urban League, a member of the Executive Board of the N.A.A.C.P., Scout Commissioner for Colored Boy Scouts, a member of Public School Recreation advisory Commission, a Member of the Vocational Education advisory committee and a Member of the local Interracial Commission. In addition I am the Big Brother and helped to organize and develop the City Wide Young Peoples Forum here. I mention these connections only to indicate to you that my views on the Communist policy are not new - but the result of a long standing attitude. The only difference is that I am not afraid of the word "Communism" if it agrees with any attitude I have. In the same manner I was not afraid of the name N.A.A.C.P.

It is therefore in the same open and honest spirit that I acquaint you with my reaction when Mrs Meijer told me of what you said. So profoundly have you projected yourself into and motivated my life attitudes, that I could not pass over as I would an ordinary criticism - your advice to her in this matter. The fact is, I almost had a sensation of having the very foundation of my objectives shattered -

I am expecting to be in Liberia until

Waldorf Hotel,
Aldwych, W.C. 2.

TELEGRAMS:-"WALDORFIUS," LONDON.
TELEPHONE:- TEMPLE BAR 2400.

21-3-118

November 25. I expect to be back in the States December 22. I am sure you will understand the spirit of this letter. On my way back I shall stop in Hamburg, Germany, London and Paris. If you are so disposed I would be glad to have the names of any persons to whom I might talk in these towns. My Liberian address will be the Executive Mansion.

Very truly,
William H. Jones

[Jones]

December 21, 1933.

Mr. William N. Jones,
C/O The Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland.

61-3-119

My dear Mr. Jones:

I am sorry that I did not have a chance to see you and co-operate with you with regard to your Washington trip. I think that my advice with regard to inter-racial work in Baltimore was misinterpreted and that, of course, was easy under the circumstances.

What I was trying to say was this: In order to get the races to work together effectively for any particular end in Washington, you have got to select persons who are acceptable to each other, and my opinion was that a Communist or even a Socialist would stand absolutely no chance of being listened to at all by the average white Baltimorian. This, of course, was no criticism of the Communist or Socialist point of view. Quite the contrary. I have long been a Socialist myself and have great sympathy with the Communist idea. The thing that we have got to face is that when for the sake of principle we take a radical position, we have got to pay for it. There is no use of either you or I expecting any position in an inter-racial movement until, of course, such a movement moves much further toward the Left than it has yet. I think the various positions which you have taken and outlined in your letter from London are quite right and the sort of position which I would have taken myself. On the other hand, if I were living in Baltimore, I know that I would not be successful in an inter-racial movement.

I am sorry indeed that I could not have had a long talk with you before you went to Liberia but I should certainly enjoy a word with you when you are back.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

March 15, 1933.

Mr. E. B. Jourdain,
2034 Darrow Avenue,
Evanston, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Jourdain:

13-12

We are going to have this summer at Amenia, New York, at Jo.E. Spingarn's beautiful summer home, a conference which we hope to make of great importance. We want to get together some of the younger, independent thinking Negroes of strong, honest character. We have in mind, not men who have just finished school, but rather those who have been out a few years, and yet who are not fixed in their ideas. We want them to discuss in a perfectly frank way and without publicity or limitations, the present situation of the American Negro and just what ought to be done.

The Conference will not b large, perhaps twenty-five or more and will include men and women. It will sit for about three days sometime in August. Board and keep will be free, the only expense being travel.

This Conference is going to be held under the auspices of the N. A. A. C. P. and the Directors have made me Chairman of an Organizing Committee of Three. On the other hand, the N. A. A. C. P. will exercise no control over the Conference and will leave it perfectly free and untrammelled in discussion and conclusions.

First of all, we want to get in touch with proper persons to invite. Will you kindly send me at your very earliest convenience names of persons whom you feel ought to take part; persons whom you know or have heard of, either in your vicinity or elsewhere. Send their names and, if possible, present address so that I can get in correspondence with them right off, as the time for preparation is short.

I shall be under very great obligations if you will make special effort to co-operate with me in this. Please address answers to Atlanta.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

DEPAUW UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
GREENCASTLE, INDIANA

November 13,1933

Dr.W.E.B.DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta,Georgia

28-13-12

My dear Dr.DuBois:

Allow me to thank you for publishing the little article of mine in the November Crisis,the same presented about a year ago. Otto Brandt will be grateful for this expression of appreciation of his efforts to beautify Negro Art in a land torn now by conflicting racial and national feelings.

May I also express the wish that you are finding real enjoyment in your work at Atlanta. It may interest you to know that the "charged" atmosphere of the earlier part of the school year,occasioned by the "dangerous experiment" of placing me in a teaching capacity here has disappeared. The attitude of the students particularly has been gratifying,and I am enclosing a copy of their school paper in which they show their fine spirit.

I have the Junior students in Elementary Organic Chemistry,the Seniors in an advanced(Problem) course in Organic and two boys doing their Master's theses under me in Organic Chemistry.

The University has also been generous. They gave me as research assistant one of the young Vienesse fellows I had with me at Howard,so that my little program of investigation has not been halted. Since receiving "walking papers" from Howard we have published five papers embodying our findings. One of these was read at the Chicago meeting of the American Che-

DEPAUW UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
GREENCASTLE, INDIANA

mical Society in September by a student of mine here at DePauw, one of the first to enroll in the Problem Course begun last year as an experiment here. All of our Senior majors in Chemistry have elected it for this school year, indeed among them a nephew of Carl Murphy, editor of the Afro-American. Ironic that this is the only black face in the lot in which I must seek to find a secret pride.

28-13-13

You have been in many a fight, but it appears to me that you have never been unwilling to pardon one for having been at <u>one time</u> a fool, provided the erst-while fool exhibits a dogged persistence toward sound accomplishment. I begged every Negro President and Principal and what-not to give me a little corner to work in and a crust of bread as a wage and was treated with cold silence or expressions of regret, after the incident at Howard. And yet my first two papers of the past year (which I entered from Howard University where the work was principally done) were the first from a Negro as Senior author in the Journal of the American Chemical Society. One might have expected some understanding of this plea for assistance on the part of one who was willing to admit his folly and begged only for a chance to work and live, the same granted him by those "not bone of his bone.....etc." To add to it all one Dean and one President warned the Dean here at a meeting of Deans and Presidents in Chicago that to take me on was "dangerous" thus opening up the whole problem here at DePauw. The verdict rendered here was that I had been unwise but not criminal. So

This matter was taken up in writing with this Pres. of a Negro College and verdict of officials here sent him

DEPAUW UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
GREENCASTLE, INDIANA

28-13-14

here I am. Asked some months ago if I would be embarassed if my title were "Research Fellow and Lecturer" for this year in view of the ticklish nature of the "experiment", I could say with decided genuineness that it made no difference what I was called.

Several thousands of dollars were put into new equipment the past Summer. Dr. Pikl, my assistant, even brought us almost a thousand dollars worth of apparatus from Germany, and yet there has been no howl. I should still like to work in a Negro College, and yet I cannot complain. Beggars who have had such generous compassion extended them would be ingrates.....

Very respectfully yours,

Percy L. Julian.

Percy L. Julian.

November 15, 1933.

Mr. Percy Julian,
DePauw University,
Greencastle, Indiana.

My dear Dr. Julian:

13-5-69

I am delighted to know that you have a position at DePauw and getting on successfully. There is only one answer to criticism and that is accomplishment, and I still think, as I did at first, that the publication of your private correspondence was a despicable thing and that no action based upon that should for a moment have been recognized.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Request for autograph

12-44-69

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Georgia

February 6, 1933.

Mrs Ernst Fritz Katz,
Frankfurt Am Main,
Liebigstrasse 27b,
Deutschland, Germany.

My dear Sir:

This letter will be the autograph for which you kindly asked but I regret to say, as I am away from my office just now, it is impossible for me to send a photograph. Perhaps when I return in the spring, I shall be able to do so.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Request for financial assistance

WILLIAM M. KELLEY
409 EDGECOMBE AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY
—
BRADHURST 2-2130

August 14, 1933.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Friend:

12-39-10

This letter is addressed to you as one of those whose cooperation I sought or whose friendship I valued when I was editor of The New York Amsterdam News. My present purpose is to elicit your further assistance and cooperation in an effort to render a larger service to you and our community by piloting a daily newspaper to success.

The thing can be done and now is the time to do it!

If the 4,560 people in Ballston Spa, New York, can have a daily newspaper, surely the 327,706 or more Negroes in Greater New York City can have one; and if the 90,075 Negroes in Atlanta Ga., have seen the wisdom of having a daily newspaper under their own ownership and control, we, too, should see it.

Coming a little nearer home, we find that the City of New Rochelle, with a population of 54,000, which is one-sixth the Negro population of New York City, has a thriving daily newspaper, and there are daily newspapers in New York City published by Arabians, Bohemians, Chinese, Croatians, Finns, Frenchmen, Germans, Greeks, Hungarians, Italians, Lithuanians, Poles, Russians, Serbians, Slavs, Spaniards, and Ukranians.

The Negro, more than any other of these racial groups, needs a daily mouthpiece in this city.

You may know that I have been engaged in journalistic work here for twenty years, but you may not know that for the past six years I have studied the possibilities of a daily newspaper here in Harlem and that I am more convinced now than ever before that it can be done successfully.

Of course, I am proceeding upon the assumption that you either believe with me that the thing can be done, or that you are willing to give me an opportunity to explain to you in detail how I plan to go about doing it. This latter explanation I will make to you at any time which suits your convenience.

12-39-11

A corporation for the purpose of publishing a daily newspaper has already been formed under the stringent laws of New York, and we are now seeking to raise the necessary capital. The stock issue is 5,000 common shares with a par value of $5.00 each, and you may subscribe to as many shares as you like.

The officers and members of the Board of Directors, most of whom are known to you for their honesty, integrity, business and professional ability in the community are as follows:

President: WILLIAM M. KELLEY.

Vice-Presidents: BISHOP R. C. LAWSON of the Refuge Church of Christ; HON. THOMAS F. MURRAY, and Alderman JOHN WILLIAM SMITH.

Secretary: RODNEY DADE, and assistant Secretary: HON. THOMAS B. DYETT, Assistant District Attorney.

Treasurer: GODFREY NURSE, M.D. and Assistant Treasurer: Dr. GEORGE E. HAYNES of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

Other Members of the Board of Directors are JAMES H. RAVENELL, M.C.P., JEROME P. OTTLEY, and OSCAR GODFREY.

If you would like to share in this effort by having a block of the stock reserved for you, communicate with me here at my residence, as our office, to be located at 220 West 135th Street, is not yet open.

Yours for Cooperation and Progress,

William M. Kelley

2.50 sent May 3.

172 Fort St. N.E.,
Atlanta, Ga., 4-27-33.

12-3-9-6

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois,
Atlanta University.
City.

Request for financial assistance

Dear Dr. Dubois: - Just to remind you that I'm asking you to please give me one dollar ($1.00) or more for the drive in which the Atlanta alumni of Atlanta University are striving to raise one thousand dollars ($1000.00) by Commencement.

I am trying to raise twenty-five dollars ($25.00) or even more if possible.

Thanking you, I am,

Sincerely yours,
Willie J. Kelley.

172 Fort St. N. E.,
Atlanta, Ga., 5-5-33.

Mr. W. E. B. Dubois,
City.

Dear Mr. Dubois: - Your check received yesterday and as it was more than I expected, it was quite a pleasant surprise and made me very, very happy.

Many thanks to you and here's hoping you will be "President" of A. U. some day.

Sincerely yours,
Willie J. Kelley.

12-39-7

Request for financial assistance

Western Maryland College
Westminster, Md.

141 JORALEMON STREET
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

August 16, 1933.

West Virginia State College

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

It is reported to me that Prof. Posey, of West Virginia College, has either lost his position or is in imminent danger of doing so, because of socialist activities. It occurred to me that you might wish to get into communication with him. Evidently he is of the uncompromising breed, for I know there has been effort to throttle him.

We are under a despotism in W. Va. The present State Board of Education has separated me and my job. I have begun my fight upon it, and you may shortly hear the percussions.

Yours truly

Robert T. Kerlin

P.S.

The Board stated no reasons, of course, for dismissing me. Hence I am appealing through the press to

the public and demanding an explanation. I made a dozen or so speeches in behalf the Socialist cause in the presidential campaign last. Everybody knows that is what they wish to furnish me for. They are furnishing Posey for the same reason. — R. T. K.

JAN 26 1933

114 East 37th. Street,
New York City.
January 21st. 1933.

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

As European travel has become so accessible these days, Iam wondering if there would be sufficient interest among the colored race for me to organize a tour especially for them and am writing to ask your opinion as to the advisability of such a venture. The interest in travel has become so widespread and due to conditions, so reasonable, that I feel sure there must be a sufficient number of monied and cultured colored people who would take advantage of a tour of this kind, if it were properly organized and conducted.

12-35-93

There is a Mr. Klocker, awhite man, a friend of Roland Hayes etc. who will be very interested in taking the party over. I have connections with the Holland America Line and gan get excellent accommodations in the "Student Third" which is being especially featured this season and where entertainment and every effort for their comfort will be provided. And in Europe every class of travell will be avaiable.

I would greatly appreciate your opinion in this matter and will also ask you to put me in touch with some organizations here in New York City, who would co-operate with me in deciding on the lenght of time, countries to be covered and what price trip would have the greatest appeal.

Hoping that this meets with yoyr interest and approval, and that you will favor me with an early reply, and thanking you in advance, I am most sincerely,

Blanche Kieckhoefer

January 26, 1933.

12-35-94

Miss Blanch Kieckhoefer,
114 East 37th Street,
New York City.

My dear Miss Kieckhoefer:

Dr. Du Bois will be out of the city for several months. Your mail is being forwarded to him.

Very sincerely yours,

CRISIS PUBLISHING CO., INC.

lb

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

12-35-95

February 6, 1933.

Miss Blanche Kieckhoefer,
144 East 37th Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Madam:

Your letter of January 1 has been forwarded me to Atlanta. There have been several arranged parties of colored people to Europe in the last few years and some of them quite successful. The difficulty, of course, today is that despite law rates few people have any money to spend. And the other difficulty is the personnel of your parties. You must remember that the social differences among colored people cover even a wider range than among whites, and you would have to take very careful counsel of some intelligent colored people who know the situation, if your parties were going to be composed of persons who would be agreeable.

You might consult further with Mr. Walter White, the Secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., 69 Fifth Avenue, N.Y., and Mrs. E. R. Alexander, who is on our Board, and who can be addressed at the same address.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Milwaukee, Wisconsin,
September 25, 1933.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York City, N. Y.

13-16-86

Dear Mr. Du Bois:-

I am enclosing a most important letter to Mr. Bruce, trusting that you may know his address. Will you please forward same to him, if possible, and oblige

Yours very truly,

F. H. Kinsley

The Crisis Publishing Co., 69 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

1228 A

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Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

August 14, 1933

Rev. Herbert E. King
2201 2nd Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

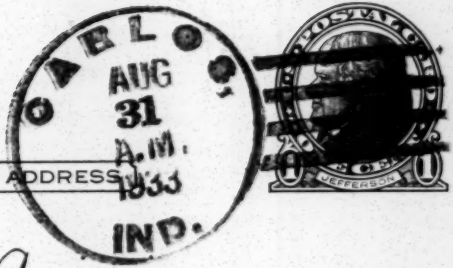
NO FINAL ACCEPTANCE OF THE INVITATION TO THE AMENIA CONFERENCE HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM YOU IF YOU INTEND TO COME WILL YOU WIRE ME IMMEDIATELY?

W. E. B. DuBois

13-23

WESTERN UNION GIFT ORDERS SOLVE THE PERPLEXING QUESTION OF WHAT TO GIVE.

Irene Kinsey
Carlos, Ind.
R. R. #1



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

The Crisis
69 Fifth Ave.
New York.
N. Y.

Carlos, Indiana
Aug 30, 1903

The Crisis :-

Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, advised me to write to you to obtain some information on the Negro race; in praticular, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.

Thanking you in advance

I am sincerely
IRENE Kinsey.

13-4-35

September 26, 1933.

13-4-36

Miss Irene Kinney,
Carlos, Indiana.

My dear Madam:

Information about W. E. B. Du Bois may be found in "Who's Who in America" and in "Darkwater", Chapter I.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to Dr. Du Bois.

NC 12

226 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 Jay
New York, New York

13-15-65

William Knabe and Sons
584 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

I have an upright Franklin piano with Ampico attachment. I wish this piano moved from the fifth floor of 226 West 150 Street to the third floor of 210 West 150 Street. There are no elevators so it will have to be let down or hoisted by ropes. Will you kindly tell me if you could attend to this for me and what the cost will be? Also, I have to have moved at the same time a General Electric Refrigerator, small size. I am wondering if possibly you could also remove this and save me some expense?

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

September 16, 1935

WEBD/DW

St. Paul, Minn
2125 Como ave. West
Jan. 31, 1933.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
69 Fifth ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:~

12-35-110

I am a piece of research work which I am pursuing as a graduate student in the University of Minnesota and have need of some back issues of your magazine, "The Crisis." I would especially like to have the August Educational issue of as many years back, as I could secure copies. Also what other issues are available and for how many years back, and what would be the cost per issue?

Other issues that I would especially desire to secure, aside from the August issue are:

1. March 1923 Vol. 25. No. 5.
2. July 1923 " 26 " 3

3. September . 1923 . Vol. 26. No. 5
4. July " 1924 " 28 " 3

The August Educational issues are the important issues for my needs however.

Also I am wondering if the organization or your magazine has a bibliography of any type on material concerning the negro press in America. Numbers, locations, types of issues - weekly, daily etc. I would be so pleased to have such a bibliography for another piece of research I am doing.

I appreciated so much the aid and literature sent me by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, some weeks ago in another connection and found it so helpful that I am seeking some more! Enclosed you will find a stamped self addressed envelope for reply.

Sincerely
Pauline D. Krabbe.

12-35-1111

February 7, 1933.

Mrs. Pauline D. Knobbs,
2125 Como Avenue, West,
St. Paul, Minn.

12-35-112

My dear Mrs. Knobbs:

We are enclosing a list of the back numbers of the CRISIS which we have on hand. Some of these are excepted. The August, 1932 issue was our twenty-first annual educational number. We suggest that you consult the files of the CRISIS in volume form for those years that we do not have on file.

We recommend to you the Bibliography of the Negro, compiled by Monroe Work in making your bibliography. If you find the lists given there incomplete, and have exhausted the library and college files, I suggest that you write in the last instance to Mrs. Thelma Burlack Boozer of the AMSTERDAM NEWS, Seventh Avenue and 135th Street, New York City and to Mr. Young of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va. Mrs. Boozer, I believe, may be able to help you but she is very busy.

I am sorry that we do not have a bibliography that is printed for your use. Dr. Du Bois is at present out of the city.

Very sincerely yours,

lb/

January 16, 1923.

Mr. Oliver La Farge,
205 East 69th Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. La Farge:

I suppose you know about the risk concert but in case you do not, I am enclosing a circular. I think that you and Mrs. La Farge would enjoy it.

Very sincerely yours,

WLBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

12-45-21

205 EAST SIXTY-NINTH STREET
NEW YORK

MAR 14 1933

March 13, 1933.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

It seems to me past time that we got started on the books for the prize. Would you send me a list of those which you think should be read? Mr. E. E. Just of Howard University has written me a letter recommending a work called GEORGE WASHINGTON AND THE NEGRO, by Walter H. Mazyck. The book seems to have had remarkable notices. Is Mr. Mazyck of Negro blood? Do you think the book is worthy of consideration? I have not seen it yet.

I hope that we can have the pleasure of a get-together with you in the near future.

Yours sincerely,

Oliver

Oliver LaFarge.

OLaF-IGH

March 14, 1933.

Mr. Oliver LaFarge,
205 East 69th Street,
New York, New York.

My dear Mr. LaFarge:

Dr. Du Bois will be out of town for several months. Your letter is being forwarded to him.

Very sincerely yours,

lb:

12-46-22

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

March 24, 1933.

Mr. Oliver LaFarge,
205 East 69th Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. LaFarge:

Being absent from my New York desk, I have not been able to attend to the prize matters. There are several very excellent books which must be sent to the judges soon. Mazyck's, which you mentioned, is one. Another is Carrie Bond Day's excellent scientific study of mulatto families, published by Harvard University. I am enclosing a list of several others.

I am going to run up to New York soon and I shall get in touch with you. My best regards to Mrs. LaFarge and the young gentleman. Also, greet Mr. and Mrs. Mathews, if they are within reach.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

Dear Miss Bruce

SAUNDERSTOWN
RHODE ISLAND

12-45-82

May 31, 1933

Messrs. DuBois, Johnson, Braithwaite & Cannett:—

GentlemenY-

Various of your respective circulars have been received.

In regard to Mr. Johnson's last, I am under the impression that Hooton's share in the analysis of ~~the~~ Miss Day's anthropometry is not such as to make him a collaborator. He, or his office, has done the same service for me. The process is much as though one took a complicated column of figure to an expert accountant with an adding machine. Dr. Hooton has an elaborate statistical department developed for the mechanical anlysis of this material. I am inclined to believe, however, that Mr. Johnson is quite correct in objecting that Miss Day's book is science, not literature.

In view of the rapid passage of time, I suggest that you now send me your votes, 1): for four books (if possible) in order of preference, 2) for ~~three~~ individuals to be invited as judges. These of course, are nominations not awards or elections. I shall be delighted to tabulate the results and send them out ~~to~~ you for discussion or perhaps a second, final ballot. The point is that we should get our books in the hands of our judges by July 1st, and that is only a month away. Eheu fugaces, Postume, Postume, labuntur...

Speaking within the intimacy of this comittee, I also take the liberty to point out that the moral effect upon our Donor of positive action of this sort will be invaluable. Your trustee would love to get an anticipatory deposit for the following year where it will draw interest as soon as possible. At the present time we have in hand the funds for this present prize, and about $40.00 in interest. I want to build this up to the point where we shall have something to fall back on in case of secretarial crises or other such contingencies.

With best regards to all of you, and hoping you are having better weather than we are, I remain,

yours sincerely,

Oliver La Farge

Oliver La Farge

1

12-46-34

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

June 23, 1933.

Mr. Oliver LaFarge,
205 East 69th Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. LaFarge:

I am working so desperately on my book on Reconstruction that I have neglected correspondence shamefully. My own feeling is that the books which we should consider, I am enclosing.

I trust this will find you and the family well.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enc.

Du Bois Prize

12-46-35

June 25, 1933.

Messrs La Farge, Gannett, Johnson and Braithwaite:

I vote for the following four books as candidates for the Du Bois Prize in order of preference:

1. Carolyn Bond Day; "Some Negro White Families in the United States".
2. Benjamin Brawley; "Doctor Dillard".
3. Cromwell and Turner; "Readings from Negro Authors".
4. Frazier; "Negro Families in Chicago".

The best book of the lot is "The Readings from Negro Authors". It is very well done but, of course, like some other books it is partly in the nature of a compilation.

As to judges, I suggest the following three individuals:

Robert Morss Lovett

Waldo Frank

Freda Kirchwey

[DUBOIS PRIZE]

12-45-36

DU BOIS PRIZE FOR NEGRO LITERATURE

Saunderstown, R. I.
June 25, 1933.

Gentlemen of the Nominating Committee:

I have received two definite replies to my circular, from Messrs. Johnson and Braithwaite.

			Points
Mr. Johnson nominates:	The Negro in American Civilization	(C.S.Johnson)	4
	Paul Robeson, Negro.	(E. Goode)	3
Choice for 3d & 4th Choices.	(Set My People Free	(W.E. Lilly)	0
	(George Washington...	(W.H.Masyck)	2 & 1.
	(Dr. Dillard of the Jeanes Fund.		

and as Judges:
Carl Van Doren, John Chamberlain, and Sterling Brown, Asst. Prof. of English at Howard University.

Mr. Braithwaite nominates:	The Negro in American Civilization	4
	Paul Robeson Negro	3
	George Washington and the Negro	2
	Negro White Families in the U.S. (C.B. Day)	1

and as Judges: Bliss Perry (Harvard Univ.), Frederick Allen (Harper's Magazine), and George S. Schuyler.

In regard to Mr. Gannett's suggestion concerning Mr. Johnson's BLACK MANHATTAN, Mr. Braithwaite suggests: That we can hardly spare Mr. Johnson from the Nominating Committee (in which the undersigned heartily agrees), and that if it be decided to nominate BLACK MANHATTAN, and if the judges should award the prize to it, that Mr. Johnson receive the award and pass the money on to "some gifted and struggling young Negro writer...This proceedure would inaugurate the Du Bois Prize Awards with a note of distinction, and bestow both the qualities of Honour and Service".

I should like very much to be able to count the votes and go ahead early in July, and hope that during the next week or so Dr. Du Bois will send in his list, and that he and Mr. Johnson will express their opinions concerning the BLACK MANHATTAN question. Of course, Messrs. Braithwaite and Johnson are entirely free to alter their votes if they choose, up to the time of counting. As soon as I hear from Dr. Du Bois of Mr. Gannett, I shall inform the other members of their choices. I fear that Mr. Gannett has evaporated into the great open spaces, after leaving his baby on the doorstep.

With best regards, I remain,

yours sincerely,

Oliver La Farge.

12-45-37

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

June 29, 1933.

Mr. Oliver La Farge,
Saunderstown, Rhode Island.

My dear La Farge:

I think Braithwaite's suggestion is by far the best. From a literary point of view, of course, Johnson's "Black Manhattan" is the best book out. On the other hand, I particularly dislike C. S. Johnson's "Negro in American Civilization". I am enclosing my review of it. Of course, I realize that disagreement with a book's style and conclusion ought not to interfere with judgment of its merits.

The difficulty that I saw with "Black Manhattan" was that it would be certain to involve us in a very unpleasant controversy and would especially hurt James Weldon Johnson.

When, for instance, I received the Spingarn Medal from the N.A.A.C.P., although I was not at the time a member of the Medal Committee and the Medal Committee acts especially independently of the Board of Directors, nevertheless, later, I was openly accused of voting the Spingarn Medal to myself because I afterward became a member of the Committee. It took some sharp explanation to set the public right.

Now in the case of Mr. Johnson, even if he got out of the Committee before the voting, the criticism would be unendurable. On the other hand, as Mr. Braithwaite says, he ought not to get out. We need his literary judgments in the future. If, however, we could say that his book above others deserved this prize but Mr. Johnson, being a member of our committee refused to have it considered unless the stipend that goes with the prize was given as a scholarship or something like that, I should certainly be glad to vote that way. Next to that, I should vote for Mrs. Day's book.

As to the judges, I should be glad to revise my suggestion and vote for:

(Cont. Mr. Oliver La Farge.)

12-45-38

Robert Morss Lovett
Sterling Brown
Carl Van Doren

My best regards to the family. I hope everything is going well. The latest bulletin informs me that the grandchild has three teeth and is standing up. You will, I am sure, break the news gently.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

[DUBOIS PRIZE]

Prize

DU BOIS LITERARY PRIZE FOR NEGROES, 1 9 3 3

July 19th, 1933.

Gentlemenof the Nominating Committee:

The nominations for consideration by the judges now stand as follows:—

	votes
1. BLACK MANHATTAN (James Weldon Johnson).....	16
2. PAUL ROBESON, NEGRO (Eslanda Goode).....	8
3. THE NEGRO IN AMERICAN CIVILIZATION (Dr. C. S. Johnson)	7
4. NEGRO-WHITE FAMILIES IN THE U.S. (C. B. Day).....	3½
5. GEORGE WASHINGTON AND THE NEGRO (Walter H. Masyck).....	1
6.(DR. DILLARD OF THE JEANES FUND (Benjamin Brawley)) (SET MY PEOPLE FREE (W. E. Lilly))-... (NEGRO FAMILIES IN CHICAGO (E. Franklin Frazier))	½

That is as near as I can calculate it, not all of the Committee having voted for four. The vote for BLACK MANHATTAN, of course, is contingent upon Mr. Johnson's acceptance of Mr. Braithwaite's suggestion, which I sincerely hope he will do.

As to Judges, the voting is even more difficult to interpret. Counting each vote as <u>one</u> (instead of in preferential order), I get the following result:

Carl van Doren.....4

John Chamberlain.....3

Sterling Brown.....3

Bliss Perry)
Frederick Allen)—.....1 each.
George S. Schuyler)
Robert Morss Lovett)

In addition, Mr. Gannett, who suggests Mr. Van Doren and Mr. Chamberlain, lists Gov. Lehman, Gov. Cross, Malcolm Cowley, Harry Hazlitt,

Du Bois

Irita van Doren, Rexford Guy Tugwell, Allan Nevins, and John T. Flynn. I do not quite know how to allot points to these.

Unless some member or members of the Committee desire to change their selections for judges, I shall write to the three first-named gentlemen next week, asking them to serve. I should be glad of suggestions as to the order in which to take the others in the event that any of the first three refuse. My personal selection for second choice would be Bliss Perry, Governor Cross, and Irita van Doren (if Carl van Doren refused), in the order named.

13-5-23

It will take a week or two to get the judges invited and accepted (something is wrong with that sentence). So I shall not be notifying them formally of the nominations of the first four books until August 1st or thereabouts. This gives time for any member who so desires to revise his vote. A graded list of four titles from Dr. Du Bois or Mr. Gannett might change the line-up. Once the judges are notified, of course, we can make no more changes.

Will Dr. Du Bois or Mr. Johnson or whoever please send me the publishers of the books nominated, so that I can get about having copies for the judges? If I can get any of them free I want to, as we have very little money for purchases.

With best regards, I remain,

yours sincerely,

Oliver La Farge
Trustee

Best regards from us both. Are you in N.Y.?

O LaF

Address 205 - E. 69, New York.

[DUBOIS PRIZE]

July 21, 1933.

Mr. Oliver LaFarge,
205 E. 69th Street,
New York, N.Y.

13-5

Dear Mr. LaFarge:-

Doctor DuBois is still out of the city and your recent communication addressed to him, is being forwarded.

Very truly yours,

THE CRISIS PUBLISHING CO., INC.,

Per _____

Du Bois Prize Contest
[DUBOIS PRIZE]

12-45-42

205 EAST SIXTY-NINTH STREET
NEW YORK

August 19, 1933

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Behold me the proud father of a girl, and happy husband of a wife in fine condition.

Emerging from the mists which have surrounded me during the painful development of the above happy condition, I find that:

Gov. Cross has refused, very politely. Carl van Doren and Chamberlain accepted, the latter with some hesitation. From Professor Brown I have no word.

Knopf, Holt, and Harvard have sent in their books, but Harper failed to answer my request for the PAUL ROBESON book, so I telephoned them today and arranged to have three copies sent to your office.

I leave this evening for New Mexico, to plunge into Indian Affairs, hence I must ask you to do the final chores. These are, to send a copy of PAUL ROBESON to Van Doren and to Chamberlain, to find out if Brown will serve (Wanden will forward his answer if one comes, but it might be well if you wrote to him), and if not, to invite Dr. Fisher. I enclose a letter of invitation to him for you to use. I am sending you copies of the other three books, which with PAUL ROBESON should be sent to whichever, Brown or Dr. Fisher, becomes the third judge. I have also to communicate their selection to you, when made. Then when I get back from the West we can check up and announce. Will you ask the third judge, when he accepts, to do the same?

Will you also, when we know who the three are to be, do whatever you think fit about a press notice, including the rule that whenever a member of the nominating committee is the author of a book eligible for consideration in a given year, that member is automatically dropped from the committee for that year?

I am sorry to dump all this upon you, but see no other way out of it.

With best wishes from us both,

yours sincerely,

Oliver La Farge

Dr. Du Bois

LDUBOIS PRIZE1

12-45-41

205 EAST SIXTY-NINTH STREET
NEW YORK

August 19, 1933

Dear Dr. Fisher:

The Nominating Committee of the W. E. B. Du Bois Prize for Negro Literature has requested me to invite you to serve as a judge in awarding this year's prize, which will be for prose non-fiction published during 1930-1932, inclusive.

The prize is $1,000, which will be awarded this year for the first time. We feel it particularly important that the judges be men of such reputation as to insure general confidence in their decision. For this reason we sincerely hope that you will be able to accept.

The work involved will be simply reading and grading, according to your opinion of their merit, four books which have been selected by the nominating committee. This should be done, if possible, by September 15th. If you can serve, and will notify us shortly, we shall be delighted to send you copies of these works.

The Nominating Committee this year consists of Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Mr. William S. Braithwaite, Mr. Lewis Gannett, and myself. Mr. Hames Weldon Johnson was automatically dropped for this year since one of his books is eligible for consideration.

We do hope that you will be able to accept. If so, will you be so good as to notify Dr. Du Bois, at 69 Fifth Avenue?

Yours sincerely,

Oliver La Farge
Trustee

Dr. Rudolph Fisher

August 23, 1933.

13-5-24

Mr. Oliver LaFarge,
205 East 69th Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. LaFarge:

Congratulations on the girl! Mrs. Du Bois and I both are so happy to know that Mrs. LaFarge is in good condition. I will attend to the matters that you asked me to. I have received the books.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Du Bois Prize

[DUBOIS PRIZE]

12-45-56

205 EAST SIXTY-NINTH STREET
NEW YORK

November 6, 1933.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
THE CRISIS
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:—

Mrs. Mathews is back, and wants to have the Prize awarded soon. She would like to have the award attended by some slight fanfare and entertainment, with the idea of getting publicity.

Wanden has given me your notes, in which I see that Van Doren has voted for BLACK MANHATTAN, Brown for the NEGRO IN AM. CIVILIZATION. Has Chamberlain sent in his choice yet? Please let me know, and if he hasn't, I'll telephone him about it. Then we can plan what kind of a ceremony we want.

Mrs. Mathews' idea is roughly, an evening reception, inviting Judges, Committee, and Advisory Board and perhaps a few other people. Possibly a brief statement by herself, chiefly to the effect that she exercised no control over the selection, but of course, approves it, and the presentation of the award by some suitable individual. A few words from you might come in well, as it's your prize. The presentation should be made by someone who is, in himself, news.

We are fairly well settled now in New York. The FAMILY thrives, though Wanden is still somewhat dragged down, but improving. I myself am in bouncing form and full of a sense of virtue after two months in the Indian country and much constructive work done.

Do let me hear from you soon.

yours sincerely,

Oliver La Farge

[DUBOIS PRIZE]

12-45-67

November 8, 1933.

Mr. Oliver La Farge,
205 East 69th Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. La Farge:

I have had no word from Chamberlain at all. Please call him up. I think the plans for the bestowal of the prize are excellent.

My best regards to Mrs. Mathews and your wife. Tell them both that a visit to Atlanta University would be of the greatest benefit to their health. This includes you.

with best regards

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

November 29, 1933.

13-5-27

Mr. Oliver La Farge,
205 East 69 Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. La Farge:

I shall be in New York from December 3 to December 6. I shall call you up. I trust the whole family is well.

My best regards to Mrs. La Farge and Mr. and Mrs. Mathews.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

[DuBois PRIZE]

W. E. B. DU BOIS PRIZE FOR NEGRO LITERATURE

** REPORT **

November 29th,
1933

Mr. Chamberlain, the third judge of this year's prize, has finally made his award, to James Weldon Johnson's BLACK MANHATTAN. This gives the prize to BLACK MANHATTAN with two votes against one for THE NEGRO IN AMERICAN CIVILIZATION.

13-5-26

We shall consult forthwith with the Donor concerning plans for some ceremony of presentation, in the near future.

Before sending out formal announcements of this award to Mr. Johnson, publishers of the various books nominated, and the Advisory Committee, I should appreciate expressions of opinion from the Committee on the advisability of announcing Honorable Mention for the other ~~four~~ three books nominated.

FINANCIAL REPORT
November, 1933

Assets:

Gift of donor, deposited in the Bank for Savings, January 4th, 1932**	$1,000.00
Interest on same to October 1st, 1933	$ 58.57
TOTAL	$1,058.57

Liabilities:

Prize for period 1930-31-32, Prose Non-Fiction	$1,000.00
Contingency Fund	$ 58.57
TOTAL	$1,058.57

Special Note: Owing to general conditions, it will probably not be possible to continue the Prize at the amount of $1,000.00. The Prize for next year will surely be reduced in amount, and may possibly be $500.00.

Respectfully submitted,

Oliver La Farge
Trustee

To: Mrs. E. R. Mathews
The Nominating Committee

** To the account of "Oliver La Farge, Trustee for the W.E.B. DuBois Prize. Bank-book No. B.33,975."

13-5-28

December 7th, 1928.

Mr. Oliver LaFarge,
205 East 69th Street
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. LaFarge:-

I have the report which you kindly sent me. As I told Mrs. Matthews the other night, I am planning to reach New York again Sunday night, December 24th, and shall be here until New Years. I am saving all of the nights of that week for your disposal. Please let me know as early as possible just which night the celebration will take place.

My best regards to you and Mrs. LaFarge.

Very Sincerely yours,

WEBD/HFL.

[DUBOIS PRIZE]

12-45-59

W. E. B. DU BOIS PRIZE FOR NEGRO LITERATURE

Supplementary Report

December 7th, 1933

In my last report I announced that the amount of the Du Bois Prize would probably be drastically reduced for the coming year. This announcement was due to a misapprehension on my part. The Donor informs me that the amount will be maintained at its present level for next year, and presumably for the year after.

These three years will complete one cycle of awards, as originally announced, for Prose Non-Fiction, Poetry, and Prose Fiction. Thereafter it will probably not be possible to continue the Prize. Meanwhile it will, we hope, have served the purpose of encouraging and supporting Negro letters during a period of general difficulty.

As soon as we know when Mr. Johnson can be in New York, we shall send out details of plans for the actual presentation.

Respectfully submitted,

Oliver La Farge

Oliver La Farge
Trustee

To:
Mrs. E. R. Mathews
The Nominating Committee.

[DUBOIS PRIZE]

205 EAST SIXTY-NINTH STREET
NEW YORK

12-45-60

December 13th, 1933.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

As you seem to have fled the city again, I resort to mail. I understand that Mrs. Mathews and Mr. Johnson have definitely fixed the function at December 27th. Place as yet undetermined. I am consulting with Mr. Johnson and Gannett on the listof invitees, small but very, very select. It should be a pretty nice affair if we handle it right.

This line is just to keep you posted. A definite invitation will reach you shortly.

Wanden has left for Stockbridge, and I hope she hasn't frozen to death. It's bitter cold here.

Yours sincerely,

Oliver La Farge

13-5-29

December 16, 1933.

Mr. Oliver La Farge,
205 East 69th Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. La Farge:

I have your letter and shall hold the night of December 27 open for the ceremony. I hope you and the family are well.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

12-46-61

208 EAST SIXTY-NINTH STREET
NEW YORK

December 16, 1933.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The W.E.B.DuBois Prize for Negro Literature is to be awarded this year for the first time, and will be presented to Mr. James Weldon Johnson for his book BLACK MANHATTAN as being the outstanding work of prose non-fiction during the period 1930 to 1932 inclusive. The amount of the prize is $1,000.

The presentation will be made at 8:30 P.M. on Wednesday, December 27th, at the Hotel Shelton, 49th Street and Lexington Avenue (Parlor C, second floor). We plan to have a small but select gathering of Mr. Johnson's writer friends and others of significance in the general field of American letters. Speeches will be reduced to an absolute minimum, formalities will be few and refreshments will be served. We think that this should be a very pleasant occasion and hope that you can add to it by the presence of yourself and Mrs. DuBois. Will you please keep the award confidential until it is officially announced on the 27th?

The Prize Committee joins me in hoping that you can be present. Will you let me know shortly whether we may expect you?

Hoping to see you on the 27th, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Oliver La Farge

Oliver LaFarge,

Trustee, W.E.B.DuBois Prize.

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,
c/o The Crisis,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

[DUBOIS PRIZE]

12-45-62

December 29th, 1933.

Mr. Oliver LaFarge,
248 East 49th Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. LaFarge:-

Thank you for the time and trouble which you took with respect to the DuBois Prize. I think everything went off very beautifully and I am much gratified and pleased.

Very sincerely yours,

WEB/EVB

1930, 1931, 1932

Olivia La Farge [DUBOIS PRIZE]

12-45-23

C. S. Johnson: Negro in American Civilization

C. G. Woodson: Rural Negro

Ira De Reid: Negro Membership in American Labor Unions

Benjamin Brawley, Dr. Dillard, Dr. Otelia Cromwell and Dr. L. D. Turner:
Readings from Negro Authors

George Schuyler: Slaves Today

Spero and Harris: Black Worker

E. F. Frazier: Negro Family in Chicago

Carolyn Bond Day: Some Negro White Families in the U.S.

* Spero is white

13-5-20

January 20, 1933.

Mrs. Oliver LaFarge,
205 East 69th Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mrs. La Farge:

I am just leaving town for Atlanta to lecture four months. I am sorry to get away without seeing you and the family again.

My best regards

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

[DOUBTS PRIZE]

Du Bois Pitz

12-45-47

August 28, 1933.

Mrs. Wande La Farge,
205 East 69th Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mrs. La Farge:

I am sorry to bother you but can you give me the address of Carl Van Doren and the name and address of Chamberlain. I am sending you a stamped addressed envelope to savseyou trouble.

My regards to Her Royal Highness.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

[August 30, 1933]

MRS. OLIVER LAFARGE
205 EAST 69 STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Harbor Hospital
Tuesday

Dear Mr DuBois,

Carl Van Doren's address is The Literary Guild of America, 55 Fifth Ave. John Chamberlain at the Saturday Review of Literature. Please let

12-43-02

me know if Groom reconsiders, I shall be here for two more weeks.

Tell your secretary not to be so extravagant as to put three cent stamps on air letters when two cents is enough, that is what the depression has done to me!

Cheers

Wanden Dot

[DUBOIS PRIDE]

August 31, 1933.

13-5-25

Mrs. Oliver La Farge,
205 East 69th Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mrs. La Farge:

Sterling Brown has reconsidered and will serve. All the books have been sent to him and the two copies of Robeson to Chamberlain and Van Doren.

With best wishes

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

[September, 1933]

MRS. OLIVER LAFARGE
205 EAST 69 STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Saunderstown
Rhode Island

Dear Mr. Du Bois,

I hastily send this along to you — I have not acknowledged it — so will you? The daughter flourishes & the boy is thrilled with you.

As ever Wanda

12-15-55

12-45-54

September 26, 1953.

Mrs. Oliver LaFarge,
Saunderstown, Rhode Island.

My dear Mrs. LaFarge:

I have acknowledged the Carl Van Doren letter. I am glad to know that the daughter is getting on and I hope that you are too. Mrs. Du Bois and Yolande join me in best regards to the family.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

12-45-42

Harbor Hospital
667 Madison Ave.
Tuesday

Dear Dr. Dubois,

To tell this young man that sometimes the wisdom of the serpent is preferable to the meekness of the dove!

He is certainly doing no one a favor by his unrealized for humility. If there is anything

I can do it help — please
let me know.

I hope our two little
girls will be friends.

With best wishes to
the family & yourself.

As ever

Wanda Landowska

[1933]

MRS. OLIVER LAFARGE
205 EAST 69 STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Wednesday

Dear Mr du Bois,

Of course, how could I be without the Crisis? Perish the thought! How is the grandaughter, does she like her

bath tub?

To let us know when you can stop by for tea, we are always here.

Much love to the family & yourself,

Warden Lafarge

13-5-21

Black Reconstruction

[G. Green Lanier]

MEMORANDUM TO MRS. LANIER
FROM DR. DU BOIS

May 25, 1933.

Mr. Bacote tells me that your husband, Dean of the Florida A. and M. College at Tallahassee, wrote a thesis a few years ago on the history of Negro education in Florida. I am writing a book on Reconstruction and I should very much like to see a copy of the thesis and perhaps quote something from it, for which I should, of course, give him due credit. Have you a copy of the thesis? If not, where can I get in touch with Mr. Lanier.

13-2-2

Black Reconstruction

Atlanta University Library

May 25, 1933

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I do not have a copy of Mr. Lanier's thesis. I have asked Miss Templeton to get it for you from the library at Stanford.

13-2-3

I am sure that Mr. Lanier would be pleased if you should find it useful.

His address is: R. O'Hara Lanier, Fla. A. and M. College, Tallahassee, Florida.

G. Greene Lanier

Black Reconstruction

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

June 1, 1933.

Mr. R. O. Lanier,
Florida A. and N. College,
Tallahassee, Florida.

13-2-4

My dear Mr. Lanier:

I should like very much to get a copy of your thesis on "Negro Education in Florida". I want to consult it in regard to a history of Reconstruction which I am writing. Could you let me see a copy? I will give you due credit and see that it is properly returned.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Dr W E B. DeBois.

Dear Dr. DeBois,

I had planned to bring the book with me but I find that I cannot get to Atlanta as planned but hope you will find this book invaluable.

3-3-35

It is a rare book as was very costly to me so I shall appreciate supreme care and that you will return the same to me as soon as you have finished.

There is an Hon M. M. Leevey a former member of the State Legislature of Flrida during reconstruction who has valuable information. He is one of the first graduates of Lincoln University

Pa and edited the Florida Sentinel at Jacksonville. He has published a series of articles on the sands. He makes his home in Jacksonville. I should be happy to make an appointment with him for you, should you desire one.

13-3-36

Call upon me if I can be of further assistance.

Yours very truly

Rollins Lanier
H. M. College
Tallahassee, Florida.
June 6, 1933

Brooks

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

June 12, 1933.

Mr. R. O'Hara Lanier,
A. and M. College,
Tallahassee, Florida.

13-3-37

My dear Mr. Lanier:

I thank you very much for letting me see Wallace's book. Fortunately, I already had a copy for which I paid $10 in New York. I am, therefore, hastening to return this to you by registered mail. I know of Lewey and I shall try and get in touch with him.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

[Latimer]

MEMPHIS. TENNESSEE

DEPT. OF SOCIOLOGY & HISTORY
IRA H. LATIMER

March 18, 1933

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois,

I am delighted that you are coming to Memphis for a lecture March 26. I am enclosing copies of two letters which indicate my present status at LeMoyne. On February 28 I was presented with a fait accompli by Dr. Daniel and President Sweeney. I was told that we must reach an understanding whereby I was to immediately resign from all of my community activities; make no speeches; and give all my classes achievement tests to see how well my lectures, explanations, and interpretations were getting across to my students. If I did this, I should be allowed to stay until June. It was stated that they could not build a Dept. of Sociology around me because of my "propagandist tendencies". I was told that I liked too well to make speeches. Dr. Daniel is a Ph.D. in Sociology.

13-16-78

I had been accused in a letter, sent in by whom I don't know to the New York office, of saying publicly that Dr. Atwell was not serving the best interests of the colored people of Memphis. Dr. Atwell is a professional recreation promoter (as he styles himself) now on the payroll of the local Community Fund as director of the only colored agency--the Community Welfare League. Last spring, when Dr. Atwell came here, I was asked by President Sweeney to investigate him, because the President said he thought that Dr. Atwell was here to cover up or whitewash the deplorable social welfare conditions in the local colored community. I attended the opening meeting at the Court House (for colored citizens), at which the white secretary of the Community Fund and other white social welfare leaders introduced Dr. Atwell officially. After that meeting Dr. Atwell told two of my students and me that, "I came into the city and sold myself to the Community Fund officials" to make a survey of the social welfare conditions in the colored community and then to organize to meet these conditions. Dr. Atwell had told the public that he had been invited down to Memphis from his New York office by the Community Fund to make the survey. I reported this to President Sweeney and he said that it was what he expected, because the survey that a Mr. Robinson of Fisk had made two years before had never been published by the Community Fund, since it was too caustic a criticism of the social welfare conditions among colored people here. I have learned from other sources that in the 1929-30 Community Fund drive Dr. L. A. West (leading surgeon) led the colored community drive and with the aid of Mr. Church had all the funds raised by Negroes accounted to the credit of the colored division--$57,000 cash. In return for putting that campaign over the colored leaders had been promised an impartial professional

survey of the social welfare needs of the colored community and a colored representative on the budget committee of the Fund for the following year. That promise was broken by Mr. Arthur Bruce and his lily-white G.O.P. associates who still dominate the Fund officials. Mr. Sweeney is a close friend of Mr. Bruce.

I have incurred the enmity of the lily-white colored and white leaders because of my theoretical approach to this college. I had written my Master's thesis on American Negro nationalism or "race consciousness" (oppressed minority nation or people) and the American Missionary Association statement of "qualities for success in this work (as a teacher) are:"

"A desire to serve in a life-sharing fellowship free from prejudice and unbrotherliness with people of every race."

"A special preparation for some definite form of service."

"A readiness to share in activities outside of your prescribed duties." Therefore, I was prepared to do all that I could for the advancement of colored people in every way possible. It seems that a much more practical approach would have been to keep still about everything, buy an automobile so as not to ride Jim Crow street cars, tell my students not to speak to me downtown on the streets or at least not recognize them, join the church where the college authorities attended, accept the lily-white philosophy of segregation and social inequality, denounce any manifestations of "race consciousness" or at least take no part in them, use secondary school texts which are not expensive and which are adapted to memory work, make no social contacts in the colored community which is divided into factions and groups striving for status and power, stay away from "immoral Beale Street"and the slums, and not even think that I could "do good" for the colored unemployed. I should have taken my cue from the successful professors at LeMoyne.

13-16-79

While Mrs. Lampkin was here, she told me that Mr. M. S. Stuart (lily-white leader and president of the local N.A.A.C.P.) told her that he did not believe that I could be having any trouble with my position at LeMoyne. The other day on the street Dr. Atwell told me that he did not write any letter to New York about me, nor had he made any accusations against me. If neither of these two persons have protested against me, there have been no protests; because they are the only two men who could protest or would have any excuse for so doing. When Mr. Fred L. Brownlee was here Wednesday, I met him for the first time at the President's tea; but I had no chance to talk with him. All that he knows about me is the correspondence which I had with you last spring, which you showed to him, and also what President Sweeney has told him. He knows that I have been charged by Dr. Daniel and President Sweeney jointly with "incompetence" and alleged "protests by leaders of the colored community."

I should very much appreciate it if you would write to Mr. Fred L. Brownlee, c/o Talladega College, Talladega, Alabama ("Please forward"), as soon as possible so that he can send you an answer before you come to LeMoyne, because I should like to have you talk with President Sweeney when you come here. If you can help me to stay here another year, it will mean much to me.

Sincerely yours,

Ira H. Latimer

[Enclosure]

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

DEPT. OF SOCIOLOGY & HISTORY
IRA H. LATIMER

March 17, 1933

Dr. W. A. Daniel
The American Missionary Association
287 Fourth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. Daniel:

I am enclosing a copy of a report which I recently made to President Sweeney in regard to the understanding which I had with you and the President. I have been very busy pushing my classes to the limit and preparing mimeographed study aids or guides for all my classes. President Sweeney urges me to continue the plan I have laid down for memory work in learning definitions of basic words and facts in sociology and history respectively. The Dean, however, insists that I not lay too much stress on memory work, but achieve as much explanation and interpretation as possible, because that is the whole trend in progressive education. If I carry out both lines with some kind of balance, I think that that will meet the special needs of my students. I am enclosing some of the mimeographed material which I have already prepared and distributed to my students. Both the President and the Dean approved the procedure that I have taken since my talk with you. Do you have any suggestions to offer about the improvement of my teaching technique? I am quite sure that it may be said by both the President and the Dean that my class room work for the year 1932-33 was carried thru to their entire satisfaction--as you suggested in your conversation with the President and me.

I am very much concerned about the letter which has been sent in to the New York office by one of the colored patrons of LeMoyne and also the verbal protesters whom you told me had approached President Sweeney about my activities in the colored community. I should like to know by whom those complaints were made and what the complaints were. I should like to apologize to any colored persons whose feelings I may have unintentionally hurt. Since you and the President spoke to me about "a rising wave of dissatisfaction" with me, I have inquired extensively in the community and have not been able to find any evidence of such. I really should like to prove to you and to President Sweeney that there is no dissatisfaction with me in the local colored community.

From my reports and whatever other reports you have on conditions here now as concerns me, what do you think of the situation? I want to do everything that you wish so as to bring no discredit to LeMoyne and the American Missionary Association. I think that LeMoyne has a great future and I believe in the college and the association back of it.

Very sincerely yours,

COPY

[Enclosure]

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

DEPT. OF SOCIOLOGY & HISTORY
IRA H. LATIMER

March 13, 1933

President Frank Sweeney
LeMoyne College
Walker Avenue
Memphis, Tenn.

My dear Sir:

The understanding which Dr. W. A. Daniel and you and I arrived at on February 28 has been carried out by me to the best of my abilities. I have resigned from the following positions: Secretary and member of Advisory Committee of the Unemployed Citizens' League of Memphis; Treasurer of the Memphis Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Teacher of the Adult Bible Class of the Second Congregational Church; Co-Chairman of the local group of the Fellowship of Reconciliation.

3-16-80

On March 6 and 7 I gave my seven classes achievement tests to ascertain how much of my explanations and interpretations had been understood by my students. I have arranged for all backward students, as shown by these tests, to meet me in make-up classes after school hours. I have mimeographed a list of 66 definitions and explanations of sociological concepts to be given to all students in sociology classes and also to the freshman orientation class, conducted by Dean Hamilton, who has asked me to give three lectures on sociology. I plan to mimeograph lists of important historical facts in both United States History and Europe Since 1914 as study guides in reviewing for examinations. I plan to consult with the Dean upon all of these steps and the results achieved.

Had I known previously that my activities of social welfare in the colored community were not meeting your approval or that of Dr. Daniel, I should have resigned from them long before now. You can rest assured that your conception of the place of the faculty members in their relation to the outside community will be carried out by me in the fullest degree. I am quite amenable to criticism, and I regret that you had not previously called my attention to my lack of complete effectiveness in the class room.

Very sincerely yours,

COPY

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

March 24, 1933.

Mr. Ira H. Latimer,
LEMoyne College,
Memphis, Tennessee.

13-16-82

My dear Mr. Latimer:

I have received your letter of March 18 and read it and the enclosures with interest. I shall forward your statement to Mr. Brownlee but probably it will not be in time to reach him at Talladega. I see no point in my talking with President Sweeney, and I certainly shall not seek a conference. On the other hand, of course, if he wishes to talk with me, I shall be glad to accede to his wishes. I surely hope you are able to stay.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

[League of Nations]

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL APPOINTED TO EXAMINE THE PROBLEM RAISED BY THE LIBERIAN GOVERNMENT'S REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE.

Report of the Committee to the Council

adopted on June 27th, 1933.

The Council will remember that in October, 1932, its Committee presented the general principles of a Plan of Assistance for Liberia which had been unanimously agreed upon by the members of the Committee and accepted by the Liberian Government (Doc. C.720.1932.VII).

The entrance into force of the Plan, however, was conditional on a satisfactory outcome of negotiations to be undertaken between the Liberian Government and the Finance Corporation of America.

These negotiations have now taken place and have resulted in certain proposed modifications in the Loan Agreement of 1926 some of a permanent nature, others of a temporary character applicable only during the operation of the proposed Plan.

The principal features of these permanent modifications are a reduction of the rate of interest on the Loan, the priority over the interest and amortization of the Loan granted for the ordinary running expenses of the Government, and the settlement of interest arrears on the Loan by means of the issue of new bonds. These questions have been dealt with by direct negotiation in Monrovia and elsewhere between the Liberian Government and the Finance Corporation. The concessions made by the Finance Corporation will result in a present annual saving to Liberia of about U.S. $62,000.00.

The temporary modifications relate to the correlation of the Loan Agreement as modified with the operation of the Plan of Assistance. Mr. Th. Ligthart, Financial expert to the Committee, with the assistance of the Secretariat, has been in charge of these negotiations.

The proposed temporary arrangements provide that the revenues of Liberia shall be utilised in accordance with the following scheme of priority:

a)	Ordinary running expenses of the Government	Lib.	$300,000
b)	Cost of the plan of assistance, salaries and expenses of loan officials, Bank Commission charges	U.S.	$ 78,000
		Lib.	$124,000
c)	Interest on Loan	U.S.	$125,000

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d) Remaining balance:
one half to be proportionately
allocated:
to amortisation of arrears of internal
debt to an amount not exceeding Lib. $ 40,000

and to amortisation of the Loan U.S. $ 66,000

the other half to be devoted to the
development of the country.

The Finance Corporation is to institute a working capital fund of $150,000.00, and guarantee, moreover, that this fund shall always be sufficient to pay the salaries and travelling expenses of the foreign experts provided for in the Plan of Assistance which total $78,000 annually. The Corporation is to renounce annually interest that can not be met out the revenues of the corresponding fiscal year, which sacrifice may involve a loss to the Corporation of about U.S. $125,000 a year.

The Members of the Committee other than the Liberian representative are in full agreement with the recommendations of its financial expert and approve his proposals. Under the present circumstances these appear to them to be the best solution for promoting the development of Liberia. The Liberian representative put in a memorandum, a copy of which is annexed (Annex I), making certain reservations.

The Committee now submits to the Council the Plan of Assistance in the form of a Protocol to be accepted by the Council of the League and the Liberian Government (Annex II). Certain modifications have been introduced in the original Plan in order to provide further for its effective working.

The Liberian representative has promised to refer the Protocol to his Government, and the Finance Corporation of America has provisionally accepted the arrangements provided for in this document.

The Plan as it stands appears to the Committee, with the exception of the Liberian representative, to be fair and practical and, in fact, to constitute the only way in which to comply with the request for assistance of the Liberian Government. Consequently, the Committee strongly recommends it to the Council and the Liberian Government. The Committee emphasises the necessity for the acceptance by the Liberian Government of the Plan as a whole if it desires the assistance of the League.

Finally, the Committee would draw attention to the danger of further procrastination in putting the plan into force. The Committee has had the question under consideration for over two years, and in these circumstances has asked the Liberian Government to reach a decision before the meeting of the Council in September, 1933. The Committee is informed that for this purpose it will be necessary for a special session of the Legislature of Liberia to be convened before this date.

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ANNEX I.

MEMORANDUM BY THE LIBERIAN REPRESENTATIVE

(final text not yet available).

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ANNEX II.

DRAFT PROTOCAL ESTABLISHING A PLAN OF ASSISTANCE FOR LIBERIA.

WHEREAS, the Liberian Government has requested assistance from the League of Nations in the establishement of reforms in the administration and finances of the Republic of Liberia,

AND WHEREAS, the Council of the League of Nations, after examination of the administration and financial situation of Liberia, in collaboration with representatives of the Government of Liberia by a Committee appointed by the Council and a Committee of Experts, has agreed to the Plan of Assistance established by the Present Protocol and the Annex thereto, which were approved by the Council by its Resolution of 1933;

The Undersigned, duly authorised, accepts on behalf of the Government of Liberia the following provisions:

CHAPTER I. - ADMINISTRATION.

ARTICLE I.

1. For administrative purposes the territory of the Republic of Liberia shall be divided into three provinces.

2. It is understood that the whole territory of the Republic is to be included within the three provinces.

3. Unless otherwise fixed by the Liberian Government in agreement with the Chief Adviser, whose appointment is provided for in Chapter IV,

(a) the Western Province shall extend from the Anglo-Liberian Boundary on the Northwest, to the St. Paul River, and from the Atlantic Ocean to the Franco-Liberian Boundary;

(b) the Central Province shall extend from the St. Paul River to the Cestos or Nuon River and from the Atlantic Ocean to the Franco-Liberian Boundary; and

(c) the Eastern Province shall extend from the Cestos or Nuon River to the Cavalla River, and from the Atlantic Ocean to the Franco-Liberian Boundary.

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ARTICLE 2.

1. Each Province shall be administered by a Provincial Commissioner assisted by a Deputy Commissioner.

2. The Provincial Commissioner is responsible to the Chief Adviser and as representative of the executive power, to the President of the Republic of Liberia, through the

intermediary of the Secretary of the Interior, with the understanding that no instructions, regulations or orders shall be issued to the Provincial Commissioner except after consultation with and approval of the Chief Adviser. This shall not be interpreted as intended to limit in any way the authority of the Chief Adviser, as to this or any other Department of the Government.

3. It shall be his duty to see that the laws and regulations are carried out, and he shall be responsible for public peace and order.

ARTICLE 3.

1. To ensure public order, the Commissioners will have under their direct orders a corps of messengers, the numbers of which be settled by the Liberian Government in consultation with the Chief Adviser. The Chief Adviser will decide, in collaboration with the Government of Liberia, whether the messengers are to be armed or not.

2. Neither the "Frontier Force" nor any other military organisation of Liberia may intervene in the provinces, except at the request of the Provincial Commissioner, and then only within what the latter considers to be the necessities of the case.

ARTICLE 4.

1. The Government of Liberia will engage three foreign specialists as Commissioners of the three provinces, and three other persons as deputies of the said Commissioners. They shall be designated by the Council of the League of Nations and approved by the President of the Republic of Liberia and appointed by him.

2. Only the three provincial commissioners will be appointed immediately, in order to proceed to Liberia with the Chief Adviser. The deputy commissioners will be appointed later, as provided for in Chapter IV.

3. With the approval of the Chief Adviser, any or all of the three deputies may be Liberians. In such case their appointment shall be made by the President of the Republic, on the proposal of the Chief Adviser.

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4. The foreign specialists who act as provincial Commissioners will watch over the administrative training of the Liberian officials by whom they will be succeeded on the expiration of their contracts if the Chief Adviser considers the said Liberians to be able to perform their duties satisfactorily.

CHAPTER II - HEALTH

ARTICLE 5.

1. The Liberian Government agrees in principle to engage two whole-time medical officers for hospital and health work. They shall carry out all the ordinarily accepted duties of a medical officer of health in a tropical country.

2. They will be designated by the Council of the League of Nations and approved by the President of the Republic of Liberia and appointed by him. One will be appointed immediately and the other as soon as the Chief Adviser thinks it opportune.

3. They will be responsible to the Chief Adviser and to the President of Liberia.

4. As regards the appointment of the second medical officer, the Chief Adviser will have regard to the financial resources available.

CHAPTER III. - FINANCE.

ARTICLE 6

1. The Liberian Government shall continue to appoint to its service a Financial Adviser, together with a certain number of assistants as provided for in the Loan Agreement of September 1, 1926, and any contractual modification thereof by and between the Republic of Liberia, Finance Corporation of America and the National City Bank of New York.

ARTICLE 7

It shall be the duty of the Financial Adviser and his collaborators to ensure the efficient organisation and functioning of the Liberian fiscal services and also the regular payment of the service of the loan advanced by the Finance Corporation of America, and they shall have all the powers necessary for their purposes.

ARTICLE 8

The Financial Adviser shall have the right of supervision over all questions within the financial sphere and shall have the right, more particularly, to make sure that the credits allocated are being judiciously applied for the purposes stipulated.

ARTICLE 9

All revenues and receipts of the Liberian Government (including import and export duties of every description, poll-tax, and all other imposts, taxes and receipts of the Republic) shall be collected under the supervision and direction of the Financial Adviser and his collaborators, who shall co-operate with the officials responsible for collection and, as regards provincial revenues and receipts, with the provincial Commissioners.

ARTICLE 10

All revenues and receipts of the Government shall be deposited in a bank designated as the official depository in accordance with Article XVIII of the Loan Agreement of 1926, or any agreement supplementary thereto.

ARTICLE 11.

No commitment in respect of expenditure shall be entered into, and no sum shall be withdrawn from the Government funds deposited in the Bank, without the approval of the Financial Adviser.

ARTICLE 12.

Any disagreement between the Liberian Government or any official thereof and the Financial Adviser shall be submitted to the Chief Adviser, who will arbitrate thereon and will report to the Council of the League of Nations and to the Government of the United States of America. This shall in no way modify or restrict the provision for arbitration between the parties of the Loan Agreement of 1926 as provided in Article XXV of that Agreement, or any contractual modification thereof.

CHAPTER IV. - CO-ORDINATION OF MEASURES OF REFORM AND LIAISON WITH THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

ARTICLE 13.

1. A Chief Adviser shall be appointed by the Council of the League of Nations with the acceptance (agrément) of the President of the Republic of Liberia. This Adviser shall be responsible to and removable by the Council of the League of Nations. He shall be attached to the Central Government in order to give it the benefit of his advise, to supervise the execution of the plan of assistance and to co-ordinate the work of the foreign experts.

2. The Chief Adviser shall proceed with the three Provincial Commissioners as soon as possible to Liberia and assume his activities. He will prepare, in collaboration with the President of the Republic of Liberia and with the assistance of the Advisers provided in the preceding chapters, the progressive details of the Plan of Assistance upon the principles agreed to in this Protocol, and taking account of the draft plan drawn up by the experts and of the discussions that have taken place in the Committee referred to in the Preamble.

3. The Liberian Government undertakes to collaborate with the Chief Adviser, and, subject to the reservation hereafter provided in the following Article, to act in accordance with his advise and recommendations, and grant him all facilities for the performance of his duties throughout his term of office. It hereby agrees to grant to the Chief Adviser ample and sufficient authority for the effective execution of the Plan of Assistance in accordance with his powers defined in the first two paragraphs of the present Article. The chief Adviser may, in particular, ask for any documents and official reports he may require, and may make such investigations as he may think fit in the country.

ARTICLE 14

1. The Liberian Government may, if it considers necessary, refer any question to the Council of the League of Nations.

2. Should it consider the recommendations made by the Chief Adviser are in violation of the existing constitution of the Republic it may ask the Council to refer the question to the Permanent Court of International Justice for an advisory opinion.

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3. Until a decision has been given by the Council the Liberian Government undertakes to comply with the recommendations of the Chief Adviser, provided that on the application of the Liberian Government the Council of the League of Nations, or the acting President thereof, may decide that the execution of these recommendations shall be suspended pending the final decision of the Council.

4. The Chief Adviser shall make such communications

as he may think fit to the Council of the League of Nations, provided he shall report at least every quarter upon the progress of his work and the execution of the Plan of Reforms, and will file a copy of the Report with the Government of Liberia, to be kept in the archives of the Republic.

5. Should the Council consider that the Liberian Government has disregarded the undertakings given in the present Protocol, it may declare that the present Protocol has lapsed and that consequently the arrangements entered into with the Finance Corporation of America for the execution of the Plan of Assistance are no longer binding on this Company. In such case compensation to be fixed by the Council shall be paid the Chief Adviser and other specialists appointed or designated by the Council, and any balance of the working capital provided for in the report of Mr. Ligthart reproduced in the Annex shall be applied to immediate amortisation of bonds issued under the Loan Agreement of 1926 or any agreement supplementary thereto.

6. In urgent cases, the acting President of the Council may act on behalf of the Council, provided that he refers the matter to the Council as soon as possible.

ARTICLE 15.

1. The Chief Adviser shall receive a salary not exceeding U.S. $12,000.00.

2. If it is found possible to fix the Chief Adviser's salary at a figure lower than U.S. $12,000 this will be done.

CHAPTER V. - DURATION OF THE PLAN OF ASSISTANCE.

ARTICLE 16

The Plan of Assistance will germinate, and the present Protocol will cease to be in force after a period of five years from the date of nomination of the Chief Adviser by the Council of the League of Nations unless the Liberian Government intimates its desire that it should continue. In the latter case the Council of the League of Nations may reconsider whether it desires to cintinue its cooperation and under what conditions.

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CHAPTER VI. - GENERAL PROVISIONS.

ARTICLE 17.

1. All the powers exercisable by the Council of the League of Nations under the provisions of the present Protocol, except under Chapter IV, Article 14, paragraph 5, and Chapter V may, unless otherwise decided by the Council, be exercised, and final decisions may be taken, by a standing Committee which will be appointed by the Council.

2. The Powers given to the President in office of the Council can not be delegated to the President of the committee mentioned above.

ARTICLE 18

1. For the purposes of Chapter IV, Article 14, paragraph 5, the Council of the League of Nations shall take all decisions by a unanimous vote, Liberia's vote not counting in the calculation of such unanimity.

2. Subject to the provisions of Article 18, paragrapy 1, and with the exception of the action proposed under Chapter V, all decisions to be taken in virtue of the present Protocol by the Council or the Committee appointed by the Council shall be taken by a two-thirds majority.

ARTICLE 19

1. The salaries of the foreign specialists will be fixed by the Council of the League of Nations, on the basis of the salaries of the similar officials of neighboring colonies.

Account will be taken of the special conditions which should be granted to officials of international status, and also of course of the financial resources available.

ARTICLE 20

The foreign specialists mentioned in Chapters I. and II. may be replaced for adequate reasons, with the consent of the Council of the League of Nations.

ARTICLE 21

Liberia accepts and undertakes, so far as it is concerned, to give effect to the report of Mr Ligthart which is reproduced in the Annex to the present Protocol.

ARTICLE 22

Liberia shall not later than one month after the entry into force of the present Protocol, enact whatever legislation may be necessary to enable full force and effect to be given to all the provisions of the Protocol and its Annex.

ARTICLE 23

In the event of any discrepancy between the English and French texts of the present Protocol or the Annex the English text shall prevail.

ARTICLE 24

1. The Present Protocol shall be ratified by Liberia and the instrument of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretariat of the League of Nations as soon as possible.

2. The present Protocol shall not enter into force until the Chairman of the Committee referred to in the Preamble is satisfied that there has been concluded between the Government of Liberia and the Finance Corporation of America an adequate arrangement for financing the Plan of Assistance on the lines indicated in the annexed Report of Mr. Ligthart,

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3. In order that the present Protocol may enter into force the instrument of ratification must be deposited or a notification that the measures necessary for ratification under the constitution of Liberia have been taken must be received by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations not later than

4. Subject to the conditions laid down in paragraphs 2 and 3 above, the present Protocol shall enter into force when it has been ratified by Liberia.

Done at on 1933, in a single copy which shall remain deposited in the archives of the League of Nations and of which a certified true copy shall be delivered by the Secretary-General to the Government of Liberia. In faith whereof the undersigned has signed the present Protocol

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Annex to the Draft Protocol establishing a Plan of Assistance for Liberia.

REPORT OF MR. TH. LIGHTHART REFERRED TO IN THE PROTOCOL. (1)

I. At its meeting on May 19th, 1933, the Council Committee decided to take advantage of the presence in Europe of special representatives of the Liberian Government, the Finance Corporation of America, and the Firestone Plantations Company, in order to settle the financial questions left open in the scheme drawn up by the Committee (doc. C.720,1932.VII) It was suggested that the delegate of the Liberian Government and the representatives of the American groups concerned should begin negotations as soon as possible, and I was asked to take charge of these negotiations, in collaboration with the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

2. We met in London from June 8th to June 23rd, 1933. The Liberian Government was represented by Mr. Grimes, Secretary of State, and Baron de Lynden, Charge d'Affaires in London, the Finance Corporation of America by its Vice-President, Mr. L.T. Lyle, and the Firestone Plantations Company by Mr. Harvey Firestone, Jr.

The special representative of the United States Government, General Blanton Winship, has closely followed our proceedings throughout.

I was greatly helped by the presence of Dr. Mackenzie, with whom M. Brunot and I visited Liberia in 1931 and who went there again in 1932.

In drawing up the present report, I have had the opportunity of consulting the Financial Section of the Secretariat of the League of Nations from time to time.

3. In the first instance we dealt with the minimum budget required by the Liberian Government for its ordinary running expenses. In this connection we discussed the actual budget in application in Liberia for 1933, although this budget is not one sanctioned by the Financial Adviser. This budget totals Lib. $367,800 (2) whereas the estimates worked out by the Finance Corporation provide only for Lib. $281,500.

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1) This report reproduces the essential conclusions reached by Mr. Ligthart in the more comprehensive report on his investigation which he presented to the Committee appointed by the Council to examine the problem raised by the Liberian Government's request for assistance.

2) Exclusive of salaries and exponses for loan officials and of arrears.

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After careful consideration I came to the conclusion that the figure of Lib. $300,000[x] a year in sufficient to defray the running expenses of the Liberian Government. My figure is rather higher than that proposed by the Finance Corporation and that suggested in the Experts' Report (Document C.469.M.238.1932, p.26). This is on the assumption that every possible saving in the budget will, of course, be made.

4. Salaries and expenses for loan officials total about Lib. $44,500 as given by the Finance Corporation, and Bank of Commission charges Lib. $7,500.

5. We have also considered the cost of the plan of assistance, and I have reached the conclusion that about $150,000 a year are needed in order to carry out the plan of assistance. This sum includes salaries and travelling expenses to Europe to the amount of U.S.$78,000, the balance being for roads, bridges, public health, etc.

The salaries and conditions of service of the foreign League officials are to be those obtaining for white officials of similar rank serving in West Africa, and making allowance for the temporary character of the appointment.

6. We then took up the questions of arrears apart from the loan. In view of the difficult financial position of Liberia I think that the creditors must make a sacrifice at least of interest on their claims. The first step is to fix the amount of the outstanding claims. I estimate that these total about Lib.$500,000. It seems to me that a provision of a sum not exceedding Lib.$40,000 per annum in the Liberian budget would be a fair settlement for the amortisation of these claims. The details of the funding arrangements to be made with the creditors on these lines should be left to the Liberian Government and the Chief Adviser in consultation with the Financial Adviser.

7. With regard to the interest rate on the loan, the Finance Corporation is prepared to reduce this from 7% to 5%. The interest charge would therefore be in future about U.S.$125,000[xx] per annum instead of U.S.$175,000. Amortisation will require an additional U.S.$66,000 per annum. Oustanding interest on the Loan Corporation proposes to take up this amount in additional Bonds.

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[x] Exclusive of salaries and expenses for loan officials and of arrears.

[xx] Anticipating the issue of further Bonds.

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8. Funds for the following items have therefore to be provided:

			$	
1)	running Government expenses		300,000	
2)	execution of plan of assistance	150,000		
	salaries and expenses for Loan officials	44,500		
	Bank Commission charges	7,500	202,000	
3)	Interest on Loan		125,000	627,000
4)	Amortisation of arrears		40,000	-
5)	Amortisation of Loan		66,000	106,000
		Total		$ 733,000

9. Estimates for revenues of the fiscal year 1933 total about Lib. $456,500.

I am confident that this amount will be increased considerably by the application of the plan and by a proper administration, as this will lead to a speedy development of the country and its resources.

For the being we have, however, to face an adverse balance in the budget and to make the necessary provisions to meet this. In this connection it should be borne in mind that the cose of the plan of assistance for the first year will be less than that estimated, as it is proposed that this come into operation gradually.

10. First of all, it is necessary to guarantee that sufficient funds for the salaries of the foreign officials, and other expenses, provided for in the plan of assistance, will be available.

I therefore propose that the Finance Corporation by the issue of fresh bonds should provide an initial fund of $150,000 as working capital for the operation of the Plan; that the amounts withdrawn from this fund should, if possible, be repaid to it out of the Liberian budget; and that if such replenishment is not possible the Finance Corporation should in any event by the issue of bonds ensure that the fund shall always be in a position to pay salaries and travelling expenses to Europe of the foreigh experts provided for in the Plan estimated at $78,000 per annum.

Out of this fund should be paid the cose of the plan of assistance, and in the first place the salaries of the new foreigh officials.

The fund will be paid in a special blocked account of the Liberian Government into a bank to be determined later by the Council Committee. The Council Committee will equally have to decide the conditions under which the fund has to be administered.

11. Under my scheme priority is therefore as follows:

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a)	ordinary running expenses of the Government	Lib.	$300,000
b)	cost of the plan of assistance, salaries and expenses of loan officials	U.S.	$ 78,000
	Bank Commission charges	Lib.	$124,000
c)	Interest on Loan	U.S.	$125,000
d)	remaining balance: one half to be proportionately allocated: to amortisation of arrears of internal debt to an amount not exceeding:	Lib.	$ 40,000
	and to amortisation of the Loan	U.S.	$ 66,000
	the other half to be devoted to the development of the country.		

If the annual interest on the Loan cannot be met out of revenue it is to be renounced at the end of the corresponding fiscal year.

12. The question of transferring funds from Liberia abroad will probably only arise in respect to a portion of the foreign officials' salaries, but it will clearly be the duty of the Government of Liberia, the Chief Adviser, and the financial adviser to maintain sufficient bullion in the country for the proper operation of the currency.

13. The figures upon which the Plan of Assistance are based must be subject to reconsideration at the moment when the Plan is brought into force in the light of the relative values of the currencies concerned at that time and possibly their future prospects. In particular it is essential that the arrangements made as regards providing and replenishing the working capital fund should be adequate to permit offering conditions of service sufficient to enable suitable foreign experts to be engaged. At present it is impossible to say what at any particular moment in the future will be the relation between the U.S. dollar and the Liberian dollar, or the gold value of either currency. Accordingly, wherever in the present report a table had to be drawn up showing expenditure both in the U.S. dollars and Liberian dollars, I have treated the U.S. dollar and the Liberian dollar as equivalent to one another, as they originally were.

14. I have not thought it my duty to consider the merits of the existing loan contract but have contented myself to find within the given limits of the situation the best solutions for all parties concerned.

Permanent modifications in the Loan Agreement have been discussed independently by the Liberian Government and the Finance Corporation.

A special arrangement is also being made to modify the new loan contract temporarily, so as to bring its provisions into line with the Plan of Assistance.

15. The conditions on which the Finance Corporation is willing to accept my proposals including the renunciation of interest and the provision of fresh capital, as stated to the Council Committee at its meeting on June 27th, 1933, are as follows:

"(a) That Liberia accept and approve by legislative action the proposed Supplementary Agreement to the Loan Agreement of 1926(1) and remove all legislative acts and executive orders in contravention of the Loan Agreement of 1926."

"(b) That Liberia accept and approve, by legislative action where necessary, the Program of Assistance as recommended by the Council Committee on Liberia to the Council of the League of Nations including the recommendations contained in Mr. Ligthart's report to the Committee."

"(c) That Liberia recognise the existing Depository Agreement between the Liberian Government and the United States Trading Company Banking Department, and function in accordance with this Agreement."

"(d) That Liberia concur in Mr. Ligthart's recommendation that the floating indebtedness be gradually amortised from current revenues without recourse to the issuance of 3% internal bonds."

16. In regard to the Plantation Contract, I understand from the Firestone Plantations Company's representative that it is prepared to make the utmost possible allowance for the general interests of Liberia, and that it would be perfectly ready, in consideration of the well-being of the population, to take account of competent opinions. In particular, I understand that the Firestone Plantations Company, during the operation of the plan, will be glad to consult with the Chief Adviser and the Provincial Commissioner concerned in the selection of additional land.

17. If the plan is adopted I must emphasise the importance of having an undertaking from the Liberian Government that it will not grant any further concessions or monopolies to foreigners, except after consultation with the Chief Adviser.

18. As a preliminary stage it was necessary to fix the amount of the Liberian budget and for convenience only I have considered the items of the separate Departments of the Government. It is clear, however, that boradly speaking, the total sum of the budget in proportion to the revenues of Liberia is of more importance that the detailed application of the sums available for the various Departments. I anticipate that the details of the amount to be allocated to the individual departments will be considered, by the Chief Adviser in consultation with the Liberian Government and the Financial Adviser.

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1) The text of this agreement is printed at the end of the present document.

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19. An estimate for the Plan of Assistance is given below. It will be seen that the number of staff proposed is that agreed to by the Liberian Government and the Committee. It should be voted, however, that provision is made for two doctors, whereas it was decided that in the first instance one doctor only should be appointed, the second post being filled when, in the opinion of the Principal Adviser, funds permitted of this.

It is clear that it is impossible to define a figure for the first year of the working of the plan. My figure represents, therefore, the cost of the plan as adopted when all the appointments have been made.

Principal Adviser.....U.S. $	12,000.00	
Three Commissioners @ $8,000 each.....	24,000.00	
Three Assistants @ $6,000 each.....	18,000.00	
Two Doctors @ $8,000 each.....	16,000.00	
Travelling expenses.....	8,000.00	
		$78,000.00
Sanitation..... .....Lib. $	10,000.00	
Road Construction.....	54,000.00	
Education Medical Assistants.....	3,000.00	
Unforseen.... ....,	5,000.00	
		$72,000.00
Approximate Total		$150,000.00

(Singed) TH. LIGTHART

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PROPOSED AGREEMENT SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE "LOAN AGREEMENT" BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA AND THE FINANCE CORPORATION OF AMERICA, DATED AS OF THE FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1926.

AGREEMENT, dated, for convenience, as of the day of , 1933 by and between the Government of the Republic of Liberia, of the first part (hereinafter referred to as the Government); Finance Corporation of America, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the Laws of the State of Delaware, United States of America, of the second part, (hereinafter referred to as the Corporation) and The National City Bank of New York, a national banking association organized and existing under the Laws of the United States of America, of the third part, (hereinafter referred to as the Fiscal Agent);

WHEREAS, the Government and the Corporation entered into a "Loan Agreement" as of the first day of September, 1926 in which the Fiscal Agent was party of the third part, which Agreement thereafter became effective upon ratification by the Government, and is in effect, and

WHEREAS, the Government represents to the Corporation that it finds itself unable to fulfil certain of the obligations undertaken by it by virtue of the terms and conditions of said "Loan Agreement", and

WHEREAS, the Government is desirous of modifying certain of the obligations undertaken by it under and by virtue of the terms of said "Loan Agreement,"

NOW, THEREFORE, this Agreement is executed for the purpose of modifying and supplementing said "Loan Agreement" in the following respects onlt, TO WIT:

SECTION 1.

Article 1 of the said "Loan Agreement" is hereby amended so as to provide for a reduction of the basic interest rate from seven per cent. (7%) per annum to five per cent. (5%) per annum. Effective January 1, 1933 and continuing until maturity on January 1, 1966 the "External Forty Year Sinking Fund Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds" shall bear interest at the rate of five per cent. (5%) per annum, payable semi-annually on January First and July first in each year.

12 - 36

SECTION II

(a) The Government shall forthwith upon the execution of this Agreement execute and deliver to the Corporation additional Bonds provided for under the said Loan Agreement of 1926 in the capital amount of U.S. $133, 000.00 in liquidation of past due interest as of January 1, 1933.

(b) It is understood and agreed that while the Government is obligated for the payment of interest at said five per cent (5%) per annum on all outstanding bonds issued under said "Loan Agreement", the Government shall be relived from the payment of said interest by cash for any calendar year when the total revenues and receipts of the Government shall be less than $350,000.00, (which amount is required for the operating expense of the Government including salaries and allowance of the fiscal officials), and in this event the said interest shall be liquidated by the execution and delivery by the Government to the Corporation of additional Bonds provided for under the said Loan Agreement of 1926 in an amount equivalent to such interest.

12-36

(c) For any calendar year when the total revenues and receipts of the Government shall exceed $350,000.00, all of such excess to and including such an amount as will equal five per cent. (5%) interest for one year on all outstanding Bonds issued under the said Loan Agreement of 1926 shall be set apart by the Government and paid over to the Corporation for application against and/or liquidation of the said five per cent. (5%) interest for such calendar year. In the event such excess over and above $350,000.00 shall not be sufficient to liquidate fully by cash payment such five per cent. (5%) interest for such calendar year, then the amount constituting the difference between such excess and the five per cent. (5%) interest for such calendar year shall be liquidated by the execution and delivery by the Government to the Corporation of additional Bonds provided for under the Loan Agreement of 1926, which Bonds can be redeemed by the Liberian Government at any time.

(d) In the event the total revenues and receipts of the Government for any calendar year shall exceed $350,000.00 plus the amount necessary to liquidate fully by cash payment such five per cent. (5%) interest for such calendar year and until such time as the amortization requirements of the said Loan Agreement of 1926 are no longer in arrears and are being currently complied with, at least thirty-three per cent. (33%) of such excess shall be applied to amortization of the Bonds issued and outstanding under the terms of the Loan Agreement of 1926 and/or under the terms of this Supplementary Agreement, and at least seventeen per cent. (17%) of such excess shall be applied towards the liquidation of the principal only of the Government's floating debt existing on December 31, 1932 which floating debt on that date was in an amount of approximately ~~$35~~ $500,000.00, and in no event to be applied against any floating indebtedness created after December 31, 1932. Any payments made by the Government against such floating debt (as of December 31, 1932) shall be made to creditors on the basis of the priority of the creation of the obligation.

(e) In the event such floating debt shall have been liquidation in full prior to the time that the amortization requirements of the Loan Agreement of 1926 are no longer in arrears and are being currently compiled with, then at least fifty per cent, (50%) of the excess of the total revenues and receipts of the Government for each calendar year over and above $350,000.00 plus the amount necessary to liquidate fully by cash payment such five per cent. (5%) interest for such calendar year shall be applied to amortization of the Bonds issued and outstanding under the terms of the Loan Agreement of 1926 and/or under the terms of this Supplementary Agreements.

(f) The Government will, on or before December 31, 1933 cause to be paid to the Corporation to apply against the said five per cent. (5%) interest for the year 1933, any amount of money remaining of a fund of 16,912.1.4 pounds now on deposit with the United States Trading Company Banking Department, Monrovia, Liberia, and which sum of money has been derived from the collection of revenues designated under the terms of the Loan Agreement of 1926 as "Assigned Revenues", after having first paid to the Financial Adviser and the other Fiscal Officials appointed under the terms of the Loan Agreement of 1926, such sums of money as may be due them.

SECTION III.

Under the providion in Article IX of the "Loan Agreement" for readjustment of salaries of the Financial Adviser and other Fiscal Officials (in the event of substantial changes in money values), the salary of the Financial Adviser and the salaries of other Fiscal Officials under the "Loan Agreement" shall be revised as of May 1, 1933 as follows:

Financial Adviser:	(U.S.)	$9,000.00	per year
Supervisor of Customs:	"	6,000.00	"
Supervisor of Internal Revenues	"	5,000.00	"
Auditor:	"	5,000.00	"
Assistant Auditor:	"	4,500.00	"

It is understoon that no Assistant Auditor shall be engaged until such time as the total revenues of the Government shall have exceeded $650,000.00 for any calendar year.

12-27

SECTION IV

Article VII, Paragraph 4 shall be amended to read as follows: "The Government further agrees that in the event that the above revenues should prove insufficient for the service of the Loan, the Government shall, within fifteen days from the receipt of notice of such deficiency from the Financial Adviser, first Allocate from its other revenues such sums as shall be sufficient to make up the deficiency."

SECTION V.

The first sentence of Article VIII shall be amended to read as follows: "As an additional guarantee of the prompt payment of the Loan and to ensure the efficient organization and functioning of the Liberian Fiscal Service and the administration thereof, the Government covenants and agrees to appoint to its service said Financial Adviser, who shall be designated by the President of the United States of America to the President of the Republic of Liberia and, subject to his approval, appointed to said office."

SECTION VI.

Article IX shall be amended by the addition of the following paragraph: "The number of the employees of the Financial Adviser, the Fiscal Officers and the Fiscal Service shall be sufficient for the efficient collection, audit, disbursement and administration of the revenues of the Government. The personnel shall be selected by the Financial Adviser and shall serve under the jurisdiction of the Financial Adviser, who sahll bear in mind the desire of the Government for the proper training of Liberian Citizens for positions of trust and responsibility. The Duties of such personnel, insofar as they may not have been prescribed by law, shall be prescribed by such regulations in pursuance thereof as may be issued from time to time by the Financial Adviser. The property and supplies for the use of such officers and employees shall be under the jurisdiction of the Financial Adviser. The number of employees of the Financial Adviser, the Fiscal Officers and the Fiscal Service shall not exceed the average number of employees for the preceeding three years, except by agreemor betwwen the President of Liberia and the Financial Adviser."

SECTION VII.

In Article IX, after the sentence: "The officers above mentioned shall perform such duties and employ such persons as may be defined by law or prescribed by the Government with or upon the advice of the Financial Adviser, as provided in Article XII", the subsequent sentence shall be amended to read as follows: "Such officers in the performance of their duties shall be responsible to the Financial Adviser."

SECTION VIII.

Article XII, Paragraph numbered 3 shall be amended to read as follows: "For the further security of the revenues and receipts, the Government shall maintain a Liberian Frontier Force and shall further maintain patrol service by se as may be necessary from time to time. The patrol service by sea shall be administered by the Customs Service. The Frontier Force shall be administered by

the Commanding Officer. The strength of the Frontier Force shall be fixed by agreement between the President of Liberia and the Financial Adviser and it shall not be increased or decreased in number without the agreement of the Financial Adviser, except temporarily in case of emergency declared to be such by the Government. A duly qualified and experienced officer shall be recommended by the President of the United States to the President of Liberia and shall be by him appointed Commanding Officer of said Frontier Force with appropriate rank. The salary of said Officer shall not exceed the sum of (U. S.) $6,000.00 per annum, provided, however, that said sum may be at any time increased or diminished by agreement between the Government and the Fiscal Agent. Such salary shall include all allowances except medical care and attendance, travel on duty and quarters suitable for his rank, or communication therefor on the basis provided for officers of his rank in the United States Army, which shall be furnished by the Government. Such officer shall serve in the Frontier Service during the term of said Bonds. Among his duties shall be the preparation and execution of a plan of organization of the Force which shall be based on the idea of creating an efficient constabulary organization for the purposes aforesaid and which plan shall include the qualification and disciplining of all commissioned and non-commissioned officers and the training of the men in accordance with the best practice now obtaining in similar organizations."

12-36

SECTION IX.

Article XII, Paragraph numbered 6, item designated (c) shall be amended to read: "(c) Incorrectness or irregularity of account to be paid."

SECTION X.

Article XII, Paragraph numbered 6, shall be amended by the addition after the item designated (d) of the following:"(e). Fraud; in which event the account shall be suspended and shall remain suspended unless or until approved by the Financial Adviser."

SECTION XI.

Article XII, Paragraph numbered 8, third sentence, shall be amended to read: "The Financial Adviser may only refuse to approve the Budget when and if the disbursements which should be included therein, as provided in this Agreement or by obligation of law, have not been properly included, or when and if the Budget submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury exceeds the estimates of the revenues as prepared by the Supervisor of Customs and Supervisor of Internal Revenue under the supervision of the Financial Adviser."

SECTION XII.

Article XII, Paragraph numbered 8 shall be amended by the addition thereto, immediately before the last sentence thereof, of the following sentence: "No special appropriations shall be passed by the Legislature for the payment of any charge or expense unless such payment shall have been first approved by the Financial Adviser, except in case of a national emergency, so decided by the President."

SECTION XIII.

Article XIII, Paragraph numbered 1, shall be amended to read: "To the payment, as they arise, of all costs and expenses of collection, application, audit and administration of the revenues and receipts, including:

1. The salaries and expenses of the Financial Adviser and his staff;

2. The salaries and expenses of the officers appointed hereunder and the salaries of the employees of the revenue service, both Customs and Internal;

3. The salaries of the Auditor's staff;

4. The cost and expense of maintaining a Frontier Force of not to exceed a personnel of 300, including officers and men, and

5. Any and all other legitimate expenses or obligations incurred under this Agreement as may be approved by the Financial Adviser and all amounts incident to the service of the Loan, except as to payments on account of principal and interest for which provision is herein made."

12-36

SECTION XIV.

Article XVIII, Paragraph designated (b) shall be amended to read: "No unexpended credit to any account provided for in the Budget may be transferred to any other account of the Budget or to any new account. Any credit to any account remaining unexpended at the end of any fiscal year shall be released and taken into account in the preparation of the budget for the next ensuing year.

SECTION XV.

It is understood and agreed that in any fiscal year, after the payment each month of the cost and expenses of the collection, application, audit and administration of the revenues and receipts, as provided in Section XIII hereof, any balance of assigned revenues may be applied to the ordinary expenditures of the Government until such time as the total revenues and receipts of the Government shall exceed $350,000.00.

SECTION XVI.

In any calendar year when the total revenues and receipts of the Government shall be less than $250,000.00 for the first six months thereof, the interest on all the outstanding Bonds issued under the Loan Agreement of 1926 which is payable as of July first of such year need not be paid on that date and, in lieu thereof, the total interest on such Bonds for such year shall be due and payable on January first of the next succeeding year.

SECTION XVII.

The word "dollar" or "dollars" wherever used herein, unless otherwise specifically indicated, shall mean Liberian dollars on the basis that Four and Eighty One-Hundredths ($4.80) Liberian dollars is equivalent to One Pound (£1.0.0) English Sterling.

This Supplementary Agreement shall come into force and effect when approved by the Legislature of the Republic of Liberia, and duly executed on behalf of the Government by the officer or officers thereunto duly authorized.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA,

by_____

Attest:

_____

FINANCE CORPORATION OF AMERICA,

by_____

Attest:

_____

NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK,

by_____

Attest:

_____

12-36

12-36

RESERVATIONS
MADE BY THE LIBERIAN DELEGATION
to the adoption by the Committee of
the Council of its Report on June 27th, 1933

Mr. Grimes made reservations as follow:-

Confirming our Memorandum submitted to the Committee on the 3rd of June, the Liberian Delegation is not in agreement with the Financial Expert, and regrets that it finds it impossible to concur with the views of those members of the Committee who approve of the proposals he has made, for the reasons following:-

1. According to a document already submitted to the League of Nations (see Document C/Liberia/33) it has been shown that the Government of Liberia accepted the 7% Gold Loan of 1926 with extreme reluctance, and even then made that acceptance conditional upon the understanding that the Loan should not be floated by Firestone, as "to obtain a loan from a private concern operating in the country under grants from the Government carried ipso facto elements of future misunderstandings". In spite of this it was discovered five years later that the principal, if not the only, shareholder in the Company that floated the Loan was the same Mr. Firestone of the Firestone Plantations Company.

2. That according to a further document filed with the League of Nations (see Document C/Liberia/38) a large proportion of the amount of the Loan was mis-spent and even thrown away without any benefit to Liberia by agents appointed to serve as Financial Advisor and under the Financial Advisor in accordance with the terms of the said Loan Contract, without any reference whatever to the Liberian Government or any of its officials.

3. That because of the foregoing Liberian Delegation is of opinion that the Government of Liveria will continue to adhere to the policy expressed in Document C/Liberia/13, p. 60, to refuse to contract further obligations of a financial character to the said institution, and also to refuse to accept another loan. This would prevent the issue of the bonds to the amount of $150,000 approximately provided for in the report with its annexes.

4. As pointed out to the Committee from time to time, especially in the proces verbal numbered respectively 12 and 17 of 1932, the salaries of the Liberian Officials have been reduced to the point that they are no longer receiving a living wage, and as the adoption of the said Report would involve reducing the amounts available for appropriation for the Liberian personnel of the civil establishment from approximately $400,000 to $300,000, it would be impossible to avoid further retrenchments of salaries, elimination of officials, and consolidation of offices, as the Report itself recommends, thus resulting in a great deal more work for each remaining official and employee with considerably reduced pay.

5. That the "Introductory Note" prefixed by Mr. Ligthart to the"Standard Minimum Budget for the Running Expenses of the Liberian Government" which was appended to the Protocol to be adopted en bloc, recommends that the Liberian Government abandon appropriating money for the prosecution of educational work, and leave all education in the hands of sundry missionary organisations operating in Liberia.

6. That the adoption of the Report would impose upon the Legislature of Liberia the duty of readjusting salaries of officials who, according to the Constitution of Liberia, enjoy an immunity from interference with their salaries during their term of office, and dispense with certain other officials without the Constitutional amendment which is necessary to dispose of such offices, thus striking a vital blow at the Constitution of Liberia and the general framework of its Government.

7. That the "Introductory Note" recommends, and the adoption of the protocol would give effect to, a proposal to pay the Chief Advisor a salary higher than that of the President of the Republic.

12-36

8. That the professed reason for making the aforesaid and other vital cuts in the present budget of Liberia is to obtain money for the execution of the Plan of Assistance, and certain improvements contemplated out of proportion to the revenues presently available or envisaged in the near future, and out of all proportion to their expected increase while the staple articles of export from Liberia remain at the low level of prices obtainable in world markets to-day.

9. That the adoption of the Report would result in placing the Liberian Officials, as compared with the Loan Officials and those functioning under the Plan, in a very disparaging position financially, militate against the Government's being able to guarantee their integrity, lower their prestige, and eventually produce an inferiority complex not compatible with the leaders of any country.

10. To pay such hugh salaries as those contemplated in the Report, to foreign officials and such parsimonious salaries to the Liberian officials and employees will disturb the balance of circulation of money and cause a steady drain of money out of the country that will ultimately increase rather than relieve the present distress.

11. That it was by the Experts that the terms of the Loan Contract were pronounced as onerous and not good for Liberia (see Document C.469.M.238.1932 VII - Report of the Experts; discussed in the Committee in January 1932.) Some members held, and the Committee reported to the Council, that the loan and planting agreements "created a symbiosis neither good for the welfare of the country" (Liberia) "Nor the general welfare of the world, all countries being inter-dependent" (See official Journal, March 1932, part II., page 526); and the Committee following this subsequently recommended in the Plan of Assistance submitted to Liberia in May, 1932, radical modifications of the said contracts. But at the present time the Committee is asked to adopt a recommendation that the merits of the said loan contract are beyond the jurisdiction of the Committee to interfere with.

12. That Mr. Firestone has conditioned his co-operation with the Plan on the appointment of an American citizen as Chief Advisor; but inasmuch as by the terms of the loan contract the Financial Advisor will be a citizen of America, and one of the principal duties of the Chief Advisor will be to arbitrate between the Government of Liberia and the Financial Advisor in case of a dispute, it does not appear to the Liberian Delegation that such an appointment would inspire in the rank and file of Liberian citizens that confidence necessary to ensure belief and trust in the impartiality of his decisions, nor that the League was being adequately represented by having as its principal Officier du Liason a citizen of a non-member State.

12 - 36

[Leavenworth Senior High ...]

JOSEPH PRYOR
Editor

H. M. REARDON
Sponsor

THE PATRIOT
STUDENT PUBLICATION
Senior High School

All American N. S. P. A. 1931

First Place C. S. P. A. 1931

Leavenworth, Kansas
3/9/33

MAR 22 1933

12-39-28

Mr. William Edward Burghardt Du Bois
226 W 150 Street
New York City,
New York.

Dear Sir;

Will you please send us an autographed photograph of yourseld?

Our high school building and all of its contents were destroyed by fire last year. We are to go into the new building the first of April. We want to get the photographs of favorite writers and newspapermen, have them framed, and hang them in our new journalism room.

We shall surely appreciate having you photograph.

Respectfully yours,

Dorothy N. Kerr.

Dorothy N. Kerr

of the Patriot Staff

[Leavenworth Senior High School]

Request for photograph

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

April 17, 1933.

12-34-29

Miss Dorothy N. Kerr,
THE PATRIOT,
Senior High School,
Leavenworth, Kansas.

My dear Madam:

I regret to say that I am absent from my office as Guest Professor here for several months and have none of my pictures with me.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

2863 Maple Street
Omaha, Nebraska
August 30, 1933

Dr. William E. B. Dubois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City, New York

13-4-28

Dear Dr. Dubois

I'm a young man of twenty who graduated from high school in June, 1931. Since then I've been working to go to school. However, I don't know just what vocation I would like to follow. The thing I like best of all is classical music, especially piano and orchestra. But I made the mistake of not specializing in it in high school. I didn't take harmony or musical appreciation, etc.

But then it would be hard for a Negro to make a livelihood as a concert pianist or orchestral conductor. I, in turn, thought of aviation, business, sociology, and the foreign service. I'm still interested in the latter. We have about three or four Negro consuls, but I'm concerned in the diplomatic side. Yet, since there is so much prejudice to break down, it doesn't seem very practical, does it?

The other subject that I'm interested in is foreign languages, foreign people, travel, and large centers of activities. Yet, if I could in some way help my Race in any way, I would be interested in that.

Now, Dr. Dubois, I don't espect you to choose my voca-

tion for me because I'm the only one who can decide that, but I do hope you are able to suggest something or give me some ideas. In the two years I've been working, I'd saved enough money to go two years at the Omaha Municipal University. However, I foolishly against the advice of my parents loaned it out thinking I'd have it by now, but I haven't received it yet. So I'll have to continue to work and start going to night school. There I shall take public speaking, French, etc. In that way I wont lose any more time.

13-V-29

In the meantime I'm about to join the N. A. A. C. P. and to write a weekly article in the Omaha section of the Chicago Defender. These plans will broaden my knowledge and outlook. Then too its best to start out young in life if one wants to get anywhere.

You know something of my character now. Any advice would be gratefully appreciated because you are in a position to advise me. My mother helps me in every way. She wants me to be what I'd like to be, but that's hard to decide.

Respectfully and sincerely yours,

Lloyd L. Lee.

September 26, 1933.

13-2-30

Mr. Lloyd L. Lee,
2863 Maple Street,
Omaha, Nebraska.

My dear Sir:

I am afraid I cannot help you very much, but I only suggest this: it is not simply a matter of what you want to do, it is the very important question as to what you are best fitted to do. The number of things which you name as being interested in suggests to an outsider that unless you have extraordinary breadth of talent there must be some of these things which you are not at all fitted for, and others for which you have some gift. You should keep this thought in mind.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

[Susie E. Lee]

WEIRTON
SEP 15
5 PM
1933
W. VA.

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

The Crisis.
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

General Delivery
Weirton, W. Va.
Sept. 15, 1933.

SEP 18 1933

Gentlemen: Carter Woodson

Please advise me where I can get small pictures of noted Negroes. I want them to hang on the wall in my classroom.

Very truly yours,
Susie Eunice Lee

3-11-33

September 27, 1933.

Miss Susie E. Lee,
General Delivery,
Weirton, West Virginia.

My dear Madam:

Photographs ofnoted Negroes are sold by the Associated Publishers, 1538 Ninth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to Dr. Du Bois.

Our Bros

LEVY, KRAUS & LEMAN
COUNSELLORS AT LAW
THE FRENCH BUILDING
551 FIFTH AVENUE AT 45TH STREET
NEW YORK

EDWARD B. LEVY
HERBERT SPENCER LEMAN
JACK LEWIS KRAUS, II

TELEPHONE
MOHAWK 4-1521

Blums vs. Mrs Yolanda Williams

New York, 1/18/33

Gentlemen:

Desiring to give you an immediate answer to your favor of
We beg to advise that, Confirming
conversation had with you to-day
we are herein enclosing statement
of account, which kindly settle
-17-23 by check for $46.29 at our office
by return mail.

Thanking you for your
courtesies extended

Any further developments of interest will be promptly reported to you.

Very truly yours,
LEVY, KRAUS & LEMAN

Dr. Dubovsi

H Katzenbach

Yolande DuBois Williams

January 23, 1933.

Messrs Levy, Kraus and Leman,
551 Fifth Avenue at 45th Street,
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

Answering your letter of January 18, I beg to say that BLUMS of Baltimore did not get in touch with my daughter because the correspondence was sent to 226 West 125th Street instead of 226 West 150th Street. I am writing the firm direct.

Very sincerely yours,

13-2

WEBD/DW

Block Reconstruction

Rockefellder Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

June 12, 1933.

13-2-5

The Honorable M. M. Lewey,
THE FLORIDA SENTINEL,
Jacksonville, Florida.

My dear Sir:

I understand that sometime ago you published a series of articles on Reconstruction in Florida. Could you tell me how I can get hold of a copy of these articles? If I cannot buy them, I should be glad to borrow them and would return them carefully.

I trust you can help me.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

M. M. LEWEY
Publicist
2303 Moncrief Avenue
Jacksonville, Fla.

June 23, 1933.

Black Reconstruction

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois,
Spelman College,
Atlanta, Ga.

My Dear Sir:-

13-2-8

Your letter dated 12th. inst. Post marked in Atlanta,Ga. June 16th, received June 17th. inst.,and in reply I beg to say two(2)years ago I wrote and published a series of very brief articles in the Florida Sentinel with reference to Negor Life in Florida.

These articles are only symnoptical giving a general view of my intended chapters of the work.

Would gladly consent to your request if it were possible just now to do so. Illness however has prevented an earlier reply.

Most respectfully yours,

M. M. Lewey

MML-L

M.M.Lewey,

Black Reconstruction

January 2, 1933.

Professor Harold O. Lewis,
Howard University,
Washington, D.C.

13-2-22

My dear Professor Lewis:

Thank you for your letter of December 21. Within a week or so I shall write you telling you more definitely just the kind and amount of work I should like to have you do.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Black Reconstruction

13-2-20

December 7th, 1935.

Mr. Harold C. Lewis,
Department of History,
Howard University,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Lewis:-

I have the book about to be published by Harcourt Brace & Company, on the part which Negroes played in the reconstruction. I shall need to have within the next two or three months a good deal of help on the proofs in verifying references. Mr. Bennett Harvey tells me that you might be able to help me in this way, using the library at Howard, the University of Congress. Will you let me know if you could do this and what charge you would make?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDuB.

Howard University,
Washington, D. C.,
December 21, 1933.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Editor-in-Chief,
The Crisis,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

13-2-21

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I have your letter of December 7th and in reply will say that I shall be very glad to do the work for you. My charges will depend upon the amount of work and the time involved. Will you kindly let me know about these matters at your earliest convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

Harold O Lewis

Harold O. Lewis.

LBS.

[Liberia]

CABLEGRAM

Aug. 18th

Grimes
Secretary of State
Monrovia, Liberia, West Africa

Do not yield

Du Bois

13-16-3

[Fragment: Liberia]

MEMORANDUM

The Liberian Government, without at present making any expression affirmative or negative on the features of the protocol recommended to it by the Liberian Committee of the Council, desires to make clear to the members of the League of Nations the attitude which it feels obliged to take on the question of the nationality of the Chief Adviser to function in Liberia under the Plan of Assistance elaborated by the Committee of the Council of the League at its session in London in June last and incorporated in the protocol, should the Plan be eventually accepted by the Executive, and approved by the Legislature, of Liberia.

It appears to the Liberian Government that the ideal character of a Chief Adviser as envisaged in the text of the Plan of Assistance excludes any possibility of his being prejudiced or of his having any preconceived ideas as to the functioning of the Plan. This freedom from prejudice appears to it as one of the indispensable qualities necessary to ensure the just and equitable settlement of issues which the Chief Adviser, by the duties sought to be given him, will necessitate his deciding from time to time, and to the successful functioning of the Plan. This point seems self-evident, and has been largely confirmed by the spirit of the minutes of the Committee of the Council of the League.

13-16-7

The Liberian Government hereby states with regard to the Chief Adviser, that however highly qualified he might otherwise be, and however desirous he might be to act with equity and justice, the character of a national of a state either having territories bordering on those of the Republic, or whose citizens hold considerable concessionary or financial interests in the Republic, would seem to deprive a Chief Adviser of this fundamental quality. The Liberian Government submits, therefore, that a person having such a nationality would not be in accord with the spirit in which the Plan of Assistance has been elaborated, nor acceptable to the said Government.

The Liberian Government submits this point of view to the Council of the League, and requests a discussion and expression of the Council's views thereon before taking any position on the proposals presented in the protocol; and requests that this question be inscribed on the order of the day for the meeting of the Council which is scheduled to take place in Geneva in the month of September next.

It is requested that this statement be promptly circulated to the members of the Council.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MONROVIA, LIBERIA
August 18, 1933

FORM 2 T.W. 2-33-300M G.B.

[Liberia]

FRENCH CABLE COMPANY

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— AND —
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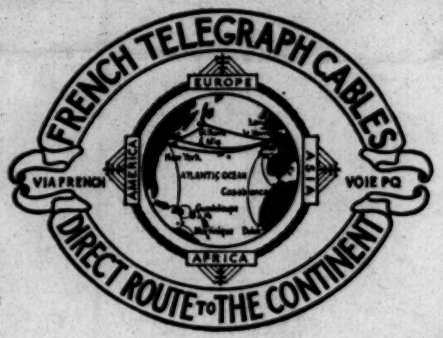

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Cablegram

[Liberia]

August 28, 1933

13-16-52

Mr. AALGrimes
Secretary of State
Liberia Africa

Don't yield

Do not yield.

Du Bois

[Liberia]

Hotel de l'Ecu, Geneva,
September 26th, 1933.

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,
69, Fifth Avenue,
New York.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

13-24-66

I regret not having thought to bring with me a copy of the letter sent you from Liberia, acknowledging receipt of your wire: "Do not yield" received on the 29th of August; but I wish once more to assure you that your interest, and your wire, very much appreciated by the Government and people of Liberia.

Mr. Raymond Leslie Buell of the Foreign Policay Association, and Miss Dorothy Detzer of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, have been, ever since last year, following the developments as they have been affecting Liberia in her connection with the League and the U.S.A. with great interest and great persistency. As far as I know each of them has a complete set of the minutes, and of the other documents which have been from time to time issued in connection with the subject. In response to their request for more information, and to be kept up to date with developments, I have written each of them since my arrival here, and anxious that you and Mr. Walter White should also be kept informed, but unable, being alone, to make sufficient copies, I have asked Mr. Emmett Harmon a student from Liberia in Howard Universi- to make from said letters a copy each for you and Mr. White. I need hardly mention how strongly I urge that you both support us in the objectives which you will find expressed in said letters, nor need I mention how sincerely I will welcome any observations you may have to make.

One more thing. On my arrival here I was advised that in order to show the unanimity of feeling between the Liberians and their brethren in the U.S.A. I should send a cable inviting you to come and be associated with me as a delegate from Liberia when the discussions came up. On principle I have no objections. But, several questions naturally arise, such as for example: would you be willing to serve as a delegate for Liberia at this time, and if so would your engagements permit you to come over here now? Can your influence in the States be of more or less value than your presence here? How could the expenses of your voyage and upkeep be met at the present time? I have mentioned the foregoing because I want you to know that your help, however or wherever given will be most sincerely appreciated by my Government and my people.

With kindest regards and best wishes,
Believe me, dear Dr. DuBois,
Very sincerely yours,

L. A. Grimes.

[Liberia]

October 16, 1933

The Honorable L. A. Grimes
Hotel de l'Ecu,
Geneva, Switzerland

13-24-67

My dear Mr. Grimes:

I have your letter of September 26. I thank you very much for your information and hope you will keep me informed. I should like nothing better than to come to Geneva and be associated with you if it was imperative. I imagine just now it is not really necessary and that I could do quite as much here. If, however, if any time in the future I am needed, I hope you will let me know. The question of expense, of course, would be a difficult one, but perhaps that could be worked out, at least in part.

I wish you all success.

Very sincerely yours

WEBD:DM

[Liberia]

The Honourable

The Senate and House of Representatives

of the Republic of Liberia

In Legislature Assembled,

M O N R O V I A.

Gentlemen of the Legislature,

When you last met the shadow of the economic and financial depression lay heavily over the affairs of this Republic. I cannot now say that that shadow has been wholly lifted, but it is worthy of note that in many aspects the despondency and acute distress of the past few years have given place to a spirit of hopefulness for the future.

This new spirit is largely the result of the measures taken at your last session (a) to suppress agitation which had neither social value nor beneficial national objective, and (b) to relieve in some degree the acute financial distress which not only entailed great suffering on the mass of the population, but threatened orderly administration and even the maintenance of Government.

That we have been able in some measure to achieve the result sought after is full justification, if justification were needed, of your courageous attitude.

As was to be expected these measures had very important reactions. The Sedition Act both at

home

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home and abroad has been criticized as being oppressive and tyrannical. That it hinders the free expression of public opinion and places in the hand of the Executive a powerful weapon of coercion and revenge against its opponents. These criticisms in my opinion form no valid indictment against the Sedition Act. For, however stringent the provisions of law might be, it cannot be called oppressive except it be oppressively executed. In Liberia, if our endeavours at normal political developments are to be successful, there can be, and there must be in our social organization, no place for the destructive political radical. That would be a negation of Government which would supinely permit itself and its work to be obstructed and nullified by an anarchistic group in the pay, or under the suspicious influence, of antagonistic foreign interests. How could Government justify itself as the conservator of the national interests and life were it to tolerate the promotion of political dissention among its naturally loyal people, or give colour to the pretense that dissidents and rebels would be immune from punishment by reason of their being protected by foreign Governments? Such an attitude would demonstrate its gross ineptitude, and, what is more, would lead to national disintegration. It

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is necessary then, whenever the professional agitator lifts his head, that he be suppressed by the employment of every appropriate legal weapon in the Government's armoury.

For more than twenty years now, Administration after Administration has been faced with this problem in a more or less accentuated form. Led by a man who, having been given opportunity to justify his claim to superior political sagacity, has nevertheless signally failed, a group of radicals have moved unchallenged from one degree of political imbecility to another. They have thus come to consider themselves as enjoying a special immunity, even though they attempt to imperil the very existence of the State.

I should consider myself as wanting in a correct appreciation of the implications of my oath as Chief Magistrate of this Republic did I permit such a condition to continue longer. I have, therefore, undertaken to apply, and will continue to apply, the sanctions of the Constitution on this question of the free expression of opinion, in order that it might judicially be determined whether or not under colour of the Constitutional right freely to express opinions, any man or group of men may justify their attempts to create a perpetual state of anarchy and to destroy the State. The action of the Executive in this

regard

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regard has had beneficial results in that no longer is the voice of the agitator heard in our streets. He has either left the country, which he has honoured by his absence, or contents himself with forging purported official documents and selling them to those who have an interest in creating a market for such goods.

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The reaction against the Moratorium Act was equally emphatic. (a) The Fiscal Officials appointed under the Loan Agreement refused to perform their duties under the terms of the Act and endeavoured to seduce the officers serving under them into ignoring the orders of Government given in pursuance thereof. Their argument was that, as the Act was in derogation of the Loan Agreement it was constitutionally "unlawful" and of no binding force upon them. A considerable amount of recrimination between the Treasury Department and the Loan Officials has resulted from the situation thus created. In my opinion, this was uncalled for and unnecessary. The Fiscal Officials have heretofore been regarded and have acted as employees of the Liberian Government. They also have certain duties in respect of the holders of the Loan Bonds. But in our opinion their first duty is to the Government and, should that duty compel them to acts which they cannot approve, they must either resign or act under protest,

leaving

leaving the questions at issue to be settled by the principals. They are not, and cannot be, permitted to be subject at once to two conflicting loyalties. This has, of course, created a dilemma for those Officials. They have sought to resolve this by creating and erecting themselves into an extra-legal group self-styled "The Financial Adviser's Administration." Such an organization was not contemplated in the original Loan Agreement, nor can it be justified or approved under the Constitution of Liberia. Every Official or Employee serving under the Liberian Government must be either attached to, or subordinate to, one or other of the Departments constitutionally and legally created. That this was understood when the Loan was made is borne out by the phraseology employed in the original signed Loan Agreement where the language used is:

> "The officers above mentioned shall "perform such duties and employ such "persons as may be defined by law or "prescribed by the Government, with "or upon the advice of the Financial "Adviser as provided in Article XII. "Said officers in the performance of "their duties as above shall be re- "sponsible <u>through</u> the Financial Ad- "viser."

Responsible <u>through</u> the Financial Adviser to whom? Naturally to the constitutional Head of the Fiscal Services. No conflict of opinion arose on this point when the Agreement went into effect

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in 1927. The Financial Adviser's reports were addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. But when the last Financial Adviser was appointed the question of the status of the Loan officials in relation to the Secretary of the Treasury was constantly raised and their independence of the Secretary of the Treasury was insisted upon. The ground for such insistence was that in copies of the Agreement which the Financial Adviser had had printed the phraseology employed is that these Officials should be responsible to the Financial Adviser. This was a unilateral and unauthorized change in the original text made, it would appear, to support the claim of independence.

Proceeding from this invalid basis the attitude of the Foreign Officials would appear to be technically logical in form. On the other hand the attitude of the Liberian Government, based upon the signed text of the Loan Contract, is correct both technically and in fact.

The climax of this situation was reached on January 20, 1933, when, for reasons which will be set forth at length in the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, I felt myself compelled to dismiss Mr. W. A. Travell, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, from the service of the Liberian Government. The Acting Financial Adviser has thought it proper to

declare

declare that Mr. Travell not only has not been dismissed, but could not be dismissed by the President. Mr. Travell, he claims, is due to return to duty November 2, 1935. This is a surprizing, if not an amusing, attitude. Article IX of the Loan Agreement unequivocally vests this power in the President. Its language is as follows:

> "These officers shall hold their "appointment during good behaviour "but shall be subject to removal "by the President of Liberia, for "cause, or upon the withdrawal by "the Financial Adviser, for suffi- "cient cause stated, of his recom- "mendation of such officer or offi- "cers."

It would appear then that not even the most independent of Financial Advisers can dismiss any one of the Loan Officials. There is no limitation of the power of the President so to act for cause which might appear to him appropriate. It remains to be seen how this dismissed official will be reinstated.

This position of the Financial Adviser illustrates the attitude of passive resistance which, under his inspiration, the Loan Officials, whilst remaining nominally in the Liberian Government's service, take up in respect of all orders, instructions and duties which result from the situation created by the Moratorium Act. Regardless of the fact that their principals, the Finance Corporation

of

of America, filed an all-embracing protest against the effect on their rights of the Moratorium Act, they continue literally to bombard the President and the Secretary of the Treasury with subsidiary protests and observations, which, from the Government's point of view, are irrelevant to the situation. The one insistent theme running through these protests being the allegation implied or directly stated that, having been deprived of the right, they incorrectly allege, to discharge their duties under the Agreement, the fiscal service has deteriorated both in efficiency and honesty. As a matter of fact the Government has neither inhibited or prevented these officials from discharging their duties. Up to the present date the opportunity for them to do so remains open. Under colour of the unlawfulness of the Moratorium Act they have refused to accept the salaries fixed therein, and more or less neglected to discharge their functions which under the Act remain intact except in so far as relates to the application of funds to liquidation of interest and amortization of the Loan.

If, as they would seem to allege, any deterioration has occurred, it is because the seeds of such deterioration were already planted in the body of the service before Government, upon their refusal to function, took over the direct administration

of

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of the Fiscal Service. If, further, any dishonesty and irregularities have been made to appear, it is because the regime of favoritism within the service which clearly existed prior to January 1933 has been broken dup, and no person guilty of dishonesty or irregularity has had his acts covered up because he was a useful tool of the heads of the service. The same staff is employed, except in cases where men have been dismissed or suspended for proven or apparent irregularities. There is now more frequent inspection of the accounts of every Official accountable for Government funds. In appropriate cases suits for the recovery of funds illegally withheld or unaccounted for, and prosecutions for the offences having a criminal character, have been successfully instituted. This is a great advance upon what previously obtained. It has heretofore been charged by the Fiscal Officials that Government was disinclined to prosecute accounting defaulters. That, although frequent requests for such prosecutions had been made and insisted upon, nothing was ever done. The fact is that no prosecution can be carried on without money and the Fiscal Officials have heretofore never been willing or able to furnish the sums necessary for this purpose. Of that fact the Attorney General has frequently complained. Under the present regime the

money

money has been found with the result already noted.

The Financial Adviser has annually borne public testimony to the courtesy and co-operation which Loan Officials have received at the hands of the President and other Officials. Whilst they remain in the service of the Government they will continue to receive that courtesy and co-operation to which they are entitled so long as they carry out their duties in the interest of Liberia and in conformity with the laws duly enacted by the Lagislature.

(b) The "Finance Corporation of America" nominal holders of the 1926 Loan Bonds, protested that the Moratorium Act was in effect a repudiation of the debt, and an impairment of the Government's obligations under the Loan Contract within the terms of the Liberian Constitution. Whilst it is admitted that a plausible technical argument might be advanced upon this basis, the Government opposed to this theoretical view of the case the practical fact that no one can be expected to commit suicide because of the theoretical legal rights of another. And that when a Government is by force of overruling necessity compelled, for the purpose of maintaining its functioning and existence, to take extraordinary measures, such action, however disadvantageously it may temporarily affect

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the rights of others, is fully within its legal competence and justifiable by the Supreme law of self preservation.

No people are more keenly sensible than Liberians of the disastrous effects of debt repudiation on the credit of their Government. Apart from their abhorrence of the business immorality of such action, they are always apprehensive of possible international complications arising therefrom. In consequence, the Liberian Government, throughout its whole history, has never repudiated a debt. Rather than repudiate a claim they have often submitted to imposition and patent fraud. If such has heretofore been its consistent conduct in matters of this kind, is it to be supposed in times such as the present, when every State endeavours to maintain and exploit its credit to the fullest extent possible, that the Government, without some overruling necessity compelling it thereto, would have taken the action crystalized in the Moratorium Act? Neither individuals nor peoples change their inherent character overnight. Any sudden abberation from their norm of conduct will upon examination be found to be attributed to abnormal causes.

It might perhaps be of interest to recapitulate here the financial situation created by the depression and the several approaches made by the Executive since 1931 to the Finance Corporation for

working

working out some formula mutually satisfactory by which these extraordinary conditions might be met. In 1929 when the influence of world wide economic disturbance began to be felt in Liberia, the President authorized a budgetary reduction in the Budget of $154,477.62, but the benefit actually realized was only $84,257.62. The estimated revenue for that year was $1,301.000.00. The sum actually collected totaled $996,613.72 or about 76% of the Estimates. The budgetary cut represented less than 28% of the apparent deficit. Nevertheless the Financial Adviser advised the President that the "financial condition of the Government at the present time is not serious." This deficit of $220,129.00 necessarily had to be carried over to the next year and added to the claims payable in the year 1930. Evidently the Financial Adviser considered this situation normal since he approved the Budget for the year 1930. In 1930 the estimates approved by the Financial Adviser totalled $1,076.000.00. The realized income for that year was $840,472.97, or about 78% of the estimates. The disbursements for Central Government Account totalled $948,955.98 or an expenditure of $108,478.01 over income which must also be added to the debt of $220,129.00, making a total of $328,607.01 which had been allowed to accumulate over the two years, notwithstanding expert control of the finances.

In 1931 the estimates approved by the Financial Adviser totalled $772,500.00. The realized

income

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income for that year was $551,305.86, a little over 71% of the estimates. The expenditures during that year totalled $676,711.43 or $125, 405.59 over income. The Financial Adviser did not approve that Budget since in its final form, as passed by the Legislature, it did not conform in detail with the Budget originally submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, and which the Financial Adviser had promised to sanction although it carried a deficit of $103,371.30. This it was proppsed to cover by a Bank credit although the full force of the depression had become keenly felt by reason of the fall in commodity prices and business restriction. The Financial Adviser nevertheless agreed to accept the Budget only for the purpose of checking expenditures. It is thus seen that the aggregate deficit which had been allowed to accumulate from 1929 to 1931 inclusive approximated $500,000,00

In August 1931 Mr. Secretary Brown of the Treasury reported to the President the alarming fall in revenue and the consequent increase in the floating public debt. After consultation with the Financial Adviser, I addressed the following letter to the Finance Corporation of America on September 15, 1931:

"Gentlemen,

The abnormal conditions now existing as a result of the economic world depression

"depression affecting the entire world,
"together with the decline in Liberian
"Government revenue receipts have not
"only rendered impracticable the pay-
"ment of salaries of public servants
"and the execution of any public im-
"provements, but have put the Treasury
"in a position that it cannot meet the
"payment of interest and amortization
"due on the 1st of November proximo,
"as provided for in the Loan Agreement.
"Only a limited number of Government
"employees payable from unassigned rev-
"enues have been salaries for more than
"one month during the current year;
"nevertheless their devotion to duty
"has compared favourably with the more
"fortunate who, under the Loan Agree-
"ment, enjoy priority payment from as-
"signed revenues. Public buildings, in-
"cluding the Executive Mansion and the
"Prisons, urgently in need of repairs,
"have not had attention, while the up-
"keep and maintenance of public roads
"has not been possible. The Fiscal Of-
"ficers in charge of the collection of
"public revenues have been given the
"fullest support of the Government, but
"the operations of the Treasury - con-
"structively - have been hampered by
"the lack of funds to employ adequate
"clerical assistance in the central of-
"fices; economies, however, have been
"effected and still greater economies
"are now being proposed for legislative
"action - a memorandum of some of them
"is enclosed."

"On the whole, a genuine effort has
"been made to carry out both the letter
"and spirit of the Loan Agreement as far
"as existing conditions permit. In ad-
"dition to the economies already made,
"and by saving due to economies now being
"proposed, the Government intends imme-
"diately to allocate from its other rev-
"enues such sums as may be possible for
"the service of the Loan, as provided in
"the fourth paragraph of Article VII of
"the Loan Agreement. While it will be im-
"possible to meet the interest and amor-
"tization charges due November 1, 1931,
"it is the hope of the Government, that
"by the recovery of the Hut, Real Estate,
"and other taxes, and the allocation of
"these revenues to the service of the
"Loan, it will be in a position to make

"substantial

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"substantial payments on the above men-
"tioned charges prior to January 1, 1932.

"Present circumstances are not due
"to factors wholly subject to human con-
"trol; therefore, the Liberian Govern-
"ment desires and requests that the Fi-
"nance Corporation - her creditor - will
"defer the payment date of interest and
"amortization until payments can be met.

"The total assigned revenues collect-
"ed to the end of August amounting to
"$193,277.12 is below the sums charge-
"able against that account; while at
"this writing there is only $6,275.03
"of assigned revenues in the Bank, which
"can barely meet the priority payments
"provided for in paragraph 1, Article
"XIII. Some provision should be made
"for floating indebtedness which is at
"present about $300,000.00, and is still
"accumulating.

"The sympathetic assistance, advice,
"and co-operation of the Finance Corpo-
"ration and the Bond Holders re respect-
"fully solicited, and the Liberian Gov-
"ernment desires recommendations as to
"the best means that can be adopted for
"the adjustment of the financial diffi-
"culties directly affecting the Loan."

Meanwhile the Financial Adviser made seventeen recommendations which, in his opinion, should result in needed economies. I adopted and put into immediate effect five of these suggestions. The remainder requiring either Legislative action or an amendment to the Constitution, I had no power to adopt except by appropriate legal procedure. This, of course, has been interpreted by the Financial Adviser as a disinclination to accept and act upon advice. The action adopted, however, was of almost negligible influence on the situation. The

Finance

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Finance Corporation's reply dated December 30, 1931 was as follows:

"A receipt is hereby acknowledged of "your letter of the 15th September "and we feel sure that you will under- "stand that our delay in replying was "due to our desire to give the study "and consideration which a communica- "tion of such importance warranted.

"2. Through unofficial though reli- "able sources information has reached "the Finance Corporation of America "during the past year that Liberia was "seeking financial assistance from "elsewhere. We are also unofficially "informed that several months ago a "study of Liberian Government's finan- "ces, economic condition, sanitation "and administration was conducted by "a Commission of Experts appointed by "the League of Nations for the purpose "of recommending financial and other "assistance which had been requested "by the Liberian Government. We had "hoped that the Liberian Government "would be in a position by this time "to advise us of the results of this "enquiry.

"3. During the past year or more the "bondholders of the Liberian Loan have "noted with a great deal of disappoint- "ment and considerable apprehension the "steady decreasing Government revenues "and coincidentally the public reports "of continued unsettled political and "social conditions existing in the Coun- "try. The bond holders have also ex- "pressed concern over the conditions "existing in the Republic as made pub- "lic a year ago by the Report of the "International Commission of Enquiry "and the subsequent withholding of of- "ficial recognition of the present Li- "berian Government by the Government "of the United States of America.

"4. As stated in your letter the pres- "ent economic depression affects the "whole world. In view of this condition "and the other factors outlined above "we know the Liberian Government will

"recognize

"recognize that obtaining assistance
"as requested by your Government pre-
"sents an unusually difficult problem
"for the Finance Corporation of America.

"5. The effect of the economic depres-
"sion as mentioned in your letter is
"fully appreciated by the Finance Cor-
"poration of America and we note with
"pleasure the Government's proposal to
"effect certain economies in operating
"expenses, but we must point out that
"the present economic conditions have
"existed for the past two years and ex-
"press our regrets that the Government
"did not see its way clear to take these
"steps, if not more drastic action, at
"an earlier period as we are informed
"the Financial Adviser urged it to do.

"6. We are also glad to be assured
"by your letter that the Liberian Gov-
"ernment intends to allocate other rev-
"enues to the service of the Loan as
"is provided under such circumstances
"by the Loan Agreement and the bond-
"holders will await with interest the
"results accruing therefrom.

"7. The statement in your communica-
"tion to the effect that the floating
"indebtedness has reached $500,000.00
"to date and continues to accumulate,
"is one that must be viewed as indicat-
"ing a situation of the most serious
"character and the need for very defi-
"nite and drastic action on the part
"of the Liberian Government. In this
"connection our study of the Govern-
"ment's Budgets since the inauguration
"of the present Loan reveals that de-
"ficits have occurred and increased
"continuously since the fiscal year
"1926 - 1927 during most of which
"period loan funds in addition to rapid-
"ly increasing current revenues were
"available to the Government. The
"condition of financial affairs in it-
"self should have counselled greater
"moderation in Government's expendi-
"tures during the past four years."

"8.

"8. Resting assured that the Govern-
"ment's sincerity in requesting the
"sympathetic advice of the Finance
"corporation of America and with full
"knowledge of the seriousness of eco-
"nomic conditions in Liberia and
"throughout the world, we believe
"that frankness and courage is recog-
"nized by both parties as the primary
"basis for any effort to find a solu-
"tion of our mutual problems.

"9. Upon this premise which we assume
"from the communication before us is
"acceptable to the Liberian Government
"we desire to point out that our study
"of Liberia's situation in all its
"phases convinces us that resorting to
"temporary or expedient measures such
"as agreement to defer current obliga-
"tions will only react in the near fu-
"ture to the detriment of both parties.

"10. In reference to the specific request
"for deferment of the payment date of in-
"terest and amortization, the Finance Cor-
"poration of America deems it necessary
"to state at this time that any failure
"on the part of the Liberian Government
"to meet its obligation as required by
"the Loan Agreement of 1926 is without
"the consent of the Finance Corporation
"of America and cannot be regarded as a
"recognition by the said Finance Corpora-
"tion of the inability of the Liberian
"Government to meet its payment in accor-
"dance with the said Loan Agreement.

"11. What seems to us to be urgently
"needed is a definite and sound program
"of complete reorganization of the coun-
"try's economic and governmental structure.
"In our opinion this is the only means
"by which Liberia will be enabled to as-
"sure its ultimate recovery and provide
"a basis for obtaining further credits.
"It is realised that such a policy will
"require sacrifices and readjustments of
"extraordinary character, but as stated
"in your letter, circumstances beyond
"human control in Liberia and also through-
"out the world are demanding such action
"if our problems are to be solved satis-
"factorily."

"12.

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"18. Considering all factors in the "situation and particularly the fact "that the League of Nation now has un- "der advisement Liberia's request for "assistance, we believe that your Gov- "ernment will agree that any recommen- "dations of a detailed nature from us "at this time might appear unbecoming, "or subject to misunderstanding, and "therefore we should await the action "of the League.

"13. We trust that you will appreciate "the reasons which have caused us to ar- "rive at this decision, and we sincere- "ly hope that upon receiving advice from "the League of Nations, both parties "will be in a better position to enter "into discussions for the purpose of "evolving a program that will prove mu- "tually satisfactory.

"14. We wish to reiterate our past "assurances of a desire on the part of "the Finance Corporation and the Bond "holders to co-operate with, and render "sympathetic assistance to the Liberian "Government whenever possible. With "appreciation of the Liberian Govern- "ment's action in submitting its finan- "cial problems for our consideration, "We have the honour to be,

"Sir,

"Yours sincerely,
"Finance Corporation of America,
"(Sgd.) Wm. P. Belden,
President, Citibank."

From this reply, couched in that form of frankness which an unsympathetic creditor usually employs to a debtor in difficulties, which frankness I appreciated, but nevertheless considered as impertinent when adopted by a private corporation to a Responsible Government, it was clear that no sympathy with the Government's situation could be expected or would be accorded. By reducing personnel,

cutting

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cutting salaries and deferring payments on these and supply accounts, we were able to meet fully the interest charges on the Loan due January 1, 1932 and partly the coupons due July 1, 1932, as reported last year.

The effect of this situation was that, whilst we met the bond as far as we could, administrative efficiency was largely sacrificed, the floating debt increased by a large amount and the local credit of the Government was ruined. In addition to this, the country had to face a business stagnation because of diminished or lost purchasing power in the mass of the population. It was the view of the Treasury that if the steady drain which the money resources of the country suffered in its effort to meet foreign debt, settlement could in some way be checked and a portion of the funds collected diverted into local business channels, a beneficial stimulus would be given to local trade with a favourable reaction on the financial and economic condition. Upon suggestion from an authoritative source, after consultation with the Financial Adviser, Acting, the Secretary of the Treasury addressed the following letter to the Firestone Plantations Company:

"Monrovia, Liberia,
"May 13, 1932.

"Messrs. Firestone Plantations Company,
"Monrovia, Liberia,

"Gentlemen,

"Gentlemen,

The Government of Liberia ask "that your Banking Department here "underwrite its Budget for the year "1932 by granting to it an overdraft "at said Bank in the sum of $25,000. "00 (twenty five thousand dollars) as "from the first day of June A. D. 1932 "under the following terms and condi- "tions:

"(a) That the sum of twenty five thou- "sand dollars be paid over to the Sec- "retary of the Treasury on the first "day of June 1932, renewable every two "months; that is, that the said sum of "$25,000.00 be advanced again on the "first day of August 1932, the first "day of October 1932 and the first day "of December respectively, during the "present year to stabilize its current "expenses;

"(b) That all revenues accruing to the "Government and paid into the Banking "Department of the United States Trad- "ing Company, not already assigned to "the Finance Corporation of the United "States of America, now depositary of "the Liberian Government under the ex- "isting Loan Agreement with the said "Finance Corporation be retained by said "Bank, and be used in settlement of the "overdraft now being asked for.

"(c) That in case the revenues thus al- "located and designated herein to be "used by the said Bank shall during any "intervening two months fall short and "under the amount of the said overdrafts "of $25,000.00 each succeeding amount "that shall be due as herein stated shall "be adjusted on the basis of such deficit "or provided for by subsequent deposits.

"(d) That in order that there will not "be any increase in the accumulated lo- "cal indebtedness of the Government it "convenants to use every measure to re- "duce its budgetary expenses within rea- "sonable economic basis of reduction."

To this the following radiogram was received in reply:

Request

"Request of the Liberian Government
"for overdraft from United States
"Trading Company Banking Department
"given careful consideration by our
"Board and regret we are unable to
"comply with it at present time.
"While request viewed with sympathetic
"attitude by our Directors they decid-
"ed that in view of financial condi-
"tions here and general conditions in
"Liberia they were not justified in
"advancing funds requested. Addition-
"al factors affecting their decision
"were extraordinary lack of balance
"in Liberia's budget and lack of de-
"tailed information as to program eco-
"nomies to be effected in Government
"expenditures. Indications of continued
"world wide depression economic condi-
"tions demand strictest conservation
"of resources. However reconsideration
"of Liberia's request upon development
"of more favourable factors in Liberia's
"economic and political situation may
"be possible.
Signed Firestone."

The Finance Corporation, or more correctly, the Firestone interests, the real holders of the bonds, having refused either to make practical recommendations or to meet any request of the Government which was anxious not to default on the Loan, the Secretary of the Treasury in collaboration with the Financial Adviser, and with my approval, made proposals in detail which were considered as forming a practical basis for ameliorating the situation and giving the Government an opportunity to readjust itself to the conditions by which it was confronted. Again in collaboration with Mr. McCaskey, then Acting Financial Adviser, who showed unexpected sympathy

with

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with the Government's point of view, the Secretary of the Treasury formulated his proposals and transmitted them in a letter dated September 23, 1932 in the following terms:

"The Finance Corporation of America,
"The National City Bank of New York:
"Gentlemen,

"Reports of this Government to the "Fiscal Agent during the past two years "indicate a large continuing falling "off in the revenues of the Republic. "This has necessitated a heavy decrease "in operating expenses and particular-"ly so in the Budget proposed for the "Fiscal Year 1933. In this proposed "Budget only absolutely necessary "operating expenses are included, and "drastic reductions have been made in "salaries and number of employees; "nevertheless, without assistance, it "is impossible to enact a balanced Bud-"get and for this reason the Government "appeals to the Finance Corporation of "America and the Fiscal Agent for nec-"essary assistance in financing and "stablilizing the Government of the Re-"public.

" The consent of the Finance Corpora-"tion of America and the National City "Bank of New York, who, together with "the Government of the Republic of Li-"beria, comprise the parties to the "Loan Agreement of 1926, is earnestly "solicited for the following modifica-"tions of certain of the terms of the "Loan Agreement:

"1. The rate of interest to be reduced " from 7% to 4%.

"2. A moratorium on Sinking Fund, or " amortization, be granted for a " period of five years.

"3. The elimination of two American " officers for the Liberian Frontier " Force.

"4.

"4. The elimination of the American
" Assistant Auditor.

"5. Equalizing the salary of the Su-
" pervisor of Customs with that of
" the Auditor and the Supervisor
" of Internal Revenue.

"6. A reduction of 25% on the salaries
" of the Fiscal Officers.

"7. A reduction of 25% on the salary
" of the Financial Adviser.

"8. The elimination from the Budget
" of provision for payment of out-
" standing bills and commitments,
" and agreement to the plan of the
" Government for the issue of ap-
" proximately $500,000.00 Internal
" 3% Bonds payable within twenty
" (20) years from date of issue of
" them, this in order to fund the
" current floating indebtedness of
" the Government.

" Should the modifications of certain
"of the terms of the Loan Agreement,
"mentioned above, be accepted by the
"other parties to the Loan Agreement,
"the Government will be able by rigid
"economy to balance the proposed Budget
"for 1935, meet its current obligations,
"and relieve the extreme distress caus-
"ed by declining receipts. A copy of
"the pro-forma Budget which will be
"presented to the National Legislature
"at the ensuing session for enactment
"is attached hereto, and an examina-
"tion thereof will show clearly the
"strict economy in expenditure to
"which the Government of Liberia pro-
"poses to adhere.

" Both the Finance Corporation of
"America and the National City Bank
"of New York are familiar with the
"heavy financial burden with which
"the Liberian Government is faced, and
"it is earnestly hoped, as parties to
"the Loan Agreement of 1926, they will
"render this assistance which the Gov-
"ernment of Liberia so sincerely seeks."

"I

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"I have the honour to be,
"Gentlemen,
"Yours very truly,
"(Sgd.) J. F. Dunbar,
"Acting Secretary of the Treasury."

These proposals were entrusted with Mr. McCaskey then proceeding home on leave. He had volunteered his assistance and as we had confidence in his integrity and sympathy, we did not hesitate to entrust him with a delicate mission which would otherwise have been confided to one not so closely connected with the Corporation's interest.

The Government's proposals were delivered to the Fiscal Agents on the 18th of October 1932. These proposals, as will be seen from the text, had reference merely to the budget for the fiscal year 1933. It was hoped that if the arrangements proposed were adopted and other economies effected, a stop could be placed to the over expenditures resulting in yearly deficits constantly increasing. The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Dennis, who was in America at the time, was instructed to discuss these matters with the people concerned. Firestone would discuss nothing apart from Geneva. Unexpectedly, therefore, the whole matter assumed a new phase. The League of Nations Committee who had under consideration the request for political assistance which this Government had addressed

to

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to the League, appeared to be of opinion that the plan they contemplated could not be made effective in a financial sense except the Firestone interests consented to a modification of some of their rights in Liberia acquired both under the Loan Contract and the Planting Agreement. The Corporation were therefore requested to send a representative to Geneva for the purpose of negotiating the modifications. This was in September. The Firestone Representative never appeared. On November 15th the American Delegate on the Committee declared in relation to this question that:

> "Before undertaking such negotiations, "the Finance Corporation of America "deem it necessary to send a represen- "tative to Liberia to obtain adequate "information of conditions on the "ground in order that it may be fully "and adequately advised before enter- "ing into these negotiations. It is "its purpose to send such a represen- "tative to Liberia at an early date to "complete the investigation as expe- "ditiously as possible and thereupon "to designate its representative for "the purpose of these negotiations.
>
> " It is further stated that Mr.Lyle, "Vice President of the Company, is pro- "ceeding to Liberia within a few days "and will arrive there on December 11, "1932. This first hand intelligent "and comprehensive knowledge of the "current situation in Liberia is con- "sidered an indispensable requisite by "the Corporation to a satisfactory dis- "cussion of the financial aspects of "any program of assistance to Liberia."

Reports

Reports had become current abroad, both in Geneva and America, that by its request of September 23, the Liberian Government had withdrawn from consideration by the League the financial aspects of the Plan of Assistance and were negotiating directly with the Finance Corporation. Mr. Secretary Grimes cabled me to this effect and I explained that these proposals had relation only to the budget for 1932, and in no way were intended as having any permanent relation to the question under discussion at Geneva. For, suppose the League were to deny our request for assistance, the supplies for carrying on Government would still have to be voted by the Legislature and our relations with the Firestone Corporation would still have to be adjusted upon some mutually satisfactory basis. If on the pther hand, the League Plan went into effect, such arrangements as may have been arrived at between the Government and the Corporation, would necessarily be modified to conform to such plan. In any case, whatever the issue of the Geneva discussion, the Government had to provide for its maintenance.

The Representative of the Firestone interests called upon me about this time desiring to be informed as to what attitude the Government would

finally

finally assume with regard to the League Plan of Assistance. He was advised that, having made its request to the League, the Government would not incontinently turn down its proposals. We had already accepted the Plan with certain modifications and I was then awaiting the results of the financial negotiations in relation thereto in which it appeared his Corporation's interest was being solicited. I was told by Mr. Hines that Firestone did not intend to send a representative to Geneva, as they felt that neither the League of Nations nor the American Government had any call to interfere with their private rights. They feared that the appointment of a Chief Adviser of other than American nationality might be detrimental to their interests. Unless an American Chief Adviser were nominated they preferred dealing directly with the Liberian Government.

A few days after this conversation the following telegram dated was received from the Finance Corporation of America:

> "Replying to your communication which
> "was delivered by Hon.Charles I. Mc-
> "Caskey, Acting Financial Adviser,R.L.
> "to the National City Bank of New York
> "on October 18th 1932, we have the
> "honour to advise you that Mr. L. T.
> "Lyle, Vice President of the Finance
> "Corporation of America, will within
> "a few days proceed to Liberia where

"he

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"he expects to arrive on December 11th,
"1932.

" Mr. Lyle is making this visit to
"Liberia in order to obtain at first
"hand intelligent and comprehensive
"knowledge of the current situation
"in Liberia, which we feel is essen-
"tial to a satisfactory consideration
"of your financial problems."

When the contents of this message was compared with the declaration already quoted made by the American Delegate at Geneva, and taken in consideration with the report as to the Liberian Government's having made approaches to the Finance Corporation with a view to withdrawing its request from Geneva, I felt that the situation was being very clearly manipulated in order that the Liberian Government might be manoeuvered into a most unenviable international position. I therefore directed the following reply to be sent to the Finance Corporation of America:

"Advice sailing Mr.Lyle received. Re-
"gret urgency of Liberian request
"through McCaskey with special refer-
"ence 1933 Budget not appreciated by
"Corporation. Government desires it
"clearly understood that while Mr.
"Lyle will be given facilities for
"studying situation it will make no
"commitments on financial arrange-
"ments apart from League of Nations
"upon whose decision on Liberian
"question Finance Corporation has
"heretofore conditioned any amelio-
"rative action."

The substance of this reply was made known to our delegate who, in order to dispel any doubts as regards our bona fides at Geneva was instructed to make, and did make, the following declaration:

"Moreover,

"Moreover, I am in a position to re-
"iterate authoritatively, as I have
"already stated in conversation at
"the Secretariat, that my Government
"has not, and never has had, the in-
"tention of departing from its policy
"of settling the financial provisions
"of the Plan of Assistance save under
"the aegis of the League of Nations,
"and with the assistance of Mr. Ligt-
"hart and of the financial section of
"the League as accepted by our Delega-
"tion on October 12, P.V. 24 (1) p.7."

That the Firestone Representative's interpretation of his principal's intentions was correct is evidenced by the fact that, although our delegate remained in Geneva until the end of November, no Representative of the Company appeared who was authorized to enter upon the contemplated negotiations. Before leaving Geneva, Mr. Secretary Grimes made a further declaration to the effect that:

"The Liberian Delegation had read the
"report of the Polish representative
"and they desired to emphasize that
"the delay in the negotiations was not
"in the least due to any fault of the
"Liberian Government or its representa-
"tives. On September 27th the plan with
"which the League considered that it
"could render assistance to the Govern-
"ment of Liberia was adopted by the Com-
"mittee of the Council; and, although
"it appeared to do violence to the amour-
"propre of the Republic in some of its
"aspects, it was nevertheless accepted
"by the Liberian Government, in common
"with all the other Governments repre-
"sented on the Committee, including
"that of the United States of America.
"The American representative then said
"in answer to the inquiry of the Chair-
"man of the Committee that he hoped the
"negotiations might be begun in a few
"days time."

" When on October 12th the report of
"the Committee to be presented to the

"Council

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"Council was adopted, regret was ex-
"pressed that no representative of the
"Finance Corporation of America or of
"the Firestone Plantations Company had
"come to Geneva to enter into negotia-
"tions, and the representative of the
"United States Government thenx stated
"that he looked forward to have such
"representatives present in the month
"of November.

" It was for that reason that the
"Secretary of State and the Secretary
"of the Treasury of Liberia both re-
"mained in Europe, though the expendi-
"tures thereby occasioned was such as
"their Government could scarcely afford.
"But they could remain no longer in
"view of the cost and the uncertainty
"as to the date on which the represen-
"tatives of the two American companies
"interested would arrive.

" In the meantime, financial condi-
"tions in Liberia were very deplorable.
"Owing to the world economic depression,
"the revenues of the country had fallen
"off greatly, and, although the salaries
"of the Liberian civil service had been
"three times reduced - on one occasion
"by as much as 50% - the salaries of the
"fiscal officials functioning under the
"present loan agreement had remained at
"par. Payment of the interest and amor-
"tization (which had been regularly con-
"tinued) represented, in conjunction
"with these unreduced salaries, the fol-
"lowing percentages of the total revenue:
"In the year 1928, 20%; in 1929, 26%; in
"1930, 32%; in 1931, 54.9%, while the
"percentage absorbed by the overhead
"charges and interest and sinking fund
"for the said Loan for 1932 was consid-
"erably higher than it had been the pre-
"vious year. This constituted a constant
"drain of money that would otherwise be
"in circulation, with the result that
"the salaries of the civil service had
"not been paid for months, and a great
"deal of suffering had been thereby oc-
"casioned among the people of Liberia.

" The Government of Liberia had ap-
"pealed in vain to the Finance

"Corporation

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"Corporation and the Firestone Planta-
"tions Company over and over again for
"modification of the Contract with a
"view to amelioration of the existing
"conditions. Such a situation could
"not continue indefinitely.

" Other countries in the same inter-
"val had declared a moratorium or de-
"faulted on the payment of their obli-
"gations. This the Liberian Govern-
"ment had not yet done, but it was
"rapidly getting to the point where,
"willingly or unwillingly, it might
"have to yield to <u>force majeure</u> and
"follow a similar course during the
"period of the delay envisaged by the
"Rapporteur's report."

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Mr. Lyle, Vice President of the "<u>Finance Corporation</u>" arrived as notified. On the 15th of December 1932, he called on the President and in the course of a very serious conversation, was asked whether or not he had any proposals to make in respect of the Liberian Government's request of September 23rd. He declared that his mission had for its sole object an examination of the situation on the spot in order that his Company could have full data upon which to come to a decision on the Government's request. I then pointed out to him in substance the urgency of the case and the alternatives which presented themselves to Government - either to come to some mutual arrangement appropriate to the present financial actualities, or to default on the Loan. We had not considered it as of beneficial effect on the Government's credit to adopt the latter alternative and so had postponed taking action in that

sense,

sense, much to the distress of the public servants and to the economic and financial disadvantage of the country. But that, unless some understanding was quickly arrived at, we would be compelled to default.

It had been confidently hoped that with the Vice President of the Finance Corporation on the spot, some acceptable arrangement, based upon the Government's request of September 23rd, or otherwise agreed upon, would have been concluded. The limits of the powers with which Mr. Lyle professed himself to be clothed, held out no well founded hope in that direction. The situation was not without the possibilities of grave embarrassment, if not of actual danger. The public servants had been paid for one month only in the year owing to the application of nearly the whole income to loan payments; the floating debt was increasing at an alarming rate; the public credit was reduced to vanishing point; business activity had ceased; money no longer circulated and the population was justly restive under these conditions.

The Government was faced with adopting the smaller of two evils; either (a) impotently to preside over its own disintegration and obsequies whilst waiting for the decision of the Finance Corporation at some indefinite date, or (b) to

suspend

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suspend payment on the Loan which was absorbing and draining from the country the larger portion of such income as was still in sight. After many serious deliberations the latter proposal was adopted which you, Gentlemen, sanctioned by the Moratorium Act. This Act was approved by the President December 23, 1932 and on the 26th the following advice in relation thereto was sent to the National City Bank of New York, Fiscal Agents of the Loan, and to the Finance Corporation of America, nominal bondholders:

"The Government of Liberia having with-
"out success made several applications
"to you for assistance in ameliorating
"existing unfavourable conditions in
"the country growing out of the world
"wide financial depression, is now com-
"pelled to take individual action in ad-
"justing its financial affairs in such
"a manner as will relieve the Liberian
"people of the economic and financial
"distress from which they now suffer,
"and as will secure the effective func-
"tioning of the Government.

" With this object in view the Legis-
"lature has authorized the President
"of Liberia to suspend payment as and
"from June 30, 1932 of interest and
"Sinking Fund on the 7% Gold Loan of
"1926 until for two consecutive years
"the revenues of the Government shall
"have amounted to $65,000.00 annually,
"unless in the interim the Plan of As-
"sistance approved by the League of Na-
"tions shall have gone in operation,
"and the unfavourable economic situa-
"tion referred to above, be relieved,
"as will more fully appear by reference
"to a copy of the Joint Resolution en-
"closed for your information.

" I have, therefore, to give notice,
"in compliance with said instructions
"of the Legislature, that the Government

"of

"of Liberia finding itself unable for "the present to make further payments "on said Loan of 1926, has suspended, "and as from June 30, 1932, do sus- "pend said payments until such time as "the revenues of the Government shall "have reached the sum of $650,000.00 "annually for two consecutive years.

" The Government of Liberia desires "it to be understood that it does not, "by this action, seek to repudiate its "obligations under the Loan Agreement, "but meraly to suspend same until pay- "ments can be resumed without the risk "of endangering the proper functioning "of Government.

" This suspension applies only to "Interest and Sinking Fund. The exist- "ing Fiscal Organization is modified "as and from Janury 1, 1933 to comprise "only the Financial Adviser, one Super- "visor of Revenues, and one Auditor at "reduced pay. Any surpluss revenues "over and above the cost of Administra- "tion as fixed in the Budget which the "Legislature will approve, will be de- "posited in a special fund, the accumu- "lated sum of which will be applied to "Loan charges when payment shall be re- "sumed."

The Finance Corporation by its Vice President promptly, as already intimated, challenged the legality of the Act in the following letter dated January 2, 1933:

"The Joint Resolution passed by the "Legislature of Liberia on or about "December 17, 1932, and published as "approved on December 23, 1932, en- "titled "Joint Resolution authorizing "the President of the Republic of Li- "beria to suspend payment of Interest "and Amortization on the 7% Gold Loan "of 1926, and for other purposes" has "come to our attention.

"This action of the Liberian Government "is beyond our comprehension occurring "as it does scarcely sixty days after "the receipt by us on October 18, 1932 "of a letter from the Liberian Govern- "ment requesting the consent of the

"National

"National City Bank of New York, Fiscal
"Agent, and ourselves, as parties to
"the Loan Agreement of 1926, to the
"modification of certain of the terms
"of the Loan Agreement, outlined in
"paragraphs numbered one to eight of
"the above mentioned letter.

"In response to that request, we ad-
"vised you on November 12, 1932 that
"Mr. Lyle, Vice President of the Fi-
"nance Corporation of America, would
"proceed promptly to Liberia and ar-
"rive there on December 11, 1932, to
"obtain such first hand knowledge of
"current conditions in Liberia as would
"enable us to give satisfactory consid-
"eration and discussion to your problems.
"Your letter obviously called for con-
"sideration and discussion with you of
"the modification of the Loan Agreement
"upon which it requested our consent.
"It is indeed beyond our understanding
"that under such circumstances your
"Government would take the action set
"forth in the Joint Resolution of the
"Legislature, and approved by yourself,
"simultaneously with Mr. Lyle's formal
"call upon you in Monrovia and at which
"meeting you offered the co-operation
"of yourself and other officials of
"your Government in a joint effort to
"establish a basis for a mutually satis-
"factory solution. If it was the inten-
"tion or purpose of the Liberian Govern-
"ment to disavow its own suggestion for
"the modification of the terms of the
"Loan Agreement by unilateral action,
"as events would seem to indicate, we are
"at a loss to understand the purpose of
"your letter, submitted to us on October
"18, 1932.

"The Finance Corporation of America con-
"siders the aforementioned Joint Resolu-
"tion of the Liberian Legislature as con-
"stituting a contravention of the provi-
"sions of the Loan Agreement, dated Sep-
"tember 1, 1926, between the Government
"of the Republic of Liberia, the Finance
"Corporation of America, and the National
"City Bank of New York, and of Section
"ten, Article one, of the Constitution
"of the Republic of Liberia, and a re-
"pudiation of a valid contract of your
"Government by unilateral action, con-
"trary to recognized provisions of law.

"Consequently

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"Consequently the Finance Corporation "of America in preservation of its "rights under the Loan Agreement of "1926, respectfully protests to the Li- "berian Government against the adoption "and execution in any manner by the Li- "berian Government of the said Joint "Resolution as well as other pending "or current legislation and acts of the "Liberian Legislature in derogation of "the terms of the Loan Agreement, and to advise that we have referred the "matter to the Government of the United "States of America for appropriate "action in the protection of our inter- "ests.

"In conclusion, we wish to advise that "we stand ready to be of constructive "help to the Republic of Liberia, but "without the repeal of the aforemen- "tioned Joint Resolution and any other "legislation and also the revocation of "any Governmental orders attacking the integrity of the said Loan Agreement, "we will be unable to consider any modi- "fication of the Loan Agreement, designed "to assist you towards the solution of "your present financial problems."

To this the President replied as follows on the

9th of January 1933:

"With reference to your letter of the "2nd instant, giving your views of the "recent Joint Resolution passed by the "Legislature of the Republic of Liberia "suspending payment of Interest and "Amortization on the 7% Gold Loan of "1926 and for other purposes, I should "like for your attention to be called to the following:

"1. By this enactment of the National "Legislature, the Government of Liberia "does not repudiate its obligations un- "der the Loan Agreement, but suspends "same until payments can be resumed with- "out the risk of endangering the proper "functioning of Government.

"2. On December 15, 1931 a letter No.16 "24/267/'31 was addressed to the Finance "Corporation of America through the

"National

"National City Bank of New York by the
"President calling attention to the ab-
"normal conditions now existing as a
"result of the economic depression af-
"fecting the entire world, together
"with the decline in Liberian Govern-
"ment revenue receipts which rendered
"impracticable the payments of salaries
"of public servants and the execution
"of any public improvements, and which
"placed the Treasury in a position that
"it could not meet the payment of Inter-
"est and Amortization which was due on
"November 1, 1931, but which was paid
"afterwards. At that time only a lim-
"ited number of Government employees
"payable from unassigned revenues were
"paid one month's salary for the year,
"while the employees working under the
"Fiscal Officers, and the Fiscal Offi-
"cers themselves received promptly at
"the end of every month their full pay.
"Public buildings and institutions in
"urgent need of repairs; the upkeep and
"maintenance of public roads, had to be
"left without attention. Advice, assis-
"tance and co-operation of the Finance
"Corporation was solicited. To this ap-
"peal the Government of Liberia received
"an answer dated December 28, 1931, the
"twelfth and thirteenth paragraphs of
"which are as follows:

"12. Considering all factors in the sit-
"uation and particularly the fact that
"the League of Nations now has under ad-
"visement Liberia's request for assis-
"tance, we believe that your Government
"will agree that any recommendations of
"a detailed nature from us at this time
"might appear unbecoming, or subject to
"misunderstanding, and, therefore, we
"should await the action of the League.

"13. We trust that you will appreciate
"the reasons which have caused us to ar-
"rive at this decision, and we sincerely
"hope that upon receiving advice from
"the League of Nations, both parties will
"be in a better position to enter into
"discussions for the purpose of evolving
"a program that will prove mutually satis-
"factory."

"3. On May 13, 1932 the Acting Secretary
"of the Treasury, Honourable J.F.Dunbar,
"addressed a letter to Messrs.Firestone
"Plantations Company, after having had a
"conference with Mr.W.D.Hines, who it

appears,

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"appears, impressed the Secretary of
"the Treasury that his letter would
"receive favourable action, with the
"request that the United States Trad-
"ing Company, Banking Department, un-
"derwrite its Budget for the year 19-
"32 by granting the Government an over-
"draft of $25,000 (Twenty-five thousand
"dollars), as from June 1, 1932 and
"that this amount be renewable every
"two months during the year 1932 to
"stabilize its current expenses, there-
"by assigning all unassigned revenues
"of the Government to meet this over-
"draft with the understanding of the
"Government reducing its Budget to be
"able to meet in full this obligation
"before the close of the year. Mr.W.D.
"Hines transmitted a radiogram on June
"6,1932 in reply to the request of
"the Secretary, which reads:

"Hines,
"Please transmit to the Honourable
"the Secretary of Treasury, Repub-
"lic of Liberia, the following re-
"ply to his letter dated May 13th
"1932 radioed by you to the Fire-
"stone Plantations Company, Akron,
"Ohio, USA stop quote:
"Request of the Liberian Government
"for overdraft from United States
"Trading Company, Banking Depart-
"ment given careful consideration
"by our Board and regret we are un-
"able to comply with it at present
"time. While request viewed with
"sympathetic attitude by our Direc-
"tors they decided that in view of
"financial conditions here and gen-
"eral conditions in Liberia they
"were not justified in advancing
"funds requested. Additional fac-
"tors affecting their decision
"were extraordinary lack of balance
"in Liberia's budget and lack of de-
"tailed information as to program
"of economies to be effected in
"Government expenditures. Indica-
"tions of continued world wide de-
"pressed economic conditions demand
"strictest conservation of resources.
"However reconsideration of Liberia's
"request upon development of most
"favourable factors in Liberia's eco-
"nomic and political situation may
"be possible. Signed Firestone."

"4. In the month of May, June, July and

"August

"August, the Secretary of the Treasury,
"Honourable G.L.Dennis, who was in the
"United States, gave information to Mr.
"Harvey S.Firestone Jr. of the financial
"position of the Government and its ur-
"gent request for sympathy, advice, as-
"sistance and co-operation.

"5. On September 23rd, 1932, the Acting
"Secretary of the Treasury, Honourable
"J.F.Dunbar, addressed letters to the
"Finance Corporation of America, and the
"National City Bank of New York calling
"attention to the increased falling off
"in the revenues of the Republic and pro-
"posed that for the Budget for the Fiscal
"year 1933 consent be given for the fol-
"lowing modifications:

"1. The rate of Interest be reduced from
" 7% to 4%.

"2. A moratorium on Sinking Fund, or
" amortization, be granted for a period
" of five years.

"3. The elimination of two American Of-
" ficers for the Liberian Frontier
" Force.

"4. The elimination of the American As-
" sistant Auditor.

"5. Equalizing the salary of the Super-
" visor of Customs with that of the
" Auditor and the Supervisor of In-
" ternal Revenue.

"6. A reduction of 25% on the salaries
" of the Fiscal Officers.

"7. A reduction of 25% on the salary of
" the Financial Adviser.

"8. The elimination from the Budget of
" provision for payment of outstand-
" ing bills and commitments and agree-
" ment to the plan of the Government
" for the issue of approximately $500,
" 000.00 Internal 3% Bonds, payable
" within twenty (20) years from date
" of issue of them; this in order to
" fund the current floating indebted-
" ness of the Government."

"Assurance was given of a rigid economy
"to balance the Budget for 1933, and a
"copy of the propesed Budget as drafted

"by

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"by the Acting Secretary of the Treasury "and the Financial Adviser, Mr. Chas. I. "McCaskey, was forwarded with the letters.

"6. When Mr. McCaskey, the Acting Finan- "cial Adviser, was going on leave in Sep- "tember 1932, he informed the President "that he would be able to assist in ad- "justing the desired matters affecting "the Budget for the Fiscal Year 1933, if, "as he suggested, he would be given au- "thority to take matters up in New York "with the Finance Corporation. The Gov- "ernment saw no objection to acceding to "his suggestion, as:

"(a) The Loan Agreement states that the "Budget has to be settled within a given "time after the meeting of the regular "session of the Legislature which met in "October 1932, and that it must have the "approval of the Financial Adviser.

"(b) The Financial Adviser was given the "necessary instructions and he proceeded "to America via Europe where it was re- "ported that he had an opportunity of "seeing Mr. Harvey S.Firestone jr. before "he left for New York City.

"The reply of the National City Bank of "New York to the letter of the Secretary "of the Treasury (Acting) dated Septem- "ber 23rd, is as follows:

> "The Finance Corporation of America "has forwarded to us a letter dated "November 12th 1932 and have request- "ed us to send it to you. The letter "reads as follows:
>
> "Replying to your communication "which was delivered by Hon.Charles "I.McCaskey, Acting Financial Ad- "viser,R.L. to the National City "Bank of New York on October 18th "1932, we have the honour to advise "you that Mr.L.T.Lyle, Vice Presi- "dent of the Finance Corporation "of America will within a few days "proceed to Liberia where he expects "to arrive on December 11th 1932.
>
> "Mr. Lyle is making this visit to
>
> "Liberia

"Liberia in order to obtain at
"first hand intelligent and com-
"prehensive knowledge of the cur-
"rent situation in Liberia, which
"we feel is essential to a satis-
"factory consideration of your fi-
"nancial problems."

"7. To this the Acting Secretary of the "Treasury, Honourable J.F.Dunbar, trans-"mitted the following radiographic reply:

"Citibank, New York,
"Please communicate following to
"Finance Corporation: Advice sail-
"ing Mr.Lyle received. Regret ur-
"gency of Liberian request through
"McCaskey special reference 1933
"Budget not appreciated by Corpo-
"ration. Government desires it
"clearly understood that while Mr.
"Lyle will be given facilities for
"studying situation it will make no
"commitments on financial arrange-
"ments apart from League of Nations
"upon whose decision on Liberian
"question Finance Corporation has
"heretofore conditioned any ame-
"liorative action."

"8. On November 15, 1932, the Delegation "of the United States of America present-"ed the following note to the Secretary, "International Committee on Liberia, "League of Nations at Geneva, Switzer-"land, the relevant portion of which is "as follows:

"Before undertaking such negotia-
"tions, the Finance Corporation of
"America deem it necessary to send
"a representative to Liberia to ob-
"tain adequate information of con-
"ditions on the ground in order
"that it may be fully and adequate-
"ly advised before entering upon
"these negotiations. It is its pur-
"pose to send such a representative
"to Liberia at an early date and to
"complete the investigation as ex-
"peditiously as possible and there-
"upon to designate its representa-
"tive for the purpose of these ne-
"gotiations.

"It is further stated that Mr.Lyle
"Vice President of the Company is
"proceeding to Liberia within a
"few days and will arrive there on
"December 11, 1932. This first hand
"intelligent and comprehensive know-
"ledge of the current situation in
"Liberia is considered an indispen-

sable

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"indispensable requisite by the
"Corporation to a satisfactory
"discussion of the financial as-
"pects of any program of assistance
"to Liberia."

"9. The Liberian Delegation presented a
"note, the relevant portion of which is
"as follows:

"Moreover I am in a position to re-
"iterate authoritatively, as I have
"already stated in conversation at
"the Secretariat, that my Govern-
"ment has now, and never has had,
"the intention of departing from
"its policy of settling the finan-
"cial provisions of the Plan of As-
"sistance save under the aegis of
"the League of Nations, and with
"the assistance of Mr.Ligthart and
"of the financial section of the
"League as accepted by our Delega-
"tion on October 12th, P.V. 24 (1),
"p.7."

"10. In the only conversation which I
"have had the honour to have with you on
"the situation there was nothing said or
"intimated which indicated that the ob-
"ject of your visit to Liberia was other,
"or wider, than what was stated in the
"telegram of your Corporation dated No-
"vember 12, I did, however, say to you
"that notwithstanding the progressive
"decline in Government income we had en-
"deavoured to meet payments on Loan obli-
"gations; and that, to accomplish this,
"the public servants, except those list-
"ed under the Fiscal regime, had been
"called upon to make, and had loyally
"made, sacrifices required of them. They
"had been doing this for the past three
"years. That situation had grown progres-
"sively worse and that the Government
"could no longer expect them to continue
"quiescent. I then added very frankly
"that, since your Corporation seemed dis-
"inclined seriously to consider the sev-
"eral requests of the Liberian Government
"to them for assistance in ameliorating
"the budgetary situation, we had reached
"the conclusion that the only thing to
"be done was to suspend payment on the
"Loan.

"The implication suggested in/~~third~~ the

paragraph

"paragraph of your letter now under re-
"ply that this Government had acted in
"bad faith in approving the legislation
"against which you protest, would seem
"to be without justification.

"You in that conversation neither made,
"nor intimated that you would make, any
"proposals, nor that any proposals you
"mad would be integrated with the League
"Plan of Assistance to Liberia.

"11. The foregoing to a great extent ex-
"plains the reason why the Government can-
"not accede to your request of repealing,
"or suspending, the Joint Resolution, un-
"less and until the objectives thereby
"sought shall have been attained; nor, in
"view of what your Corporation stated
"both to the Government of Liberia and
"to the League of Nations was the object
"of your visit does the Government con-
"sider your suggestion of bad faith as
"having any foundation."

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In support of the Finance Corporation's protest, the Department of State of the United States, through Mr. Mitchell, filed the following note with me on December 24, 1932:

"Referring to my call on December 21st
"last, I should like to assure you that
"the American Government would view with
"very deep concern any action by Liberia
"leading to repudiation or unilateral
"modification of Liberia's constructual
"engagements with any American Company.
"My Government is informed that action
"on the part of the Liberian Legislature
"to that end was promoted on almost the
"same day on which, in response to a re-
"quest by Liberia for financial assis-
"tance, a representative of the Finance
"Corporation reached Monrovia with a
"view to discussing this assistance as
"well as its relationship to the program
"of the international Committee of the
"League of Nations. If this should be-
"come effective it would be construed
"by the American Government not only as
"an effort by Liberia to repudiate a

"legitimate

"legitimate contract legitimately ac-
"quired but also to nullify the en-
"gagements made by Liberia in Geneva.

"In these circumstances the American
"Government would feel that Liberia was
"blocking further American participa-
"tion in international efforts to as-
"sist your country. Moreover the Ameri-
"can Government would be prepared to
"make representations against the ex-
"tending of financial aid to Liberia
"from whatever source unless and until
"the prior right of American citizens
"had either been met in full or the ex-
"isting contract had been modified on a
"basis of mutual consent."

To which I cabled the following reply:

"The Government of Liberia has given the
"most careful consideration to the repre-
"sentations of the Government of the Unit-
"ed States with respect to the Joint Reso-
"lution of the Legislature of Liberia au-
"thorizing the suspension of payments on
"the Gold Loan of 1926.

"The Liberian Government desire to make
"clear to the Government of the United
"States that it was not until they had
"without success explored every other
"legitimate avenue which could lead to
"a liquidation of the situation in agree-
"ment with the other parties of the Loan
"Contract, that they were compelled to
"have recourse to the policy of suspen-
"sion of payments of which the Joint
"Resolution is an expression.

"The Liberian Government wishes to em-
"phasize as strongly as possible their
"continued acceptance of obligations un-
"der the Loan Contract, and their desire
"and determination, when they can do so
"without adversely affecting the normal
"functioning of Government, to meet the
"charges arising thereunder as and when
they fall due.

"In the face, however, of adverse trade
"conditions, continuously falling reve-
"nues, and of the inadequacy of any reve-
"nues in sight to meet simultaneously pay-
"ments of Loan charges and the administra-
"tive expenses of Government; the wide-
"spread economic distress consequent upon

these

"these facts and the consistent refusals
"of the Finance Corporation to give as-
"sistance or advice, it is impossible,
"if Government is to be maintained (which
"is, of course, a primary consideration,
"even as security for the loan) to meet
"these charges at present.

"The Liberian Government not with surprise
"the suggestion made by the United States
"Government that the Representative of the
"Finance Corporation sent out to Monrovia
"in December last was empowered to suggest
"a solution of the problem and to integrate
"this solution with the League Plan of As-
"sistance to Liberia. This object was in-
"timated to the Liberian Government neith-
"er by any advices from the Finance Corpo-
"ration nor by their representativex him-
"self when he made contact with the Presi-
"dent of Liberia. Nor is this suggestion
"borne out by the declaration made at Gene-
"va by the representative of the United
"States on the Liberian Committee when in-
"timating the reasons why the Finance Cor-
"poration would not enter upon negotiations
"scheduled to take place on November 15,
"1932. The coincidence of Mr. Lyle's inter-
"view with the President and the passage
"of the Joint Resolution was wholly for-
"tuitous.

"The policy pursued by the Liberian Gov-
"ernment on this question is emphatical-
"ly dictated by the budget situation. In
"the view of the Liberian Government the
"budget cannot be balanced without the
"enforcement of the provisions of the law
"which is protested. The Government of Li-
"beria is still open to receive any pro-
"posals relevant to this situation. But
"considering the delays which have already
"been caused by the attitude of the Fi-
"nance Corporation, the urgent necessity
"of providing for the operating expenses
"of Government and relieving the general
"economic distress and the unsatisfac-
"tory position of the public employees
"who as regards salary payments have been
"discriminated against to the advantage
"of the Finance Corporation and the Fis-
"cal regime, this Government would find
"itself unable to suspend the execution
"of the law unless and until some

"solution

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"solution appropriate to the social
"facts and not based merely upon theo-
"retic right be forthcoming from the
"other parties interested in the ques-
"tion.

"The Liberian Government is submitting
"this reply through its diplomatic
"representative in Paris as there is
"no United States Minister accredited
"to Liberia and the attitude of Mitchell
"appears to Liberian Government needless-
"ly discourteous."

However inclined the Government were to meet the wishes of the American State Department it was impossible in the interest of the country as we interpreted them, to retrace the road we had entered upon without some practical proposals appropriate to the situation being offered by the Finance Corporation. Even after the Moratorium Act was published, no steps were taken to enforce its provisions until the 25th day of January when, it becoming apparent that the Agents of Firestone, both in the Fiscal Service and at the Government Depositary, were determined to ignore the provisions of the Moratorium Act and the Treasury instructions thereon, seize the public revenues, and refuse to make an accounting thereof, that the Government was compelled, against its settled policy, to take over the control of the revenues and appoint another Depositary. During this period Mr. Lyle, who maintained his attitude of protest, made no suggestion for accommodation and

had

had suspended his contacts with the Government. He, however, endeavoured to impress those Liberians who seemed more concerned about Mr. Firestone's interests than the interests of Liberia, that he had made proposals which had been rejected by the President. That this was an inaccurate statement, to say the least, may be gathered from what has already been detailed above.

These measures taken by Government as will be seen later, had the following results: Local credit has been re-established; foreign claims for supplies for the current year have been fully met; the cost of the Public Health and Sanitary Bureau for the present year, together with last year's arrears on this account, have been liquidated; the Civil Servants, Pensioners, and Annuitants have been paid their full budgeted salaries and allowances. Liberia's arrears of annual contribution to the League of Nations has been met, as well as a partial payment on the cost of the Mackenzie Mission to the Kru Coast. The expense of the delegates to the League of Nations has been met; prior year cheques listed for payment before January 1, 1933, but not encashed by the Bank, have been settleded out of 1933 revenues. Arrears of the Liberian Frontier Force for the last two months in 1932 were paid. The reconditioning of

roads

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roads and bridges has been initiated. The situation of business, whilst not wholly satisfactory, is more hopeful that it was last year.

Whilst on tour of inspection in the Western Province during the months of March and April, I was advised that Major General Winship had been sent out as the personal representative of the President of the United States to discuss the situation growing out of the Moratorium Act and to endeavour in collaboration with the President to iron out the difficulties which had arisen. Being anxious to have the situation satisfactorily adjusted, I curtailed my business and returned to Monrovia as promptly as I could. Our discussions extended over a period of five weeks from April 7, 1933, when I had a preliminary interview with General Winship. It was evident deom our first interview that the impression in Washington was that the Finance Corporation had made proposals to the Government which had been deliberately ignored. I corrected this impression and explained the true position which was that the Liberian Government had made proposals and were still awaiting either an acceptance by the Finance Corporation or counter proposals upon which an acceptable settlement might be based. General Winship thought that the Moratorium Act had complicated the

situation

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situation and should be suspended before any discussions were entered upon. I regretted my lack of ability or power to act in accordance with his views unless I had some satisfactory reply to the Government's proposals of September 23, 1932. He did not contest this position, but desired to know whether I was still open to consider any views Mr. Lyle would proffer. Being affirmatively assured on the point, he promised to advise the Vice President of the Finance Corporation to submit his proposals, provided no action was taken by Government in the meantime which would cause irritation. He assured me that he had not come to force any special views upon the Liberian Government, but as a sympathetic arbiter to give both parties to the dispute the benefit of his advice.

Mr. Lyle thereafter called upon me. I suggested that he placed his views before me in writing. To this he objected and thought it preferable to discuss the situation verbally and thereafter reduce to writing what he might agree upon. Then followed one of the most unique situations I have ever encountered. Mr. Lyle, however, changed from day to day the bases of the undertakings which I thought had been previously settled upon; he denied one day what he had accorded the day previous. After many discussions at the time my understanding was that we were fully agreed upon the following:

1. That the Government in any circumstances would retain the minimum of $375,000.00 for administrative expenses, exclusive of the salaries of Loan Officials. All sums above this figure to be applied:

   (a) To payment of Loan Officials,

   (b) To payment of Interest.

2. That the moratorium on Sinking Fund would be recognized as effective until revenues exceeded $650,000.00 per annum for two successive years.

3. That in any year when this surplus over and above the minimum cost of Administration as fixed above was insufficient to meet wholly the salaries of Loan Officials and Interest, the deficiency would be met by short term Government 5% Bonds which might be redeemed by Government at any time.

4. That the present pay of the Loan Officials be revised as from May 1933 to the following:

The Financial Adviser	$9,000.00
Supervisor of Customs	6,000.00
Supervisor of Internal Revenue	5,000.00
Auditor	5,000.00

5. That until the revenues reached $650,000.00 the number of the Loan Officials be reduced by the elimination of the American Assistant Auditor whose salary would in that event be $4,500.00.

6. The one American Military Officer should be engaged at a salary of $4,500.00, but that he would not be placed in command of the Liberian Frontier Force as the Finance Corporation insisted he should be.

7. That the United States Trading Company - Banking Department should continue to be recognized as the Government Depositary provided they give Government adequate and satisfactory guarantee of their financial status and stability.

8. That the internal floating debt be funded by the issuance of 3% Internal Bonds. Mr. Lyle did not definitely concur with

this

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this. His position was that his Corporation would not take this course, but that they would raise no objection if it were understood that their claims had priority to the claims arising on these Bonds and that in any year when no interest was paid on the external bonds none would be paid on the internal bonds.

9. That these understandings before being made effective should be approved by the Legislature.

Mr. Lyle's attitude created such uncertainty and bewilderment as to what he really proposed and accepted or intended to propose and accept, that to arrive at some definite point, I had to solicit the intervention of General Winship. The effect of his good offices was that on May 3, Mr. Lyle submitted the following proposals in writing:

"I have the honour to address you with "further reference to the Loan Agreement "matters which we have recently had un- "der discussion. I am advised by Major "General Winship that you would like a "memorandum of the Loan Agreement chang- "es which I proposed to you on last Mon- "day, the first instant.

"An informal memorandum covering these "proposals is enclosed herewith.

"I shall appreciate very much the oppor- "tunity of discussing these with you "further some time this afternoon."

MEMORANDUM.

"Liquidate past due interest as of Jan- "uary 1, 1933 which totals $133,076.32 "by issuing to Finance Corporation of "America additional 5% Bonds in this "amount.

"Reduce basic interest rate from 7% to "5% upon the following conditions:

"(a) For calandar year 1933 interest is "to be paid at 4% in cash or $87,680.00

and

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"and 1% in additional 1926 Gold Bonds
"or $24,920.00 and no amortization.

"(b) In any subsequent year when reve-
"nues are below $375,000.00 interest
"at 5% in additional 1926 Gold Bonds
"and no amortization.

"(c) In any subsequent year when reve-
"nues are between $355,000.00 and $500,
"000.00 the interest is to be paid 4%
"in cash and 1% in additional 1926 Gold
"Bonds and no amortization.

"(d) In any subsequent year when revenues
"are between $500,000.00 the interest is
"to be paid 5% in cash and no amortiza-
"tion.

"(e) In any subsequent year when revenues
"are between $550,000.00 and $600,000.00
"the interest is to be paid 5% in cash
"and a minimum 1% of the total outstand-
"ing bonds is to be paid in cash for
"sinking fund.

"(f) In any subsequent year when revenues
"are between $600,000.00 and $700,000.00
"the interest is to be paid 5% in cash
"and a minimum 2% of the total outstand-
"ing bonds is to be paid in cash for
"sinking fund.

"(g) In any subsequent year when revenues
"exceed $700,000.00 the interest is to
"be paid 5% in cash and 3% of the total
"outstanding bonds is to be paid in cash
"for sinking fund.

"It should be noted that 3% is approxi-
"mately the normal amortization provided
"by the Loan Agreement.

"There should be four Fiscal Officers as
"follows:

"Financial Adviser	$9000.00
"Supervisor of Customs	6000.00
"Supervisor of Internal Revenues	5000.00
"Auditor	5000.00

"An Assistant Auditor at a salary not to
"exceed $4,500.00 shall be added whenever
"the Government revenues have in any year
"exceed $640,000.00. There shall be a
"military officer who shall be the com-
"manding Officer of the Liberian Frontier

Force

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"Force, at a salary of $5,000.00 per
"annum.

"The foregoing is conditioned on the
"making of other changes in Loan Agree-
"ment as follows:

"In the fourth paragraph of Article VII
"after the words "The Government shall
""first allocate from its other revenues"
"insert the words "designated by the Fi-
""nancial Adviser.""

"In Article VII, after the words "as an
""additional guarantee of the prompt pay-
"ment of the Loan, and to ensure the ef-
""ficient organization and function of
""the Liberian Fiscal Service"add the
"words "and the administration thereof"".

"After paragraph number 6, in Article IX
"insert the following sentence to be
"designated paragraph 7: "The number,
""personnel and duties of the employees
""of the Financial Adviser and Fiscal
"Officers shall be such as the Finan-
""cial Adviser may deem necessary and
""proper and shall be under the exclusive
""jurisdiction of the Financial Adviser
""as shall also the property and supplies
""acquired for the use of such officers
"" and employees.""

"The second sentence of paragraph number
"8 of Article IX shall read: "Said offi-
""cers in the performance of their duties
"" as above shall be responsible to the
"" Financial Adviser.""

"In paragraph number 5 of Article XII
"strike out the words "the Comptroller
""of the Treasury, together with.""

"In paragraph number 8 of Article XII
"after the sentence designated (d) add
"the following: "(e) Fraud, and/or ex-
""penditures which the Auditor deems to
""be for other than a public purpose"".

"In Paragraph number 8 of Article XII
"after the words "for the ensuing Fis-
""cal year only" insert the following
"sentence "For any year when no budget
""shall have become operative under the
""provisions of this Article a provi-
""sional budget shall be prepared by the

"Financial

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""Financial Adviser and be delivered to
""the President of the Republic of Li-
""beria and shall thereupon become
""operative and remain in effect for
""such a year or until a budget for such
""year or the balance thereof, shall have
"" been proposed and approved in accor-
""dance with the provisions of the Loan
""Agreement.""

"In Article XII, paragraph 8 after the
"words "or when and if the budget submit-
""ted by the Secretary of the Treasury
"" exceeds the estimates of the revenues"
"add the following: "as prepared by the
""Supervisor of Internal Revenues under
""the supervision of the Financial Ad-
""viser.""

"Paragraph number 8 of Article XII, in-
"sert before the last sentence thereof
"the following sentence: "No special ap-
""propriations shall be passed by the
""Legislature for the payment of any
""charge or expense unless such payment
""shall have been first approved by the
""Financial Adviser.""

"Paragraph number 1 of Article VIII should
"be revised to read as follows: "to the
""payment, as they arise, of all costs
"" and expenses of collection, applica-
""tion, audit and administration includ-
""ing the salaries of

"(1) The Financial Adviser and his staff,

"(2) The Officers appointed hereunder and the salaries of the employees of the revenue service, both Customs and Internal,

"(3) The salaries of the Auditor's Staff,

"(4) The cost of maintaining such Frontier Force as the Financial Adviser may deem necessary for the purposes thereof."

"(5) And add all other such legitimate expenses or obligations incurred under this agreement as may be approved by the Financial Adviser and all amounts incident to the service of the Loan except as to payments on account of principal and interest for which provision is hereafter made.

"At

"At the end of paragraph number 6 of
"Article XIII add the following three
"sentences: "In the event the appropri-
""ate officers of the Government fail
"or refuse to execute and/or issue
""transfer orders and/or checks for any
""payment and/or payments from assigned
""revenues, as provided for in the Loan
""Agreement within ten days after the
""end of the month when such payment
""or payments shall have become due,
""then such transfer orders and/or checks
""may be executed and issued by the Fi-
""nancial Adviser and the Auditor, and
""checks so issued shall be recognized
""and paid by the official Government
""depositary. Provided, however, that as
""to any such payments which may become
""due during the last month of the fis-
""cal year, the ten days waiting period
""shall not apply and transfer orders
""and/or checks covering such payments
""shall be issued by the Financial Ad-
""viser and Auditor at the end of such
""month. The prior approval by the Presi-
""dent of the Republic of Liberia of the
""budget against which such payments are
""made shall constitute sufficient war-
""rant for the issuance of transfer or-
""ders and/or checks in the manner herein
""provided.""

"In paragraph designated (b) of Article
"XVIII strike out the first three words
""unexpended credit to" and insert "Any
""credit remaining unexpended at the end
""of any fiscal year in" and in the same
"paragraph strike out the word "Comptrol-
""ler"and insert in lieu thereof "Audi-
""tor" Strike out the last sentence of
"said paragraph (b)."

"In paragraph (d) of Article XVIII after
"the words "against which said voucher
""is to be paid", insert the words "and
""provided the expense is, in the opinion
"" of the Auditor, a necessary and law-
""ful one.""

"In addition to the foregoing changes in
"the Loan Agreement the Executive Orders
"heretofore suggested by Mr.McCaskey and
"by him designated Executive Orders 17-f
"and 18-f should be signed and made ef-
"fective."

"The several paragraphs of the Loan

"Agreement

"Agreement which are not now observed "should be immediately made effective, "for example paragraph number 7 of Ar- "ticle XII and paragraph 8 of Article "XIII.

"The Government depositary should be "immediately returned to the United "States Trading Company - Banking De- "partment.

"The Executive Orders issued under the "terms of the so-called "Moratorium Act" "adopted by the Liberian Legislature in "December 17, 1932, should be immediate- "ly withdrawn and the Financial Adviser "and Fiscal Officers restored to their "full duties under the Loan Agreement."

"The foregoing plan should be embodied "in a contract to be executed by the "Government of Liberia and the Finance "Corporation of America subject to ap- "proval by the Legislature to be con- "vened not later than October 1933, "which Legislature should repeal any "and all acts adopted by it in the 1932 "session, relative to the Loan Agreement, "at the same time it ratifies the pro- "posed Supplementary Agreement. In the "event the 1933 Legislature fails or re- "fuses to approve said Supplemntary "Agreement, it shall thereupon become "null and void and the Loan Agreement "of 1926 shall be restored to full force "and effect.

"The foregoing proposal is not separable "and is subject to withdrawal at any time "before acceptance."

This appeared to be an alternative the terms of which varied greatly both in spirit and content from what had previously transpired during the discussions. I was, therefore, constrained to address the following communication to General Winship:

"It is a source of pleasure to me to be "able to recall that when you made your

first

"first visit you informed me that you
"had been appointed as Special Repre-
"sentative of the President of the
"United States of America to come to
"Liberia in order to make a complete
"examination with me of the existing
"situation, and arrange for a mutually
satisfactory solution.

"I need not state how highly gratified
"I was at the friendly gesture made by
"the President of the United States,
"and this inspired a sincere desire on
"my part to reach as speedily as possi-
"ble a liquidation of the situation
"that will be mutually satisfactory.

"Moreover I felt that that would demon-
"strate, once more, the anxiety of my
"Government to maintain the most friend-
"ly relation with the Government of the
"United States. Hence I embraced the op-
"portunity to renew my invitation to Mr.
"Lyle to make such proposals that, while
"enabling the Government of Liberia to
"meet its obligations to his company,
"would not impair its ability to pro-
"vide the necessary funds for the regu-
"lar payment of the officials and em-
"ployees of the Republic and for the
"purchasing of such equipment and sup-
"plies as might benecessary for the main-
"tenance and efficient management of an
"orderly Government.

"I have every reason to believe that it
"was because of your good offices that
"Mr. Lyle accepted the invitation thus
"tendered him, of which, before your ar-
"rival, he had not found it possible to
"avail himself.

"Accordingly on the 13th day of April he
"called at the Executive Mansion and made
"proposals on the basis of the Liberian
"Government's letter of September 23rd,
"received by the Finance Corporation of
"America on October 18, 1932. I then ex-
"pressed regret that he had not reduced
"them to writing, fearing then that, un-
"less that was done, misapprehensions
"might in future arise. He replied that
"he woukd first like to talk things over
"and that as soon as an accord had been
"reached, a written agreement could be
"drawn up."

"His

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"His proposals and the counter proposals
"made by my Government, after carefully
"considering his suggestions as gathered
"from the notes which were taken during
"the interviews, have no doubt been duly
"communicated to you.

"Although from time to time Mr.Lyle has
"appeared to vary his proposals in mat-
"ters we had regarded as fundamental,
"and with respect to which we seemed to
"have reached an agreement, yet the ne-
"gotiations appeared to have been gradual-
"ly coming to a point where an accord was
"in sight, until the 25th of April when
"I discovered suggestions of a vital
"character in his proposals submitted on
"that day. The principal feature of this
"was a demand that the Liberian Govern-
"ment should, in settlement of interest
"payments, issue new 5% Bonds of the
"1926 issue, which would run for the
"life of the Loan thereby materially in-
"creasing its present capital indebted-
"ness to the Finance Corporation of
"America.

"From that time I began to feel more and
"more convinced that our discussions were
"not proceeding upon any solid foundation
"and that, therefore, time and energy were
"being expended in one day considering
"proposals that were the next day either
"substantially modified or enlarged.

"I therefore took advantage of the occa-
"sion offered by your visit on the 2nd
"of May to respectfully urge that you in-
"sist upon Mr.Lyle's giving me his pro-
"posals in writing in order that I might
"have something tangible before my ad-
"visers.

"I then had every reason to believe, as
"I had the honour of informing you, that
"most of the difficulties had been ironed
"out and that an agreement was in sight.

"On May 3rd, I received a letter from Mr.
"Lyle covering proposals that caused me
"great surprise. They have, however, been
"very carefully examined and would appear
"to the Government to be objectionable
"from several points of view:

"1.

"1. They go beyond the request of the "Liberian Government to the Finance "Corporation of America contained in "its letter of September 23rd, 1932.

"2. They tend to increase the Govern- "ment's capital indebtedness to the Fi- "nance Corporation.

"3. They demand the abdication by the "Government, in favour of the Foreign "Fiscal Officers of political rights "and Governmental powers, which, in "our view, the Government cannot grant, "and which are, moreover, in contraven- "tion of the Constitution of Liberia.

"4. They make no concessions that will "ensure, during the period of depres- "sion, that funds will be available "whereby the Government can in any cir- "cumstances be maintained out of its "revenues, which is the fundamental "cause of the present situation."

"I have been considerably embarrassed by "Mr.Lyle's presenting these proposals to "be accepted or rejected en bloc, which "is quite contrary to the spirit of ac- "commodation in which we entered upon "these negotiations.

"I shall be very much obliged if you will "be good enough as to examine said propo- "sals, a copy of which I have the honour "to enclose, and, should our point of view "appeal to you as having an force, then "if you will use your good offices with "Mr.Lyle in order that he may cause his "proposals to be re-submitted in such "form as will meet the objections above "set forth."

The upshot was that Mr. Lyle called on me the afternoon of May 10th. I drew his attention to my understanding that the principal obstacle to a full agreement between us was a settlement of the conditions upon which revenues would be re-deposit- ed with the United States Trading Company - Banking Department. I added that the Government had ~~every~~

very

very carefully considered the question and had decided to resume depositing of Government funds in this Bank after June 30, provided the Bank would assure the Government as to its capitalization, who its Directors were, its financial and Banking affiliation, and file with the Treasury a fidelity bond underwritten by a reliable American Fidelity Company. This in order to satisfy the Government as to its reliability. Further I had to insist that the minimum sum for which the Government could be run efficiently by the exercise of stringent economy was $375,000.00, and that this sum should not include the salaries and allowances of the Loan Officials. Nor could I agree to the suggestions that when the Customs intake was insufficient to cover Loan charges, the Financial Adviser should designate what class of revenues should be allocated to make up the deficiency. I could see no reason for his insistence upon this point. For, as a matter of fact, on the only occasion when necessity for such allocation arose, the Government had voluntarily and without request applied its most important and valuable source of income to make up the deficiency. There was no background to his suggestion.

Mr. Lyle then insisted that the number, personnel and duties of the employees of the Fiscal Service and the Fiscal Officials should be such

as

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as the Financial Adviser might deem necessary and proper, and that they should be under the supervision and direction of that Official alone. I refused to sanction any of such unlimited power and authority to the Financial Adviser, but agreed that should his proposals be modified to provide that the number, personnel and duties of the employees of the Fiscal Service be such as may be fixed by agreement between the President and the Financial Adviser, and they shall be under the jurisdiction of the Financial Adviser, I should r raise no objection. Mr. Lyle pointed out very frankly that what he was endeavouring to secure was an absolutely independent organization under the sole and exclusive direction of the Financial Adviser with whose functioning nobody whatever had any right to interfere. That the Financial Adviser would have the right to "hire" and "fire" any man in his service, he being responsible for any abuse of this right. I could not share his views nor could I understand this insistent demand that the President, whose constitutional duty it was to supervise every Government service, should agree to exclude from his purview the service administered by the Financial Adviser. That the principle I had adopted and would continue to act upon was that every Head of a Department or independent Bureau was responsible to the President

for

for the conduct of that Department or Bureau, and the under officials were in general responsible to the Head of the Department or Bureau. That the President did not, and would not, interfere with the discipline of the Departments in an improper manner, except in case of appeal from acts of injustice or other irregularity. To say that the President should be eliminated from determining the number, personnel and duties of the Officials and employees was preposterous in my point of view. After discussing all the points that had been raised in a tone which seemed to convey the idea that we were in agreement, Mr. Lyle caused me infinite surprise by remarking that his company through the proposals had made had acted very generously towards the Government even to the point of jeopardising their own interests. That they had granted the Government a reduction of the interest rate which would cost them over $50,000.00 per annum over a period of thirty years amounting to the considerable sum of One and a half million dollars. This they were "giving awaw" in exchange for a few minor concessions which they had asked the Government to make. That we had not shown any disposition to meet them on these points which they considered fundamental to a clear definition

of

of the functions of the Fiscal Group. He therefore saw no need for further discussion of the matter. I expressed my surprise at his attitude as I was under the impression that we had approached closer to an agreement in these discussions than at any time during the five weeks of negotiations. I admitted that the offer to reduce the interest rate to 5% was an act of generosity, but I was afraid that what he demanded in return, since it involved such violation of the fundamental principles of the Constitution, was too big a price to pay for the benefits were supposed to secure. His view, it appeared, was that the Fiscal Group, although admittedly officials of the Liberian Government, should not be responsible to any Government Department or Official. That would be an anomalous position and could not be acceded to by the Government. Every Official serving under the Government was made responsible to the President by the Constitution. To surrender that principle, either for myself or for any other President, was beyond my legal powers. As I understood the situation the only point still unsettled was that relating to the Bank. We had modified our attitude on that question and I saw nothing in the way of complete agreement. If, however, he insisted upon the point of view to which he had just given

expression,

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expression, my only consolation was that the negotiations had been conducted in a most amicable spirit. There had been no real irritation. Mr. Lyle remarked that he appreciated the friendly spirit which had characterized the negotiations. He felt that the failure could not be attributed to him. He suspected, however, that the Liberian Government would feel that it was. I assured him that we would only feel that it was not attributed to the Government of Liberia.

Knowing that General Winship had been instructed to see that an agreement was arrived at, I did not think it desirable to have him return without some settlement having been reached. I therefore invited him to a conference on May 11, and laid the whole situation before Him. He expressed himself as being of opinion that the points of difference between Mr.Lyle and myself, so far as he had been able to assess them, were not so many nor so fundamental as to be incapable of adjustment. He was willing to goover those points with me in order that we might see if we would not come to an arrangement which would put both parties in a better position when we went to Geneva with as few points as possible to be decided there. This last observation showed that there was a wide difference between General Winship's views of the objectives of the discussion

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and those of Mr. Lyle. The latter, when I told him that any understanding we arrived at would have to be integrated with the Plan of Assistance, had declared that he was discussing those matters without having Geneva in the picture. He saw no reason, if we came to an understanding, that we should go to Geneva. He was reminded of Mr.Reber's declaration on November 15 which clearly implied that his Corporation would send a representative to Geneva for the purpose of negotiating on matters relating to this issue. His characteristic reply was that "If Sam Reber made any such declaration at Geneva, it was wholly unauthorized so far as his Corporation was concerned." This, of course, confirmed Mr. Hines' intimation that Firestone did not intend send a representative to Geneva. General Winship and I then went over the outstanding question upon which there appeared no agreement had been reached.

As to the modification proposed to Article IV, paragraph 3 of the Loan Contract with reference to the number, personnel and duties of the employees of the Fiscal Service, General Winship felt that in the internal administration of the service the Financial Adviser should have a certain amount of independence in so far as related to assigning the men under his control to such duties as he thought proper. He was of opinion that unless the Financial Adviser was untrammelled in this regard, a

considerable

considerable amount of friction would arise which would not be conducive to a harmonious operation of the Agreement. As regards personnel he thought the Financial Adviser's right to be permitted to employ the men he wanted without being bothered by considerations of politics, as would be the case, he felt, if the Financial Adviser were to be bound to control this matter in agreement with the President. Moreover the President would be relieved from the importunities of politicians and would have his time free for other more important purposes than the allocation of petty clerkships, &c. But, of course, if the President had any special person whom he wanted looked after, the Financial Adviser would try and accomodate him. I pointed out that the political aspect did not enter into the question from our point of view. Our objections were concerned with a matter of principle. What we insisted upon was (1) The Financial Adviser should not have power to select any unli,ited number of people to serve under him beyond the reasonable capacity of Government to pay, and that the question of number should be controlled by some authority other than himself. General Winship expressed himself as agreeing with this view. (2) As regards personnel, I pointed out that this did not involve the question of placing any particular friends of mine or of anybody else. But the fundamental objection which the

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Liberian Government had in view in agreeing to the establishment of this service, apart from the duty of supervising the accounting for public money and collecting sums due the Finance Corporation was to give training to such Liberian citizens as would be under his supervision, so that when the Loan was eventually paid off and the Foreign Officials departed, qualified men would be at hand to carry on the service. We had cause to feel that the Loan Officials were not duly appreciative of this view. That with the unlimited powers with which it was sought to clothe the Financial Adviser to select the personnel he felt requisite, he might use that power to the detriment of Liberians who we strongly feel ought to have preference in the service. This did not mean that no foreigners should be employed, but that the majority of those employed should be Liberian citizens. The General agreed to rephrase the Article to meet my views.

As to the proposed modification to Article VII, paragraph 8, General Winship agreed that it was clearly unconstitutional and illegal. He would advise Mr. Lyle to withdraw it.

In this manner the whole Finance Corporation's Memorandum was gone over point by point, and finally General Winship, having drawn up a memorandum of the status of the negotiations at that date, we jointly initialled it.

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As he, in accordance with the instructions of his Government, was to proceed immediately to Geneva for the purpose of arriving at a decision on the Liberian question, he thought it imperative that the Government should have a responsible representative on the spot who would be authorized to come to some acceptable agreement. I instructed Secretary Grimes to proceed to Geneva. Meanwhile, we both agreed upon the necessity to satisfy public opinion both at Monrovia and abroad as to what had been arrived at. General Winship had a statement drawn up which he transmitted for my approval. I withheld my sanction for reasons set out in the following despatch dated May 12:

"I have carefully examined the Statement "which it is proposed we should make, "jointly, with reference to the results "of our conference.

"The draft of this Statement as proposed "by you would seem accurately to express "these results as I understand them, ex- "cept in the following particulars:

"(a) Paragraph 2 omits to state that the "number of Fiscal Officers had also been "revised. I feel that the concluding "phrase of the first sentence should "read: "And revision of the number and ""salaries of the American Fiscal Offi- ""cers". This is my understanding on "this point.

"(b) Paragraph 4 should be revised to "read: "The Government of Liberia has ""accepted the financial proposals of- ""fered by the Finance Corporation of ""America subject to further discussion ""at Geneva concerning matters upon which ""the Government desire the assistance ""of the Financial section of the League ""of Nations in accordance with the ""statement of the Liberian Representa- ""tive before the Council of the League

""last

""last November. The Government is al-
""ready in agreement with the Finance
""Corporation &c.""

"(c) Paragraph 5 ignores the require-
"ment of the Liberian Government that
"the Bank should guarantee the Govern-
"ment by means of a Fidelity Bond as
"security for its deposits. This I un-
"derstand to be the precedent condition
"upon a compliance with which, by the
"Bank, the Government would re-establish
"the United States Trading Company-
"Banking Department as its depositary.

"(d) Paragraph 6 should be revised as
"follows: "Should an agreement be reach-
""ed the American Fiscal Officers pro-
""vided for thereunder will resume their
""duties with full authority.""

"NOTE: It is confidently expected that
"these Fiscal Officers will not, upon
"resuming their functions, take any re-
"prisals against Officials or employees
"who have obeyed the Government's instruc-
"tions.

"(e) The final paragraph would appear to
"commit the Government to a line of poli-
"cy inconsistent with its interests in
"present adverse financial circumstances.
"I cannot commit myself to this extent.
"For should no agreement be reached, the
"Government whilst recoginzing the obli-
"gations of the 1926 Contract, would be
"compelled to maintain the present status
"until it was in position to resume pay-
"ments under the said Contract. Or, alter-
"natively, it might be said that should
"no agreement be reached, the Committee
"of the Council of the League will be re-
"quested, after considering all the facts,
"to suggest a soltution equitable to all
"parties.

"Should the Joint Statement be redrawn
"to meet the views expressed herein, I
"shall have pleasure in being able to
"approve and sign it."

Not wishing to put any controversial matters in the Statement it was modified and published in the following form on May 11, 1933:

"As a result of conferences held during
"the past five weeks between His Excel-
"lency the President of Liberia and Major

"General

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"General Winship, Representative of
"President Roosevelt on special mission
"to Liberia, sunstantial progress has
"been made toward settling on a basis
"of mutual accommodation the differences
"between the Government of Liberia and
"the Finance Corporation of America.

"Mr.Lyle, Vice President of the Finance
"Corporation has made certain offers on
"behalf of his Company which include an-
"ticipated reduction in the interest
"charges on the 1926 Loan, provision
"for regularizing the status of past
"due interest and amortization, and re-
"vision of salaries of the American Fis-
"cal Officers. Should these proposals
"become effective a saving to the Gov-
"ernment of Liberia of approximately
"fifty thousand gold dollars per annum
"for the duration of the Loan is contem-
"plated, as well as special provision
"for meeting revised interest charges
"during the period of business depres-
"sion and curtailed Government revenues.

"The concessions offered to the Govern-
"ment by the Finance Corporation in the
"above respects are conditioned upon
"the prior agreement of the Government
"of Liberia to the re-establishment of
"the Depositary Agreement with the United
"States Trading Company - Banking Depart-
"ment, the re-establishment in full au-
"thority of the American Fiscal Officers,
"and the acceptance by the Government of
"various modifications in the Loan Agree-
"ment of 1926 designed to clarify the
"status of the Fiscal Officers, facili-
"tate the efficient functioning of the
"Financial Advisership, and settle a
"number of questions of interpretation
"which have caused friction in the past.

"Final agreement on the points still
"outstanding will be sought in Geneva,
"where a meeting of the International
"Committee on Liberia of the Council of
"the League of Nations will be held as
"soon as the Liberian Representative and
"General Winship have reached Switzer-
"land. The Honourable the Secretary of
"State, Mr. Louis A. Grimes, and General
"Winship and Suite will sail from Monro-
"via on the S.S.CANADA for Marseilles on
"May 13, 1933. Mr Lyle will sail at the
"same time."

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I hope, Gentlemen, you will not consider that I have gone into this matter in too great detail. The public interest in the question, your right to be fully informed, and the misrepresentations from supposedly interested quarters, have rendered this extended statement imperative. From this point the financial negotiations become a part of the League of Nations' proposed Plan of Assistance to which reference will be made later.

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TRAD AND FINANCE.

The trade of the country, although not diminished in volume, still continues to be adversely affected by the low commodity prices ruling. The average monthly value of trade passing through our ports of entry from October 1, 1932 to August 31, 1933 was $107,728.26. This when compared with trade value for the same period between 1931 and 1932 shows a decline of 6 3/5%. Two factors enter into this situation: (a) Low prices paid for local products, and (b) increasing volume of trade coming from countries having low production costs, such as Japan, Italy and Spain. Japanese textile, because of their low price goods formerly prevalent in our Markets. Whilst the consumer gets the benefit of these low prices, Government income is adversely affected because the duty imposed is ad valorem. This should be corrected by imposing a specific duty on these goods. This duty should

not

not be so heavy as to discourage importation of these goods, but should be high enough to act as a corrective to the fall in the revenues derived from this source. Perhaps, however, it would be wiser to encourage importation of these goods. By doing this the duty derived from the increased volume of importation might balance the revenue loss now experienced from an ad valorem duty on a small volume of import. It must not be forgotten that it is incumbent upon us to find new markets for our products. From the markets formerly open to us we are now virtually excluded by preferential tariffs. We cannot, therefore, compete on equal terms with the products of neighbouring colonial possessions even if the quality of our commodities be unimpeachable. This matter of imperial preference must be also recognized as an element in the local commodity low-price factor. For, the European buyer not being a philanthropist, cannot be expected to make us a present of the suxtax he will have to pay in his home market on importation from Liberia. One hundred pounds of coffee from Sierre Leone, say, could be sold cheaper in the English Markets than an equal quantity of Liberian coffee. Granting that the quality of both consignments is the same, the Liberian coffee would suffer the disadvantage of a 10% import duty which is not imposed on that from Sierra Leone. The Buyer, therefore, if he has an eye to profit,

cannot

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cannot pay in Liberia the same unit price which obtains in Sierra Leone. They therefore must perforce deduct in their interest this duty from the standard market price to find what unit price they might profitably offer for the Liberian product. The remedy is clearly indicated.

The following table shows the trade value position from October 1, to September 30, of the fiscal year mentioned:

	1929-1930	1930-1931	1931-1932	1932-1933 ©
IMPORTS	$1,258,857.65	$858,741.66	$698,638.60	$646,248.80
EXPORTS	838,739.00	679,885.00	685,034.07	637,503.01
TOTALS	$2,097,596.65	$1,538,626.66	$1383,672.67	$1,283,751.81

It is thus seen that trade declined 26 7/10% between 1930 and 1931; 10 1/10% between 1931 and 1932; and a little over 7% between 1932 and 1933 - 6 3/5%.

The decline in trade value, whilst not satisfactory from the standpoint of Government income, is nevertheless not wholly discouraging. The trade decline for the last two years is, as has been shown, much less than that between 1930 and 1931. This wouldseem to indicate that our trade is moving along the bottom of the depression, and that any favourable change in the international markets and political situation will likely have a beneficial reaction in the trade of the country. Farmers and other exporters of natural products should therefore prepare themselves to take advantage of any favourable signs of improvement.

Commodity

© Approximate. Based on monthly average value of trade.

Commodity prices showed wide fluctuations during the year. These prices were on the average lower than those of the last year but much higher than what could have been obtained in 1931. This can be seen from the following:

	1930	1931	1932	1933	Average 1933 ton
Palm Kernels	$32.60	$24.00	$31.26	$25.20 - $43.36	$35.28
Palm Oil	50.40	27.00	26.40	86.40 97.40	91.50
Piassava	38.40	20.00	30.00	24.00 33.00	28.80
Coffee	80.00	80.00	140.00	100.00 116.00	108.00
Cacao	89.60	50.40	45.00	48.00 60.00	54.00
Kola Nuts	44.80	56.00	40.00	40.00	40.00

Revenue collections for the present budgetary year have so far been higher than in the last year on each item of income except Port and Habour Dues and Hut Taxes as will be seen in the following table which shows the financial position on September 30, 1933:

	1932	1933	Increase	Decrease
Customs Revenue	$166,173.77	$167,575.61	$1,401.84	
Port & Habour Dues	7,774.00	6,155.50		$1,618.00
Emergency Relief Fund	51,907.39	32,856.94	949.55	
Dry Goods Tax	9,727.65	12,475.95	2,748.30	
Highway Fund	1,615.98	2,094.25	478.27	
Internal Revenue	30,896.01	65,966.55	35,070.54	
Postal Revenue	1,712.74	1,921.32	208.58	
Commonwealth Districts	13,643.35	14,491.06	847.71	
Townships Revenue	840.53	2,297.18	1,456.65	
Hut and Real Estate Taxes	84,955.25	2,944.07		82,011.18
Public Health & Sanitation Tax	2,178.07	2,433.54	255.47	
	$351,424.74	$311,211.97	$43,416.91	$83,629.68

The fall in Port and Harbour Dues was occasioned by a reduction of this tax by Executive Order for reasons which will be explained in the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury. Your approval of this reduction is solicited. The apparent decrease

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decrease in Hut Tax Collection is attributed (a) to the fact that the accounts of the last year were credited with sums accruing after the close of that year whilst the account of this year were promptly closed on the 30th of September, and any sums accruing thereafter will be credited to the fiscal year just beginning. (b) To delays in collections owing to changes incident to the execution of the Moratorium Act. The consolidated receipts and expenditures for the last three years are shown for comparison:

	1931	1932	1933
Receipts	£551,305.86	£353,387.81	£321,299.06
Expenditures	676.711.43	517,396.97	232,785.59

Between 1931 and 1932 there was a fall in revenue of 35 9/10%. The revenue for 1933 at September 30, was only 9 1/10% lower than the income for the same period of last year. In 1931 expenditures exceeded income by 22 7/10%. In 1932 expenditures were 46 7/10% above revenue. At the close of business on the 30th of September 1933 expenditures were about 28% below income - 55% less than the expenditures of the proceeding year. The figures for 1933 do not include sums forcibly detained by the United States Trading Company - Banking Department, except as to £2,944.00 which Mr. Travell, then Supervisor of Internal Revenue, seized and deposited with this Company in defiance of Treasury instructions to the contrary. For

this

this action he was dismissed. The favourable financial position shown for this year could not have been achieved, of course, had payment of interest and amortization on the 1926 Loan not been suspended.

The Secretary of the Treasury will submit the proposed Budget for the year 1934. There are some considerations I desire the Legislature to take into account when examining the proposed votes: (a) The imperative necessity of limiting Government expenditure to the lowest possible sums consistent with effective administration. We must not forget that we are still in the grip of a financial crisis and cannot embark upon any but essential undertakings. (b) That the Budget Act must contain a provision which will enable the Executive to coordinate the Budget with the proposed Plan of Assistance should the Plan eventually be approved by you and ratified by the Senate. (c) That as large provision as possible shall be made for extending the interior communications and for building a central prison. (d) The total budgetary votes must not exceed, and, if possible, must be less than $ 400,000.00.

The need for additional income has to be emphasized. In order to meet this need, I suggested in my 1931 Message for your consideration:

1. Increasing the Customs tariff on

certain

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certain goods, wares and merchandise, as are not actual necessaries;

2. The ad valorem rate of duty of 15% might be increased to 25% on certain articles, details of which will be furnished later;

3. The specific rate of duty on certain other articles be increased;

4. Reductions in the Free Goods List; and,

5. Readjustment of the taxation on real estate and by the provision of new form of taxation, namely an annual tax of $1.00 a month on all professions, trades, occupations and form of employment not specified in Section 15 of the law approved October 22, 1914; and

6. Reduction of 60% duty on imported spirits.

I again submit this plan for your favourable action.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The report of the Acting Attorney General will give details with regards to the operation of this Department. The report contains many thoughtful recommendations designed to improve and strengthen the law administration. These I recommend to your careful consideration.

A recent celebrated case inherently of no intrinsic national or social importance, but which loomed large in the public eye because of political elements which were sought to be introduced into it, has again brought the administration of Justice in Liberia under the fire of criticism. During the last retrial of the case a distinguished foreign Counsellor assisted in the interest of

one

one of the parties. He made a very interesting communication to me as to the competence and procedure of the Courts as he observed it. His criticism was directed to two principal points:

(a) The disinclination of a Judge to direct a verdict when the facts justifying such a course are plainly indicated; and

(b) The Jury's lack of affirmative respense to the instructions of the Court.

His observations on this latter point are:

> "Such an outcome, in the teeth of the "evidence, and arrived at, as far as "the eleven concurring members of the "jury are concerned, in utter disregard "of the instructions of the court as to "the law of the case, is extremely dif- "ficult to understand. Either the majo- "rity of the jury failed totally to un- "derstand or were incapable of under- "standing the plain and explicit in- "structions of the presiding judge as "to the law of the case, which it was "their duty to follow, or they under- "stood those instructions but deliberate- "ly disregarded them. Whichever alterna- "tive is accepted the practical result "is that defendant, clearly entitled to "a verdict upon the evidence and the in- "structions, has suffered a grave injus- "tice."
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> x x x x x x x x x
>
> "The result of this trial and of the two "other abortive trials of this case which "have preceded it must be profoundly dis- "couraged to all impartial persons who "believe in the importance of fostering "in the minds of all those who have rights "to vindicate or protect in the courts "the belief that they can safely submit "them for adjudication by the tribunals "vested by law with the duty of adminis- "tering justice."

With this judgment, I am afraid, very few of us will disagree. It requires a high sense of

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social responsibility and personal integrity adequately to discharge the functions of a Juror. I am afraid that many who are summoned to serve in that capacity do not carefully consider the implications of the oath which they take. Personal prejudices, fraternal relations, political affiliations, and other considerations - apart from liability to corruption which in recent years is being more frequently charged-, would appear to have much more influence in arriving at a verdict than the evidence adduced at the trial. My personal judgment, after some years of experience in the Courts, is that the jury system as at present constituted is the one weak element in our judicial administration and is unsuited either to our present state of social development or to our racial psychology. A prompt and radical reform of the present jury system, it not its abolition, is imperative. The Executive will lay before you a draft of a law on the subject which it is hoped will be enacted by you.

I have to report the resignation from the Bench of the Supreme Court of Mr. Chief Justice Johnson and Mr. Justice Page. I have also suspended from his functions Mr. Justice Karnga subject to your approval. A special report on the subject will be laid before you.

INTERIOR

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of the Interior reports a state of absolute political tranquility throughout the Republic, even in the district which was in a disturbed condition two years ago. In this particular section the truce arranged between the Government and these tribesmen influenced By former Paramount Chief Nimley, expired July 1, when it was agreed that this Chief would proceed to Monrovia and make submission to Government. He has neglected to do so and meanwhile he has instituted a reign of terror over the tribesmen who were so ill advised as to adhere to him, and evidence is not wanting as to the atrocities which he has committed upon those of his fellowers who desire to hand in their submission to Government. It is my purpose to declare an amnesty in favour of these people, except, of course, Juah Nimley, Parler Weah, Kaytah Seah and Sarati who will be arrested and dealt with judicially.

I had occasion to make a tour of inspection in the Western Province during March and April of this year and was profoundly struck by the loyal reception accorded me by Chiefs and people in every Chiefdom visited. The districts covered were those most strongly hit by the pawning prohibition law. They are rebuilding the basis of their economic life upon free personal labour and many of the throughtful notables expressed with

apparent

apparent sincerity their appreciation of the fact that the new social order is far more beneficial to them than what had obtained previously. Full details as regards the progress of the internal administration will be found in the report of the Department.

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The Secretary of Public Instruction in his report calls attention to the fact that the principal Protestant Missionary Bodies heretofore carrying on educational work in Liberia have either restricted their work to a considerable extent or closed down permanently. The Roman Catholic Schools have carried on their progressive work and expanded. Government Schools have been maintained up to last year's standard, but the Department is requesting, in view of the closing down of the Mission Schools, and the demand for Chiefdom Schools, an appropriation of about $30,00.00. It is to be hoped that this request will, as far as possible be met.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The reorganization of the Postal Service as will be gathered from the report of the Postmaster General and which was reported last year as being in progress, is nearing completion and the complaints of irregularities heretofore the rule rather

than

than the exception have been considerably reduced. The head of this service makes sundry suggestions for improvement which are recommended to your consideration.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION.

The work of the Sanitary Bureau has been very effective during the year. No communicable diseases were reported in the larger part of the country. There were, however, outbreaks of smallpox in the Gissi Chiefdom. Vaccine was supplied by Government to the Missionary Hospital established in these Chiefdoms and the spread of the outbreak immediately checked.

During the year five cases of Yellow Fever were reported from the Gold Coast and three cases from the Ivory Coast. In Liberia no case of Yellow Fever or other epidemic occurred.

Arrangements have been completed for opening the division of vital statistics under this Bureau, in accordance with the provisions of the Act approved March 7, 1932. The cost of the Sanitary Service during 1933 was $11,587.32. This was fully met and the arrears of $2,464.00 reported were wiped out.

The Government Hospital was conducted under the same conditions which obtained last year on account of reduced appropriation. It is proposed

to

to open a free clinic for the poor furing the next year in order to give the indigent the benefit of treatment, who because of their condition cannot pay the present fees.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

The Acting Secretary of War reiterates the Department's recommendations for the reprganization of the Militia which were submitted for your consideration last year. Your attention is again respectfully called to these recommendations, and the urgent character of the measures to be taken emphasized.

The Department points out the lack of a reserve of Officers for the Liberian Frontier Force and recommends the reopening of the Cadet Training School into which Officers of the Militia may pass for training. These and other recommendations essential to maintaining and improving the standard of efficiency, morale and effectiveness for this force are submitted for such action as you might deem appropriate.

It is with great regret that I have to inform you of the demise of Colonel J. Samuel Dennis, Secretary of War. He was a zealous and efficient Officer and an honest and capable administrator. In him the Republic has lost an Official who cannot easily be replaced.

FOREIGN

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FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

I regret to have to report that the hope expressed last year that the basis of the assistance which had been requested of the League of Nations would have been settled in November last did not materialize. The American interests concerned, as has been detailed above, did not appear at Geneva and the Council adjourned without a decision being reached.

After the Moratorium Act had become effective, however, I received the following telegraphic message, dated January 26, 1933, from Lord Cecil, Chairman of the Liberian Committee of the League:

"American member of Liberian Council
"Committee has informed the Committee
"that Liberian Legislature on December
"17th passed a Joint Resolution effect
"of which is to modify Loan Contract
"without previous agreement of American
"Financial Corporation and that Finan-
"cial Corporation consequently feel un-
"able to collaborate in the League Plan
"of Assistance until this action has
"been repealed. In view of these grave
"events I am convening Council Committee
"at Geneva next week to consider the
"situation and appropriate action. I
"understand Liberian Legislature rises
"the end of January and consider in the
"interest of Liberia this should not be
"allowed to prevent settlement. To avoid
"risk of further regrettable delay sug-
"gest therefore that you obtain powers
"to take any measure that may seem de-
"sirable as a result of proposals which
"Committee may eventually make."

To this I replied as follows:

"Beg to acknowledge receipt of your tele-
"gram of 26th instant. The present con-
"troversy between Government of Liberia

"and

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"and the Finance Corporation does not
"arise out of proposed League Plan but
"has grown out of the Budget Situation.
"Hence the Government of Liberia is of
"opinion that the dispute is a matter
"not within the jurisdiction of the Com-
"mittee since the contract provided ma-
"chinery for the settlement of such dis-
"putes. The Liberian Government appre-
"ciating interest manifested by the League
"Committee on the question will be pre-
"pared to give sympathetic consideration
"to any proposals appropriate to the pres-
"ent economic and financial situation of
"Liberia which might be suggested through
"the Committee. The Liberian Government
"feel that any consideration of question
"before they shall have had opportunity
"to present their point of view and docu-
"ments bearing thereon should be ex parte.
"They therefore urge postponement of meet-
"ing until arrival of mail due in Europe
"February 18th."

The meeting was nevertheless called on the date specified notwithstanding the request of the Liberian Government for a postponement. The conclusions of the Committee were communicated to me by the Secretary General in a telegram dated 31st January to the following effect:

"At the request of Lord Cecil, President
"Council Committee, have honour transmit
"following: In response your telegram
"January 28th I should like to convey to
"you summary results of Committee's dis-
"cussions on January 31st 1933.

"1. Committee has considered in light of
"recent developments situation which has
"arisen regarding realisation of its
"scheme assistance.

"2. It desires to point out that Plan
"suggested by Committee and accepted by
"Liberian Government was based on a solu-
"tion of financial questions involved by
"agreement between Liberian Government and
"American groups concerned. It consequent-
"ly considers that such action as taken
"by Liberian Government is inconsistent
"with vital provisions of scheme assis-
"tance to be given by League of Nations
"to Liberia and that so long as measures
"taken by Liberian Government are in
"force scheme cannot be effective.

"3

"3. As regards attitude of Finance Cor-
"poration Committee notes following
"statement made on behalf of Corpora-
"tion by American Representative: Finance
"Corporation not unappreciative of pres-
"ent fiscal difficulties of Liberia ir-
"respective of their origin would be pre-
"pared (in event that legislation of De-
"cember 18th 1932 and subsequent orders
"and actions relating thereto have been
"withdrawn) to recognize the de facto
"existence of moratorium for such time
"not to exceed two months from date of
"anticipated Liberian withdrawal as might
"be required for inauguration of their
"direct negotiation with Liberia at Gene-
"va.

"4. Committee therefore urges Liberian
"Government so far to abandon its present
"attitude as to make possible for finan-
"cial negotiations to be forthwith begun
"Geneva.

"I venture and on my own behalf very
"strongly hope that in circumstances Li-
"berian Government will see their way to
"withdraw recent legislation orders and
"action relating thereto." ©

It is to be noted that the most serious representations by the Liberian Delegates in November did not impress the American interests concerned with the urgent necessity for a decision to be undertaken at Geneva with a view to liquidating the situation which had arisen by reason of the Liberian fiscal position. In spite of a definite undertaking on the part of the United States Delegates that the Firestone interests would be present to negotiate they did not appear. The situation created by this abstention was such as caused Lord Cecil to remark that "if they (the delays) were still further prolonged, the Liberian Government would

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© It had been reported in Monrovia that the League of Nations had condemned the Moratorium Act. This is untrue as will be seen from the letter dated 14th March 1933, addressed to Secretary of

of State Grimes by Lord Cecil - (See appendix)

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be entitled to claim that the efforts of the League had failed and to attempt to find another solution, concerning which he preferred not to express his opinion." Not only was he quite right in this opinion, but the Liberian Government were impressed, as has already been remarked, that the Firestone interests desired to find a solution apart from the League and free from its scrutiny. I had no confidence in such a solution and I appreciated the difficulty which confronted the League in view of the Firestone attitude. This contretemps did not in any way ease the situation for Liberia. We had unnecassarily been pushed along this road with the aid of Firestone, and had, without any favourable outcome, loyally observed the undertaking we had subscribed. The internal economic and financial position had to be faced. These delays, for which the Liberian Government could in no way be reasonably blameed, intensified the crisis and called for radical action as was pointed out by our Delegates at Geneva. Mr. Lyle's mission to Liberia, as we were compelled to interpret it, was a mere gesture. It was designed, it would appear, to impress the League that Firestone was seeking data upon which to base his proposals when he should eventually go to Geneva, and at the same time to convince the Liberian Government that there was no hope of a solution at Geneva. The result sought, it would seem, was a justification of the much advertised "chaos"

which

which was reported to exist in Liberian affairs and to entangle thr Liberian Government more deeply in the meshes of the Firestone financial net. This seemed very clear to the Executive and led irresistibly to the solution eventually adopted - a temporary suspension of payments on the Loan for such a period as would enable the Government to readjust its finances and economy to the realities of the situation by which we were confronted.

As soon, however, as the Liberian Government had taken into its own hands the solution of the financial problem, the Americans found it convenient immediately to appeal to Geneva. As a condition precedent to initiating direct negotiations with Liberia at Geneva, they proposed a repeal of the Moratorium Act and a withdrawal of the Administrative orders based thereon. They were, however, prepared to recognize for two months what they styled the "de facto Moratorium" whilst such negotiations were in progress. We gave careful consideration to this proposal and to the views of the Committee as expressed in the telegram above quoted. We did not find in this any substantial promise of relief appropriate to our difficulties, nor, if eventually the negotiations broke down, any legal foundation for a continuance of the Moratorium, which would, of course, have been repealed. It was not possible for the Government, therefore, to accept these proposals.

The

The question remained in this state until the arrival of Major General Winship in March of this year. After the negotiations at Monrovia had been concluded, I instructed the Secretary of State to proceed to Geneva for the anticipated continuation of negotiations on points not agreed upon. The Committee met at London , not at Geneva - and its discussions eventuated in a draft protocol between the Council of the League and Liberia. To this protocol was attached a draft supplementary Agreement proposed by the Firestone interests which was to be implemented with the protocol. This supplementary Agreement, as well as the Protocol varied, the latter upon what had been accepted by your authority in September last, and the former from the agreements which had been arrived at in May of this year between the President and General Winship. The Secretary of State, therefore, refused to accept the Protocol - Supplemtntary Agreement unless they were modified in accordance with reservations which he submitted. The attitude of the Secretary of State did not impress the Committee that he would recommend to Government the acceptance of the Protocol-Supplementary Agreement. To counteract his possible unfavourable influence on the Government's decision they thought it desirable to send out their own representative to Liberia for the purpose of insisting upon an acceptance by the Liberian Government of the Committee's Plan as formulated before

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that Plan had been adopted by the Council with which the Government of Liberia was in negotiation. On the 3rd of August I received the following cable communication from the President of the League Committee:

"As Your Excellency is aware Council
"Committee drew up last month definite
"and complete Plan of Assistance and is
"expecting communication of your Govern-
"ment's decision on it September next.
"Committee understood from your Repre-
"sentative that Liberian Government
"would have to consult Legislature be-
"forehand. It anticipated you would sum-
"mon Legislature to meet about August
"25th. Committee therefore decided in
"agreement your Representative to send
"Dr.Mackenzie Monrovia to explain Plan.
"Mackenzie arriving Monrovia about August
"21st on Chargeurs Reunis steamer. Will
"stay fortnight. Grateful earliest in-
"formation exact date meeting Legisla-
"ture. Cecil, President Council Committee."

To this I replied on August 4,, as follows:

"Have received your telegram of 2nd August
"In reply to say I regret that I am un-
"able to indicate what decision the Li-
"berian Government will arrive at as to
"Plan of Assistance until the Secretary
"of State shall have returned to Monrovia
"and reported to Government. Thereafter
"should it bem necessary to call a special
"meeting of the Legislature your Lordship
"will be advised of the date."

General Winship wrote me as follows from London on July 5th:

"My dear Mr.President:
"I did not anticipate when I said good-bye
"to you last May that I should have an op-
"portunity to see you again so soon, but
"my Government has asked me to return to
"Monrovia in August in order to be present
"at the time when the Legislature is ex-
"pected to pass upon the proposed amend-
"ment to the Loan Agreement, as well as
"the League Plan of Assistance.

"In this connection, I should not be fair
"to you were I not to say frankly that

"Secretary

"Secretary Grimes memorandum of reserva-
"tions, in which he endeavoureds to raise
"certain issues which do not appear rele-
"vant to the present situation, and even
"summarily to reject the recommendations
"pf the financial expert of your Govern-
"ment's own choice, has proved most dis-
"appointing. Although I do not feel that
"this is the time for extended comment
"upon Secretary Grimes' views, I am con-
"fident that you will appreciate the ne-
"cessity for a very careful exploration
"of the position before deciding upon the
"course which you will adopt in submitting
"these documents to the Liberian Legisla-
"ture.

"It will be my purpose in Monrovia to be
"as helpful as ppssible during your Gov-
"ernment's forthcoming consideration of
"these important matters, on which I sin-
"cerelt believe so much of the future wel-
"fare of Liberia will depend.

"We are sailing tomorrow for the United
"Stetes in order to have a few days of
"consultation in Washington prior to our
"return to Liberia. Mr.Briggs will again
"accompany me. Looking forwarding to the
"pleasure of seeing you next month, I am,
"My dear Mr. President,
"Sincerely yours,
"(Sgd.) Blanton Winship".

Dr. Mackenzie and General Winship arrived on the 20th of August and I received them immediately thereafter. Dr. Mackenzie handed me the following communication from Lord Cecil:

"As Your Excellency is aware, the Council
"Committee entrusted with the study of the
"problem raised by the request for assis-
"tance made the Liberian Government, drew
"up at its meeting in London in June 1933
"a definite plan upon which the Committee
"was prepared to recommend the Council to
"give assistance to Liberia.

"The Committee has now had the matter under
"consideration for over two years. The pres-
"sent plan has only been reached after care-
"ful study and with the assistance of

"competent

"competent expert opinion. Moreover the
"plan has, with the exception of the Li-
"berian Representative been unanimously
"approved by all its members including
"The United States Representative. The
"Committee felt strongly that it is es-
"sential to reach a conclusion of its
"work and for this purpose to ask the
"Liberian Government for a definite an-
"swer as to whether or not the Government
"was prepared to accept the Committee's
"proposals.

"The Committee was of opinion that the
"decision of the Liberian Government
"should be laid before the Council at its
"meeting in September.

"The Committee learned from your Secretary
"of State that you would probably wish to
"consult your Legislature with regard to
"your decision and this could be called for
"August 25th. The Committee therefore con-
"sidered, in agreement with your Represen-
"tative, that it might be of assistance to
"Liberia if Dr.Mackinzie were sent to Li-
"beria in order to explain the Plan. You
"will recollect that Dr.Mackenzie has been
"closely associated with the work of the
"Committee since its inception and is
"thoroughly conversant with the views of
"the Committee. The Committee decided up-
"on this course in view of its desire to
"assist Liberia in every possible way to
"reach a decision, having full knowledge
"of the facts, asthe Committee feels that
"the future well being of Liberia may de-
pend on the conclusions now reached.

"Dr.Mackenzie has therefore at the request
"of the Committee been instructed by the
"Secretary General to proceed to Liberia
"and will present this letter to Your Ex-
"cellency on his arrival. I have no doubt
"that your Excellency will give your ear-
"nest consideration to the Committee's
"proposals and the explanations furnished
"by Dr. Mackenzie.

"I am convinced that the Plan of Assistance
"as offered by the Committee will material-
"ly assist your Government in carrying out
"the reforms which you have always had in
"mind."

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In our interview Dr.Mackenzie endeavoured to impress me that the League was tired of the Liberian question and was not prepared to admit of any further procrastination on the part of Liberia. The protocol represented the maximum concession to the views of Liberia which the League was prepared to grant, and there was no need for further appeal to the Council. The Council as a rule always endorsed the conclusions of its Committees and Experts and would endorse, of course, the London Protocol. In fact, Liberia would no longer be heard on the question. We had either to accept or notify our non-acceptance. In the latter case he would not withhold from me that the Liberian Government would find itself faced with many embarrassments, the end of which could not be favourable to her. He had called at the Foreign Office in London and had been told that the British Government would take no action in Liberia. They would not only advise the United States Goverhment to intervene but would emphasize upon that Government that it was their duty to intervene. He therefore insisted that the Legislature be immediately called in order that their decision could be communicated to the Council at its September session. I told Dr. Mackenzie that the Liberian Government resented the imputation that they had unduly delayed a settlement of this question. This Government had in September accepted the Plan with certain reservations. Why had the League not put it into effect?

They

They considered the assistance of the American financial interests as a conditio sine qua non to that end. The Americans had avoided giving that assistance. Could that be attributed to Liberia? Moreover the Liberian Government were not prepared either to give its decision on the Plan prior to its approval by the Council nor to accept its Protocol wholly in its present form. They had therefore decided to place their views before the Council of the League. If the Council declined to hear the views of a Member State upon matters which vitally affected its future, that was for the Council to say and would be decisive on the question as to how they interpreted the spirit of the Covenant. Furthermore, there was no need for me to summon the Legislature. From the constitutional point of view they took no part in negotiations. They or the Senate only ratify diplomatic agreements which resulted from negotiations which the Executive had initiated, concluded and submitted to them. These negotiations between the Executive and the Council were not concluded and so there was nothing to place before the Senate. The Doctor then suggested that such objections as we had to the terms of the Protocol should be discussed with him in order that an adjustment might be arrived at. Upon being asked whether he was furnished with powers to negotiate or to make commitments binding upon the Council he had to admit

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that he was not so furnished. But he though his influence in the Committee was such as would lead them to accept whatever he suggested as alterable in the way of amendments. A discussion ensued which led, as was expected, to no result since Dr. Mackenzie had no authority to make any commitments.

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General Winship was not concerned with the general details of the League Plan. He felt that Liberia should accept it as the only way out of a very difficult situation. His Government was frequently embarrassed by questions relating to Liberia referred to them, and desired to assure such conditions in Liberia as would put a stop to this situation. He pointed out that the two main advantages that Liberia would secure from acceptance of the League Plan with an American Chief Adviser were (a) That with a white man in an administrative position to deny unfounded rumour and reports against Liberia, the international difficulties we experience from this source would be removed, and (b) that an American Chief Adviser would be able to tap sources of capital which would send a stream of money pouring into Liberia, and which would enable her to possess all the material developments of more advanced countries. When asked upon what condition, his reply was that of course the condition would have to be agreed upon. This in substance was what he had come to assist me in impressing upon the Legislature. Whilst this exchange of views were in progress the following Joint

No 2

Note

Note was handed me by General Winship on behalf of the United States Government and Mr. Routh on the part of His Britannic Majesty's Government:

"His Britannic Majesty's Government and "the Government of the United States of "America are convinced that the present "Plan of Assistance provides an opportu- "nity which they are informed is not like- "ly to recur for Liberia to obtain the as- "siatance which she has requested from "the League of Nations. They consider "that the present proposals will provide "a solution of the problems confronting "Liberia.

"Upon the acceptance by Liberia of these "proposals and the extension when the "Plan becomes operative of an amnesty to "all political prisoners detained, His "Britannic Majesty's Government and the "Government of the United States of Ameri- "ca will be prepared to recognize and to "enter into full diplomatic relations "with the existing Liberian Administra- "tion."

To this I replied as follows:

"The Government of the Republic hereby "acknowledges receipt of the Joint Note "filed on the 25th of August 1933 in "the name of the Governments of His "Britannic Majesty, and of the United "States of America, recommending the ac- "ceptance by Liberia of the present Plan "of Assistance.

"The Plan recently proposed by the Li- "berian Committee of the Council of the "League of Nations has been, and now is, "having the careful study of the Liberian "Government who will give due considera- "tion to the recommendations contained "in the Joint Note.

"The Liberian Government is now confident "that said study will have been completed "in time for whatever conclusions shall "have been reached by it to be laid be- "fore the ensuing session of the Council.

The Government having settled upon what it considered the objectionable features of the Protocol

instructed

instructed the Secretary of State to proceed to the meeting of the Council and notify them of our willingness to accept the Protocol for ratification provided the following modifications are accepted:

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1. The basis of the scheme shall, by the League of Nations, be declared to be the political integrity and economic independence of the Republic of Liberia.

2. That the Chief Adviser shall not be appointed from any State to whose Nationals the Liberian Government has financial obligations, or is under economic commitments, nor from any State having territory contiguous to Liberia.

3. That to avoid any infringement of the sovereignty of Liberia, and the full responsibility of its Government, the powers and rights of the Chief Adviser be carefully defined so as to restrict him to the precise objects to which they apply - namely:

To give the Central Government the benefit of his advice, and to supervise the execution of the Plan of Assistance.

4. That the Deputy Provincial Commissioners shall be Liberians.

5. That no power be granted to any Adviser appointed under the Plan which will be in derogation of the powers and authority of the President, Legislature, or Courts constitutionally established.

6. That no question affecting the interest of the State shall be subject to the decision of any outside or alien authority unless the Liberian Government shall voluntarily decide so to submit such question.

7. That no body of troops or gendarmerie shall be placed under the command of foreigners; nor shall any force of police or messengers be armed for any purpose except upon the authority of the President of Liberia.

8. That no official shall be engaged in the service of Liberia even if supervised

or

or administered by the Foreign Experts except upon the prior approval of, and appointment by, the President of Liberia, and where required by the Constitution, confirmation by the Senate of Liberia.

9. That the Foreign Experts shall be attached to the Departments concerned, and work in association with the Head of said Department who shall follow the advice of said Experts under sanctions as the Legislature may approve.

10. That the cost of the execution of said Plan shall involve neither temporary nor permanent increase in the capital indebtedness of the Republic either to the Finance Corporation of America or otherwise, and the cost of said Plan shall be within the actual financial capacity of the Government of Liberia.

11. That a moratorium on interest and sinking fund of the 1926, 7% Gold Loan shall be maintained until such period when, in the opinion of the Chief Adviser in collaboration with the Government of Liberia, the interest, sinking fund, or both, may be met out of current revenues without increasing the capital indebtedness of Liberia, and without recourse to the issuance of bonds.

12. The Government will not concede any limitation upon its power to grant concessions to foreigners; although the Government will undertake to submit to the Chief Adviser and Financial Adviser any proposals for concessions that may be made and give due consideration to any advice they may offer thereon.

General Winship and Dr. Mackenzie followed Mr. Secretary Grimes to Geneva. The Liberian objections were heard by the Council and considered. The results have not yet been communicated to the President in detail. I have recently received from the Secretary General of the League the following telegraphic communication:

"I am instructed by Council to transmit
"you for decision Council Committee's

final

"final report including proposed Plan of
"Assistance. Council trusts reply will
"be received in time for January session.
"Documents will be sent first mail".

When the documents arrive they will, if acceptable, be laid before the Legislature for its consideration. The intercourse of this Government with States with whom we are maintaining relations has been cordial and amicable during the year. Upon the retirement of Mr. Cambonie, the French Legation was entrusted to Mr. Emanuelli, who presented his credentials to the Secretary of State on the 23rd of March.

The Convention of the telegraph and radiographique congress at Madrid will be submitted for the ratification of the Senate.

This Government has been invited to assist in the following International Conferences:

1. International Congress of Administrative Sciences at Vienna.

2. International Labour Conference at Geneva on June 8.

3. Universal Postal Congress at Cairo, February 1934.

It is necessary that financial provisions be made for expenses of such delegates as may be appointed. Matters not fully covered in this Message will be found in Departmental Reports.

I desire to record my appreciation of the cooperation I have received from the public Officials who have rendered honest and efficient service

during

during the year, and of the support which the measures of the Executive have heretofore received from the Legislature. It is only by this co-operative spirit, by striving after identical national objectives in the atmosphere of unanimity that we can maintain the heritage which has come to us. Let the interest and greatness of Liberia be first in our thoughts and works, and we shall need not fear the future. Knowing, Gentlemen, that you share with me these ideals, I am sure that our deliberations and conferences will be marked by this spirit and be harmonious and conducive to the interest, welfare and perpetuity of the State.

Edwin Barclay

PRESIDENT OF LIBERIA.

Executive Mansion,
Monrovia, Liberia,
October 25, 1933.

APPENDIX

London, 14th March 1933.

Dear Dr. Grimes,

Many thanks for your letter and enclosure, which I can assure you, will receive my closest attention.

I should like to explain to you that the Committee at Geneva expressed no opinion at all as to the rights and wrongs of what the Liberian Government had thought right to do. In the absence of the full exp,anation from that Government, they did not think it right to entertain that question at all. What they did try to do was to find some way out of the deadlock without passing judgment on either party to it, and the suggestion made on behalf of the Finance Corporation that they would be prepared in certain circumstances to recognise the de facto existence of a moratorium seemed to offer a possible solution. I still think a solution on tgese lines ought to be very carefully explored. An opportunity for doing so will arise when General Winship on behalf of the Government of the United States reaches Monrovia. I have seen the General, and he strikes me as an eminently fair-minded man, well disposed towards Liberia. I am therefore in hopes that with him some solution of the present deadlock will be possible, and that the plan elaborated at Geneva may he put into operation, including the propesed financial negotiations with the Finance Corporation which were to take place at Geneva with the assistance of the Financial Section of the Secretariat.

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

(Sgd.) Cecil

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[Liberia]

Monrovia, November 23rd, 1933.

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Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69, Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois,

Your letter of October 16th was among the mail I received upon embarking on the "BANFORA" en route for home. I thank you very much for the contents. I would have written you from the ship, and sent the letter from one of our ports of call, but was, during the voyage, still suffering from an attack of "la grippe" &c. that assailed me before I left Geneva, and this had deprived me of my energy.

On the eve of my departure from Geneva, I requested that copies of the minutes of the last Session of the Committee and all other documents be sent you, and I hope you will have received them. Apart from the information therein contained there is practically nothing I can add now. My report on my mission will be submitted to His Excellency the President at the end of this week, and he will, in due course, send copies to the Honourable the Legislature. Until they shall have considered same I am naturally unable to say what policy the Government will pursue.

In the meantime, however, I have secured typewritten copies of the Message of His Excellency delivered to the National Legislature on the 25th October last, one of which I am sending for your information, and such use as you may be able to profitably make thereof, for you will therein find a resume of the events from our point of view which preceded the present acute situation.

With my kindest regards,

Yours very sincerely,

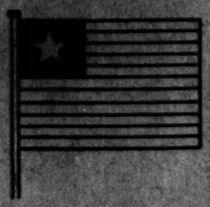
C. A. Smith

LIBERIAN S. S. & EXCELSIOR MINING CO.

MAIN OFFICE HARPER, CAPE PALMAS

OFFICERS

Rev. J. E Lewis, Pres. Gen. — H. J. R. Cooper, 1st V. P.
W. P. Wesley, 2nd. V. P. — H. H. Franklin, 3rd V. P.
A. N. Yacy, 4th V. P. — J. K. Vleir, Chair. of Fin.
D. B. Cooper, Gen. Atty. Com. Agt. — U. Webb, Supt.
Miss Irene Laurey, Gen. Agt



OFFICERS

J. Gins, Gen. Mgr. — F. L. Lewis, Rec. Secy.
S. Adkins, Asst. Mgr. — H. Moore, Cor. Secy.
W. C. Cumon, Port. Supt. — C. J. Darrough, Treas.
Mrs. M. Curl, Secy. Mrs. R. E. Chambers, Asst. Secy.

LOCAL OFFICE 351 WEST FOURTH STREET

SAN PEDRO, CALIF., Aug. 15, 1933

Liberia

13-16-1

We the Liberian S. S. & Ex. Mining Co.
And Federation of Clubs of the
Universal Promoters of the World, draft
the following Resolution and do heartily
endorse the delegation that is asking
the U. S. A. to cease backing the said
Firestone Corporation in Liberia.

Therefore we further resolve that
these bodies jointly endorse the movement
of Dr. W. B. Dubois editor of the Crisis and
Associates do this day the fourteen of August
nineteen thirty three do hope that the same
will be effected by the body and for Liberia's
interest that we enter a protest against the
white man for Liberia, and whereat we have
the talent in our own race to advise financial
advice as observer to Liberia and where as

LIBERIAN S. S. & EXCELSIOR MINING CO.

MAIN OFFICE HARPER, CAPE PALMAS

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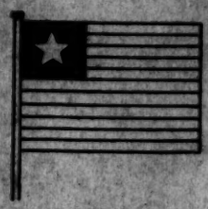

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Mrs. M. Curl, Secy. Mrs. R. E. Chambers, Asst. Secy.

LOCAL OFFICE 351 WEST FOURTH STREET

SAN PEDRO, CALIF., Aug. 15, 1933

13-16-2

We feel it an unjust action to introduce the said white man to our country as the dictator of the Liberian Budget.

This protest is to be hoped and voiced by the Negro Citizen of America and of Liberia as the education and intelligence is equal and should be met among our people.

Yours truly,
Rev. J. E. Lewis Pres. Gen
Mrs. R. E. Leonard Asst. Sec.

WM. HALLOCK JOHNSON
PRESIDENT

WALTER LIVINGSTON WRIGHT
VICE-PRESIDENT

Lincoln University

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY
CHESTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

November 16, 1933.

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

12-36-67

It is the earnest desire of our faculty and students that you should visit and speak to us at Lincoln University. I understand that at present you are making frequent trips between your office in New York and Atlanta University, and I am hoping that you may find it convenient on one of these trips to stop and address our students as formally or informally as you wish. I may say that we close for the Christmas holidays on December 15. Visitors from New York find it convenient to go to Coatesville (17 miles away) on the Main Line of the Pennsylvania, where we could meet you; or, if coming from Washington, either by the Pennsylvania or the B. & O. Railroad, you could be met at Newark, Delaware (15 miles away) or at Wilmington, Delaware (25 miles away). The train service on our local line is not very good. Hoping that you can arrange for such a visit and looking forward to the pleasure of seeing you,

Sincerely yours,

Wm Hallock Johnson

November 29, 1933.

12-36-68

President William Hallock Johnson,
Lincoln University,
Chester County, Pennsylvania.

My dear President Johnson:

I shall be glad at sometime to stop at Lincoln and address the students. It will probably be sometime this spring. I will let you know.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

PHONE: JEFFERSON 1961 NOTARY

ARNETT G. LINDSAY & COMPANY
FINANCIAL AGENTS & BROKERS
1st Floor [redacted], PEOPLES BLDG.
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

MAR 23 1933

March 21, 1933.

The Crisis Magazine,
69 5th Avenue,
New York, New York.

Attention of Dr. DuBois.

12-35-22

Gentlemen:

Plans are now being made for establishing a book store in our building selling exclusively recent books and literature dealing with the Negro.

To that end we inquire if you are in touch with the name of the publishers of any of the books which are now being offered, or if you think it advisable, kindly let us know under what conditions an agency can be established with your organization which will not require an outlay of capital in having a few copies of the worth while books in this new store.

We shall appreciate your immediate attention to this request and assure you that if established, it will have the cooperation of a reputable promoter. Any other information you can give pertaining to this matter will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Arnett G. Lindsay

AGL/CHR

Arnett G. Lindsay

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

March 29, 1933.

12-35-27

Mr. Arnett G. Lindsay,
1st Floor, Peoples Building,
St. Louis, Missouri.

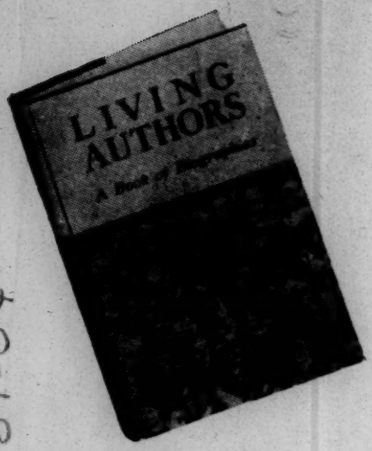
My dear Mr. Lindsay;

The margin of profit is so small in book business that THE CRISIS confines itself simply to selling such books as its readers require and can pay cash for. We would not be able to serve your book store in any profitable way. The best thing for you to do is to get in direct touch with the publishers of the various books and thus get the whole or such discounts as they allow.

I am sorry not to be of more assistance to you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW



12-29-34

The first volume of LIVING AUTHORS was published in 1931 *as an introduction to the lives and works of some* 400 *of the most interesting contemporary writers in* 20 *countries. Each biographical sketch is illustrated by a photograph or drawing of the author. Further volumes are projected that will eventually compose an historic and unique biographical survey of the wide field of Twentieth Century literature.*

COMMENTS

"One of the most bookish books I have ever handled. I should think that its widespread circulation could not fail to raise the standard of reading and taste. I could not imagine a finer work to put into the hands of the average reader. It is beautifully got up. It is splendidly illustrated."—*Library Review* (Coatbridge, Scotland).

"There has never been another handbook so thoroughly contemporary, nor one which will be so useful to those interested in current writing."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

"Please allow me to congratulate you on your volume. The book is a remarkable job of editing. The amount of detail work that went into it must have been enormous. The writing seems to be carried through with unflagging freshness and interest. The result is a fascinating document and an invaluable work of reference."—Seward Collins, Editor, *The Bookman* (N.Y.)

"Very useful and catholic."—*The Times* (London)

"Invaluable to editors, reviewers, and publishers."—*The New York Times.*

LIVING AUTHORS

Bibliographical Publishers
The United States Catalog
Readers' Guide to Periodicals
Book Review Digest

THE H. W. WILSON COMPANY

950 University Ave.
New York City
Tel: Jerome 7-0262
Cable: WILSONDEX

April 25, 1933

Request for photo

Mr. W.E.B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. DuBois:

It is a pleasure to write that you have been selected for inclusion in the second volume of the "Living Authors" series, now in preparation.

In order to assure an accurate and authentic record we trust that, like your contemporaries, you will cooperate with us by sending the following items:

(1) an informal autobiographical sketch, of about 1,000 words if possible;

(2) a recent photograph of yourself.

The information that we desire is chiefly on the personal side: including such matters as birthplace, dates, parentage, background, education, beginnings of career, influences, development, likes and dislikes, literary preferences, esthetic bias, marriage, residence, work in progress, recreations, bibliography, etc.

Any clippings of biographical interest that you may care to send to us will be returned to you as soon as we have finished with them. References to informative articles about yourself in books and periodicals will be appreciated.

In projecting the "Living Authors" series The H.W. Wilson Company has invited and received the cooperation of all the leading American publishers. Your own publishers are our references, should you require them.

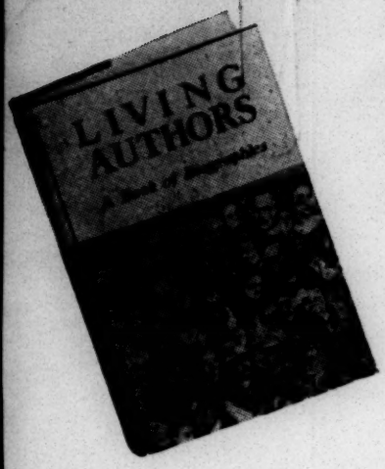
We do not wish to press you or to encroach selfishly on your time, but may we not hope to hear from you soon?

Sincerely yours,
THE H.W. WILSON COMPANY

S. J. Kunitz

SK:VB

"Living Authors" VB



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"Please allow me to congratulate you on your volume. The book is a remarkable job of editing. The amount of detail work that went into it must have been enormous. The writing seems to be carried through with unflagging freshness and interest. The result is a fascinating document and an invaluable work of reference."—Seward Collins, Editor, *The Bookman* (N.Y.)

"Very useful and catholic."—*The Times* (London)

"Invaluable to editors, reviewers, and publishers."—*The New York Times.*

W.E.B. DuBois

LIVING AUTHORS

Bibliographical Publishers
The United States Catalog
Readers' Guide to Periodicals
Book Review Digest

THE H. W. WILSON COMPANY

950 University Ave.
New York City
Tel: Jerome 7-0262
Cable: WILSONDEX

June 13, 1933

Mr. W.E.B. DuBois
69 Fifth Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. DuBois:

Despite your failure to reply to our previous communication, may we express the hope that you will still find the time and the inclination to send us a few paragraphs about yourself?

You need not, of course, say anything that you feel to be inconsistent with your natural reticences. We should welcome a serious statement of principle.

Our ultimate intentions are to combine the volumes of this series in a single alphabet to form an international dictionary of modern literary biography and autobiography. The work can never be duplicated, and for the sake of readers in other generations---not to speak of our own---we feel that it is worth doing well.

47-6-336

The present volume, which goes to the printer this summer, will contain autobiographies of many of the most interesting living writers, in addition to sketches of the leading authors of the twentieth century who are no longer living.

Among the living authors who have already agreed actively to collaborate with us in the present volume are Pio Baroja, Count Hermann Keyserling, John Gould Fletcher, Roy Campbell, Pearl Buck, Ivan Bunin, Kay Boyle, R.B. Cunninghame Graham, Olav Duun, Katherine Brush, Sir Arthur Pinero, Richard Le Gallienne, Phyllis Bentley, Shane Leslie, John Cournos, Holbrook Jackson, Ethel Mannin, Charles Morgan, Joseph Roth, James Truslow Adams, Martin Anderson Nexø, L.A.G. Strong, Waldemar Bonsels, Jim Tully, Montague Summers, Ernest Poole, Laurence Housman, Dorothy Richardson, etc., etc.

The absence of your name would be to us a cause of honest regret.

Yours sincerely,

Stanley J. Kunitz

Stanley J. Kunitz

SK:VB

Living Authors
Del Boys

filed
Del Boys
sheldon

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

June 23, 1933.

Mr. Stanley J. Junitz,
LIVING AUTHORS,
950 University Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

47-9-332

My dear Sir:

Enclosed you will find a brief biography in accordance with your letter of June 13.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

[ENCLOSURE] Du Bois

I was born in Massachusetts in 1868. I was educated in the public schools, at Fisk University in Tennessee and then at Harvard and Berlin. I began teaching miscellaneous subjects at Wilberforce University, and then went to Atlanta University in 1897 to study the social condition of the American Negro and teach. This I did for thirteen years. Then I became one of the Board of Directors and one of the Executive Officers of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Our idea was to put before the world the legitimate demands of Americans of Negro descent and freedom from caste restrictions, civil and political rights and social equality.

To further this, I founded in 1910 THE CRISIS magazine. During this time I have written books; first, a Doctor's thesis on "The Suppression of the Slave Trade", not entirely unreadable. Then a book of essays, "The Souls of Black Folk", published in 1903 and still selling in small quantities. Then further essays: "Darkwater"in 1920. Two novels: "The Quest of the Silver Fleece" in 1911 and "Dark Princess" in 1928. Studies of the Negro problem in a series of fifteen monographs issued at Atlanta University. Studies in history and social conditions with "The Gift of Black Folk" in 1924. A biography of John Brown and magazine articles.

These have wavered between literature and statistics, propaganda and impression. On the whole, they have mirrored my own thought and the thought of a considerable number of the twelve million fellows who share community of blood with me. I am an American Negro.

42-C-338

[January, 1933]

Alain Locke

Howard University
Washington

Dear Doctor Du Bois.

René Maran has sent me the enclosed, with instructions to pass on to you and to Roland Hayes

13-3-2

After reading will you be so good as to send it on to Hayes at 58 Allerton Street, Brookline, Mass? Thanks.

Certainly this is interesting after the flamboyant accounts of the marriage to Mrs. Crawford of Chicago.

Best wishes as usual

Sincerely, Alain Locke.

January 10, 1933.

Mr. Alain Locke,
Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

13-3-4

My dear Mr. Locke:

Thank you for the clipping. I have forwarded it to Mr. Hayes.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

March 15, 1933.

Mr. Rayford W.Logan,
8 Divinity Hall,
Cambridge, Massachusetts.

My dear Mr. Logan:

13-17

We are going to have this summer at Amenia, New York, at J. E. Spingarn's beautiful summer home, a conference which we hope to make of great importance. We want to get together some of the younger, independent thinking Negroes of strong, honest character. We have in mind, not men who have just finished school, but rather those who have been out a few years, and yet who are not fixed in their ideas. We want them to discuss in a perfectly frank way and without publicity or limitations, the present situation of the American Negro and just what ought to be done.

The Conference will not be large, perhaps twenty-five or more and will include men and women. It will sit for about three days sometime in August. Board and keep will be free, the only expense being travel.

This Conference is going to be held under the auspices of the N. A. A. C.P. and the Directors have made me Chairman of an Organizing Committee of Three. On the other hand, the N.A.A.C.P. will exercise no control over the Conference and will leave it perfectly free and untrammelled in discussion and conclusions.

First of all, we want to get in touch with proper persons to invite. Will you kindly send me at your very earliest convenience names of persons whom you feel ought to take part; persons whom you know or have heard of, either in your vicinity or elsewhere. Send their names and, if possible, present address so that I can get in correspondence with them right off, as the time for preparation is short.

I shall be under very great obligations if you will make special effort to co-operate with me in this. Please address answers to Atlanta.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Incorporated

JOHN HOPE, PRESIDENT — S. W. RUTHERFORD, SECRETARY-TREASURER

The Journal of Negro History

CARTER G. WOODSON
DIRECTOR AND EDITOR

1538 NINTH STREET, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

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HARRY E. DAVIS, CLEVELAND, OHIO
LOUIS R. MEHLINGER, WASHINGTON, D. C.
T. WINGATE TODD, WESTERN RESERVE UNIV.

March 29, 1933.

13-17-29

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Gerogia.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

A letter which you addressed to me about three weeks ago at Divinity Hall, Cambridge, Massachusetts, was sent to Professor Hansberry here in Washington. He sent it to me by messenger. It has evidently been mislaid en route. If the letter was of enough importance to justify your repeating it, I shall be happy to receive it at the above address.

Very sincerely yours,

Rayford W. Logan

Rayford W. Logan

The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Incorporated

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13-1-26

April 8, 1933.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Rockefeller Hall,
Spelman College,
Atlanta, Georgia,

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

The ideal person for the projected conference is, in my opinion, Major Campbell Johnson, executive secretary of the Twelfth Street Branch, Y.M.C.A., 1816 Twelfth Street, Washington, D. C. Neither his army nor his Y.M.C.A. connections in any way militate against his independent thinking. His integrity is unquestioned. Permit me to urge very strongly that he be included in those invited.

Although not in the same category with Major Johnson I should like next to suggest Reverend Harry Richardson, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama. You will recall his article on The Church and the New Negro.

Finally, there is Professor Arthur Davis, The Dunbar Apartments, New York, New York.

I have not suggested Sterling Brown at Howard University and Allison Davis, Care of Cook's, Paris, France, for I am sure that they have already been invited.

Very sincerely yours,

Rayford W. Logan

Rayford W. Logan

[Rayford Logan]

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Logan

FROM: Dr. Du Bois

October 19, 1933

13-2-12

The conference at Raleigh will take place Saturday and Sunday, October 28 and 29. We would have to leave Friday morning early and we could not get back until late Monday night. If you can arrange to go, I should be very glad to have you.

MEMORANDUM TO MR. RAYFORD LOGAN
FROM DR. DU BOIS

November 15, 1933

12-36-46

In a letter from Mrs. Du Bois, I quote the following: "I have been asked if you will ask Mr. Rayford Logan if he will be in New York this winter sometime, and if he would be willing to speak for the Foreign Study Club on Cuba. You could tell him the sort of thing we are doing. Also, tell him we do not pay our speakers."

This Foreign Study Club is a rather fine thing that has been kept going by a small group of colored women. If you happen to be near, I should be glad to have you talk to them.

MEMORANDUM TO MR. LOGAN
FROM DR. DU BOIS

December 15, 1935

Would you be interested in an automobile trip North Christmas time? I am thinking of taking myself, Miss Wilson and Miss Burton, and I think you and Mrs. Logan. The actual cost of gas and oil for the round-trip for my car is about $30.00, which for the four passengers would be $7.00 apiece. I would furnish the car and do half the driving, and you the other half. Think it over and let me know.

12-36-47

MEMORANDUM TO MR. LOGAN
FROM DR. DU BOIS

December 16, 1933.

For fear I cannot get a chance to talk with you. I find it will be necessary for me to leave early Friday and be back by Tuesday, January 2, and since I will have to drive back alone, I will have to start rather early from the North. I am afraid this will interfere with our plans since you cannot get away until three o'clock Friday afternoon. If you can make any change, let me know. If not, I am sorry and shall hope to plan better later.

84-32-21

Washington, D. C.
January 7, 1933.

12-40-21

Dear Mr. Du Bois,

Thursday, January 12 is the birthday of President Mordecai W. Johnson. Several of his friends conceived the idea of helping him to celebrate by giving a surprise birthday party on that night.

Knowing of your association with him we could wish that you might help us celebrate. If by any chance you should be in Washington at that time we would be happy to welcome you and if not would you kindly

send us a word of greeting.

Wishing you a very prosperous

New year

Sincerely

Bertha B Lomack

1902 Vt. Ave., N.W.

apt 42.

[1933]

Johnson, Mordecai W.
Howard U.

January 9, 1933.

Miss Bertha W. Lomack,
1902 Vermont Avenue, N.W.,
Apartment 42,
New York, N. Y.

12-40-41

My dear Miss Lomack:

Enclosed please find greetings for President Johnson on his birthday. I am indeed sorry that I cannot be present. I am enclosing a message.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

JUL 18 1933

The Chancellor

BANK BLOCK INVESTMENT CO.

13-4-51

Parkersburg, W. Va. July 15 1933

The Crisis
Fifth Avenue
New York City
N. Y.
Att. Dr. Du Bois

Dear Sir:-

I am writing you for information concerning ~~Student~~ loan funds for worthy College students, who are working their way through College.

I am a ~~Sophomore~~ at Bluefield State Teachers

The Chancellor
BANK BLOCK INVESTMENT CO.

Parkersburg, W. Va., _____ 19__

12-4-52

College at Bluefield W. Va.
I am proud of my record
there last year and it
is open for inspection.
I would appreciate
any information on
this matter you can give.
You will find enclosed
a stamped self addressed
envelope.

Yours truly
H. W. Lilliebury

P.S. Please pardon pencil
as nothing else was available.

July 20, 1933.

Mr. H. W. Lotterbury,
807 Wood Street,
Parkersburg, West Va.

My dear Mr. Lotterbury:

Dr. Du Bois is out of the city. We suggest that you write to the Harmon Foundation, 105 East 22nd Street, New York City for information concerning available loans. Give information concerning your collegiate grade.

The Rosenwald Fund may have available scholarships. Address: Mr. George Arthur, 900 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Very sincerely yours,

CRISIS PUBLISHING CO., INC.

lfb/

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

March 15, 1933.

Mr. John L. Love,
2623 Euclid Avenue,
Kansas City, Missouri.

My dear Mr. Love:

13-17

We are going to have this summer at Amenia, New York, at J. E. Spingarn's beautiful summer home, a conference which we hope to make of great importance. We want to get together some of the younger, independent thinking Negroes of strong, honest character. We have in mind, not men who have just finished school, but rather those who have been out a few years, and yet who are not fixed in their ideas. We want them to discuss in a perfectly frank way and without publicity or limitations, the present situation of the American Negro and just what ought to be done.

The Conference will not be large, perhaps twenty-five or more and will include men and women. It will sit for about three days sometime in August. Board and keep will be free, the only expense being travel.

This Conference is going to be held under the auspices of the N. A. A. C. P. and the Directors have made me Chairman of an Organizing Committee of Three. On the other hand, the N.A.A.C.P. will exercise no control over the Conference and will leave it perfectly free and untrammelled in discussion and conclusions.

First of all, we want to get in touch with proper persons to invite. Will you kindly send me at your very earliest convenience names of persons whom you feel ought to take part; persons whom you know or have heard of, either in your vicinity or elsewhere. Send their names and, if possible, present address so that I can get in correspondence with them right off, as the time for preparation is short.

I shall be under very great obligations if you will make special effort to co-operate with me in this. Please address answers to Atlanta.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

2623 Euclid Avenue,

Kansas City, Mo.

March 20,1933.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

Rockefeller Hall,

Spelman College,

Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

13-1-20

I am in receipt of your letter of the 15th instant relative to persons who might fit into the conference which is being planned for this summer.

I amvery much interested in what you propose and have been very much interested in your efforts to have our younger people take a larger part in facing and grappling with the problems of the future. I regret that so few of them seem seriously concerned about the things that are the most fundamental in the issues that are confronting us -such as the N. A. A. C. P. is strving so heroically to inculcate.

It gives me pleasure,therefore, to suggest the following men:

√ Mr. Raymond Marshall,2010 East 11th Street,Kansas City,Mo.

√ Mr. James A. Jeffress,2453 Tracy Avenue,Kansas Coty, Mo.

√ Dr. Earl W. Renfroe,4636 Michigan Blvd.,Chicago, Ill.

Especially do I recommend Miss Hazel Brown who is now,I think,connected with the Municipal College,Louisville, Ky. For some time I have had in mind writing you or Mr. White about the possibility of having Miss Brown head up in a national way a young Peoples Movement. I think she will fit in very finely with the purposes of the conference.

Wishing you all success in the matter and assuring you of my fullest co-operation,I am

Very sincerely yours,

John L Love

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1418 F STREET

JOHN T. LOOMIS,
Managing Partner

WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 5, 1933.

13-6-27

Mr. W.E. B. Du Bois,
The Crisis,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of January 3, the Congressional Globe of the 39th Congress is as follows:

1st session, 5 volumes,
2nd session, 3 volumes, --- 8 volumes in all.

We can supply these eight volumes, bound in half old russia, binding shabby and worn but serviceable, delivered for $13.00.

Your previous inquiry was for 1st session volumes 1 and 2 but we did not have one of these volumes odd. We did however offer you the first four volumes of the 1st session delivered for $6.50. We think this explains the situation and will be glad to hear from you further if you wish to purchase.

Yours very truly,

W. H. LOWDERMILK & CO.

January 6, 1933

13-6-28

W. H. Lowdermilk & Company
1418 F Street
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find my check for $6.50 for which send me the first four volumes of the first session of the 39th Congress.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/c
Encl.

W. E. B. DuBois

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

March 16, 1933.

12-45-01

Lowdermilk and Company,
1418 "F" Street,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Have you a complete set of the Journals of the United States House of Representatives and the Senate for the 39th Congress, 1st Session; that is, December, 1865 to July, 1866?

If so, how many volumes do these sets comprise and how much will they cost?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

12-41-39

PROF. DR. H. LÜDEKE
UNIVERSITÄT BASEL

E Orange, N. J., April 18th 1939.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

On my way North I passed through Nashville and called on Dr. James Weldon Johnson. He told me, as you had suspected, that no course on Karl Marx is being given at Fisk, at least not just now.

I leave for Europe in a week, after very strenuous but highly interesting six weeks in this country. I count myself fortunate in having made your personal acquaintance and sincerely hope that this first will not be the last time we have met.

If you ever touch Basel on a
European trip you will make me
happy by giving me a call.

Very sincerely yours

A. Lüdeke

449

William E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, N. Y.

333 EAST ONTARIO STREET
Fort Dearborn Station
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

In account with **A. C. McCLURG & CO.**

ROYALTY STATEMENT *from* MAY 1, 1933 *to* DEC 1, 1933

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12/15/33

1738 N. 6th Street
Milwaukee, Wis.
February 8, 1939

12-35-48

Dear Mrs. DuBois:—

Mr. Carter, Editor of the splendid Journal of Negro Life, Opportunity, advised that I write to you for information regarding the Krigwa Players.

First of all I shall explain the reason for my request. In partial fulfillment of the requirements for my M. A. at Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, I am writing a "History of Negro Drama"—my thesis. Needless to say, the development of the Little Theatre Movement is a most important phase.

Would you be so kind as to write me concerning the date of founding of the Krigwa Players, the aims of the organization, its accomplishments thus far? Also, have you on file a list of the names and addresses of the leaders of Little Theatres throughout the States? Could you include this information, too? I should appreciate your aid so much. This is the only possible way to secure the necessary data to incorporate in my thesis.

I enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope for your reply. May I hope to hear from you soon?

Gratefully Yours,
Mary B. McCormack

12-35-49

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

February 25, 1933.

Miss Mary B. McCormack,
1738 North 68th Street,
Wauwatosa, Wisconsin.

My dear Madam:

I am away from my New York office and therefore cannot give you any detailed answer to your letter of February 8. If you have a file of THE CRISIS available, you will find a good deal about the Krigwa Players, published four or five years ago. The organization has gone out of existence now, except that there are still local bodies who use the name. I am unable to give you a complete list of Negro Little Theatres, but you might write to Mr. Randolph Edmunds, Morgan College, Baltimore, Maryland.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

[1933]

President H. L. McCrorey
Johnson C. Smith University
Charlotte, North Carolina

TELEGRAM

November 29

13-6-37

May I stop overnight Thursday November Thirtieth ~~Stop~~ ~~Shall~~ arrive about six

W.E.B. Du Bois

55 ¢ (Thurs. rec.)

Pd

12-6-38

December 14, 1933.

Mrs. H. L. McCrorey,
Johnson C. Smith University,
Charlotte, North Carolina.

My dear Mrs. McCrorey:

I reached home safely without misshap and want to thank you and Doctor McCrorey for the hospitality and for the privilege of meeting your teachers.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

December 28th, 1933.

13-6-40

Dr. H.L. McCrorey,
Johnson C. Smith University,
Charlotte, North Carolina.

My dear Doctor McCrorey:-

I am motoring back from the North accompanied by Mrs. Banks, the wife of the President of Prairie View, her sister, Miss Burton, a graduate student at Atlanta University, Mr. Maine, a teacher in the Atlanta High School, and myself. Could you arrange lodging for us in the dormitories or in some private places Mrs. Banks and her sister could occupy one room and there would have to be three other rooms for the rest of the party.

I am sorry to trouble you, but the bad weather has necessitated a stop at Charlotte. If you cannot accommodate us will you kindly wire me at Slaughter's Hotel, North Second Street, Richmond, Va. We spend Saturday night, December 30th in Richmond, and Sunday night, December 31st in Charlotte.

Very sincerely yours,

VKHD/HFB.

12-41-36

February 18, 1933.

Dear Dr. DuBois

I want you to know those few lines expressing sympathy meant so much to me.

Your home I have always considered as mine but it makes me very happy to know that both you & Mrs. DuBois have offered it to me to

[3]
now.

Mrs. Du Bois has started in right away - have been sleeping in your bed this past week - just could not stay home alone. Am feeling somewhat better so expect to sleep at home from now on.

Sincerely

Ruth McGhee

to take the place of the [2]
one that is no more.

I should not wish
for her back - she
suffered so much - surely
she is at last - at rest.

As to how I feel - words
cannot describe it - but
life never stops until
the end —

I trust you are well -
am looking forward to
your return as I need
a molder and falter

Africa

P.O. Box 16,

Maseru, Basutoland.

26th January, 1933.

13-18-56

Dear Dr Du Bois,

On return from leave I found your letter of November 19th, awaiting me, and I wish to thank you for your kindness which I greatly appreciate, knowing what a busy man you are.

I have read your book, "Souls of Black Folk" and am getting a copy of "Darkwater" - I am sure I will find the latter as helpful as I found the former.

Amongst the native races here in Africa there is a constant reaching out for something better, an endeavour which many of us wish to help on.

Thanking you again.

I remain,

Yours sincerely

A. S. MacKay

JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

March 24, 1933

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have read with a great deal of interest your letter under date of March 15th. I am very much interested in the conference which you are planning to hold at Amenia, New York during the summer. I am submitting herewith the names of some comparatively young persons who, I feel, are independent in their thinking and who have been out of college for a few years and I do not believe them to be fixed in their ideas. I am submitting the names of twenty-six (26) persons from which, I feel, you can select some of the members of your conference.

13-1-47

1. Bertram W. Doyle, Prof. of Sociology, Fisk University.

2. Alfonso Elder, Dean, N.C.College for Negroes, Durham, N.C.

3. Ambrose Caliver, Senior Specialist in higher education for Negroes, Office of Education, U. S. Dep't. of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

4. Bertram L. Woodruff, Prof. of English, Johnson C. Smith University.

5. Charles W. Florence, President, Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo.

6. W. T. Gibbs, Dean, A. & T. College, Greensboro, N. C.

7. R. A. Wilson, Prof. of History, Wiley College, Marshall, Texas

8. David D. Jones, President, Bennett College for Women, Greensboro, N. C.

9. H. L. Trigg, Inspector of Negro High Schools, State Department of Education, Raleigh, North Carolina.

10. R. O'Hara Lanier, Dean, Fla. A. & M. College, Tallahassee, Florida.

11. G. W. Gore, Jr., Dean, Tenn. A. & I. State College, Nashville, Tenn.

12. R. A. Carter, Dean, State A. & M. Institute, Normal Alabama.

13. R. T. Weatherby, pastor of St. Matthews M. E. Church, Greensboro, N. C.

14. David A. Lane, Dean, West Virginia State College, Institute, W. Va.

15. Rufus E. Clement, Dean, Louisville Municipal College, Louisville, Kentucky.

16. Sterling Brown, Prof. of English, Howard University, 2464 Sixth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

17. J. B. Brawley, Dean, Clark University, Atlanta, Ga.

18. Norman R. Bolden, Prof. of Economics, Johnson C. Smith University.

19. J. W. Seabrook, Dean and Vice President, State Normal School, Fayetteville, N. C.

20. L. S. Cozart, Dean, Barber-Scotia Junior College, Concord, North Carolina.

21. Miss C. A. Dewitt, Dean of Women, Colored A. & N. University, Langston, Oklahoma.

22. Miss Alice Taylor, Prof. of Education, Bennett College for Women, Greensboro, N. C.

23. Miss Nina Roberts, Prof. of Religious Education, Samuel Huston College, Austin, Texas

24. Mrs. V. G. Pope, Prof. of History and Sociology, Barber-Scotia Jr. College, Concord, N. C.

25. Mrs. Myrtle R. Phillips, Prof. of Education, Howard University, 654 Girard St., N.W., Apt. 315, Washington, D. C.

26. Henry W. Baumgardner, editor, Palmetto Leader and instructor at Allen University, Columbia, S. C.

If you would care to have a larger list from which to select I should be glad to forward you the names of other persons who, I feel, could contribute something to the conference which you are planning to hold.

If I can be of further service to you in any way please feel free to let me know.

With best wishes, I am

~~Very truly~~ yours,

T. E. McKinney
D E A N.

TEM: WM

13-1-49

April 7, 1933.

Mr. Richard G. McKnight,
535 Arlington Place,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. McKnight:

Dr. Du Bois will be out of the city for several months. Your letter is being forwarded to him.

Very sincerely yours,

LFB/

Statutes [Maine]

October 13, 1933

Secretary of State of Maine
Augusta, Maine

Sir:

Can you let me have a copy, written or printed, of the statutes concerning apprentices and vagrants in force in your state about 1865. I should be greatly obliged. I want to use these in my classes.

Very sincerely yours

13-11

WEBD:DW

[Maine State Library]

1

HENRY E. DUNNACK
STATE LIBRARIAN

THERESA C. STUART
ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

MAINE STATE LIBRARY
AUGUSTA

Black Reconstruction

October 24, 1933

W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

13-2-14

Dear Sir:

Your request addressed to the Secretary of State has been referred to this office for reply. We regret that we do not have copies of laws in force in Maine about 1865 available for distribution.

However, we refer you to the Revised Statutes of Maine 1857, Ch. 62 for the laws relating to apprentices and to Ch. 21, sec. 1, Ch. 141, sec. 4 for the laws relating to vagrants. The Revised Statutes of Maine should be available at the Georgia State Library at Atlanta.

Very truly yours,

STATE LIBRARIAN

RF

WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA PUBLISHED BIENNIALLY ESTABLISHED 1899 BY ALBERT NELSON MARQUIS

CABLE ADDRESS MARQUIS CHICAGO

THE A. N. MARQUIS COMPANY

PUBLISHERS

919 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE

CHICAGO

September 5, 1933

Dear Sir:

The enclosed personal sketch appeared in the 1932-1933 edition of WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA. It is sent for revision before insertion in the 1934-35 edition. Please scrutinize carefully, correct errors, if any, and bring the record to date, by adding later important occurrences.

13-10-7

Kindly revise and return the sketch soon, even if corrections and additions are unnecessary, as the printing can not proceed until every sketch is accounted for.

The many recent changes in political, economic and business leadership which have brought numerous new faces into public view, will be recognized in this new edition. This is especially true in respect to the political status of the national government.

Indeed the forthcoming edition will contain such a wealth of new material as has never before been presented in any issue of the book. It will mirror, as no other book can, one of the most important epochs in the history of the country.

Publication of WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA is possible only because of the generous cooperation extended by the outstanding men and women of the country - the men and women whose worth-while accomplishments are here recorded.

May we not have your advance order for one or more copies of the new edition? It is only by the receipt of advance orders that it is possible to determine the size of the edition to be printed. The price is $8.23 if paid in advance, or $8.75 if paid after publication.

The courtesy of an early response will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

A. N. Marquis Company

P.S. Please note that a new edition of WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA is published every other year, not every year as some seem to think. Two years have elapsed since your sketch was submitted to you for revision.

209 E. Market St.,
Danville, Penna.

FEB 28 1933

Editor of the Crisis
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City,N.Y.

12-35-82

Dear Sir:

I am attempting to compile an authentic history of Negro Concert and Jubilee Companies; Thru various scources,I have attempted to find out if there ever was a book published of the histories of these companies. Do you know of any?

I would also like your permission to quote under your name or that of the Crisis, some articles pertaining to music, which I have found.

Awaiting your pleasure and convenience, I am,

Yours Very Truly,

Howard Marks.

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

March 9, 1933.

12-35-83

Mr. Howard Marris,
209 East Market Street,
Danville, Pennsylvania.

My dear Sir:

I would recommend you to read James Weldon Johnson's "Black Manhattan". Also, you might write to Mr. Johnson at Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee.

Very Sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

address —
VOLKSHOCHSCHULHEIM DER ARBEIT
Leipzig W 31
Stieglitzstrasse 24
~~Deutschland~~ Germany

February 10, 1933.

13-6-76

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

Your letter of January 6th, sent to Bethune - Cookman, has reached me here at the "Schule der Arbeit." I shall be very happy to see Señor Gomez appear in the March Crisis, and if any thing has happened since I sent in the article, I have not heard of it. Señor Gomez' life has been filled (so it is rumored) with such extraordinary romantic adventure, that someone ought to preserve it. I had hopes in that direction, but had to leave Cuba before it was accomplished.

I should have written you before, that, through the kind offices of the Crisis, I asked for, and received the privilege of going to the International People's College, Elsinore, Denmark, where I spent ten weeks. Later I spent seven weeks at the "Ulmenhof" Folk High School, near Berlin, and am at present giving lessons in English, and lecturing on "Der Neger Frage" here at the Schule der Arbeit, where I shall be until April First.
In all these experiences (which to me have seemed marvelous) I have been earnestly seeking to find something to say, and a way to say it, that would be interesting to the readers of the Crisis. However, to date I have completed only one little "effusion" which I am doubtful merits the Crisis. However, I enclose it herewith, with misgivings. Perhaps you would like to know something specific about some phase of Danish or German life and customs. Are you interested in knowing how the Folk High Schools are conducted? - Perhaps the American magazines have already exhausted this subject. I have been most greatly intrigued by little "side issues" which I have hesitated to attempt to write for publication. As for instance the amazing difference in attitude toward "Sex" questions, between Cuba, and these Northern countries. I started such an article under the title, "Innocence Abroad" - Do you think it worth developing? I ask your advice, because I am only a novice at writing, though it is my consuming passion to follow it up.

I intend to get a glimpse of Heidelberg before leaving Germany, even if I have to journey there on foot. I remember that it was once your "Alma Mater."

I have four ancient issues of the Crisis which constitute my "reference library" in my attempts to tell the inquisitive Germans something about us.

Very sincerely yours,

Margaret Ross Martin

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

March 23, 1933.

13-6-1 77

Mrs. Margaret Ross Martin,
Volkshochschulheim Der Arbeit,
Leipzig W. 31,
Stieglitzstrasse 24, Germany.

My dear Mrs. Martin:

I was very glad to hear from you and to know that you are in Germany and enjoying your stay. I do not think just now I can use the manuscript you sent, but I will keep it and see. Meantime, at least the death of Gomez makes the use of that manuscript imperative and it will appear in the May CRISIS. I am having some sample copies of THE CRISIS sent you, and I wish you all success.

I do think that something about the folk high schools, and that article "Innocence Abroad" would be worth writing, and I hope we could use it. Of course, the great difficulty with THE CRISIS magazine is to pay its bills, and for that reason we have reduced its size considerably. We have terribly little room.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

May 31, 1933.

13-6-78

Mrs. Margaret Ross Martin,
Volkshochschulheim Der Arbeit,
Leipzig W. 31,
Stieglitzstrasse 24, Germany.

My dear Mrs. Martin:

I am curious to know just how you are getting on in Germany at present? Won't you write me frankly? Also, what would be your advice about sending a gifted young colored musician, a girl, to study in Germany? She would be accompanied by her mother but the question in my mind is whether just at this time Germany would be disposed to welcome a colored student and treat her well. She has already been in correspondence with Fischer, the pianist. I shall be glad to have your candid opinion.

With best regards

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Copy sent to Margaret Ross Marks

c/o The American Express Company
Unter den Linden 3
Berlin - Germany

June 21, 1933.

13-6-29

My dear Dr. DuBois,

Your letter of May 31st has just reached me, and I shall answer your second question first, then proceed to tell you how I am <u>not</u> getting on in Germany at present.

Germany would be disposed to welcome anyone who brings money into the Country. Aside from the slight annoyance of having to register with the police every time one decides to move from one side of the street to the other, the young lady and her mother can live very comfortably and very reasonably in Germany, but I would not advise them to transact their financial business from across the ocean. I have not heard of Fischer, but I am certain that he has quoted her terms about three times as much as she ought to pay. You know that Americans must always pay a tax on their reputation for prosperity. I can get information as to what a room, or a suite with piano, with or without board, ought to cost, if you will tell me a little more about the young lady's wishes. Whether she expects to live in Berlin, in a hotel or Pension, or prefers to rent a room, suite etc. At the moment many Jews are eager to sublet, to rent rooms, dispose of their pianos, etc. for anything they can get. I happen to know also one of the finest pianists in Berlin. He has been pianist in the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra under the famous director, Fürtwangler, and has been recently thrown out of his position because he is Jewish. Such a person might be anxious to build up a private school, and would no doubt prove just as good, if not so widely known, as this Fischer. I shall begin making inquiries today.

Now about me. You say you are curious to know just how I am getting on in Germany at present, and invite me to write frankly. Though I have made it an inflexible rule of my life never to seek anything for myself, I have an almost superstitious regard for anything that savors of having sought me out, so if I pounce upon you with a long and sordid story, remember you asked for it. You did not specify whether it is my spiritual, mental, physical or material welfare about which you are curious, but since they are so closely interwoven, a thorough diagnosis would reveal that a slight disorder in one quarter would throw the whole system on the blink. In other words, I am broke and can't get home. In the first place I fled (literally) from Leipzig when Hitler hoodlums demolished our school. (All this I would like to write about, but -"Ich darf nicht") I have been living in Berlin with the neice of the director of the school in Leipzig, and earning a few pennies serving Teas at the American Women's Club. The Club will soon close for the summer, and I am for the moment taking refuge in the home of a German-American lady, where I am "toiling" 18 hours a day for my keep. My family is poor and are having

difficulty, no doubt in trying to borrow the money to get me home.

At your suggestion I have laid my affairs before you in this frank manner, because I have hopes of finding some sort of desirable work when I return home, and perhaps you can help me. I dearly love teaching and social service work, but have not the college training necessary. My secret ambition is to write something worth reading, and so I have thought that that is also teaching of a sort, and my hand to hand combats with Life itself very splendid training.

3-6-80

Instead of buying a round-trip ticket, I used the money to remain in Europe, and the adventure has been well worth it. The only flaw has been that the source from which I had expected and depended upon my return fare, has failed me.

As all mail is subject to censorship, I shall not sign this letter.

[Margaret Ross Martin?]

June 29th

Dear Dr. DuBois,

For a long time I have been saving up material from which I expected to write an article under the title "Heil Hitler!" - But it seems that I shall never get the opportunity to get the material together, an besides such a bulky letter might never reach you. So I am sending you some significant material, which perhaps you can arrange or have arranged in your own way, before it gets so stale as to cease to be interesting.

13-6-82

The copy of letter to England would be self-explanatory. You may see that I am simply trying to make this trip yield all that I can. Do you suppose there is a "philanthropist" anywhere who would gamble a small contribution toward the possibility of a series of interesting articles on these European Folk High Schools, coming of my trip?

[Enc. from Margaret Rose Martin?]

[redacted]

May 14, 1933

Mrs. [redacted]

Berlin - [redacted]

23-6-83

My Dear Mrs. [redacted]:-

Your letter dated March 31, came duly to hand and no doubt you got the card I sent on April 12. I am glad to hear that you are getting along so well in Berlin and sincerely hope you will have no difficulties on account of your colour and race, for no doubt you are aquainted with the immense changes that have taken place here in Germany and the insane race hatred that has been incited. On the card I sent you I told you that I was sad sad. It is almost impossible for me to tell you how utterly disappointed and sad I am on account of the turn things have taken. Though born in Milwaukee Wis. from childhood up I had an almost irresistable longing for Germany and when I came over here in 1897 I felt as though my fate was being fulfilled or realized and after I had got married and sessled down here in Stuttgart I felt so well both physically and mentally that I had no desire or wish ever to permanently leave Swabia the land of my fathers. But now if I could I would like to get away. All of the liberties that have been achieved here during the last centuries have been destroyed and taken away. The German people seem to have

gone mad. The most vicious, the lowest and meanest instincts and passions have been incited. You can judge the character of an individual or a people by their actions and deeds. There has always been an anti Semetic sentiment in Germany but it never was active. A scape goat was needed to arouse the people and the Jew was chosen as the one nearest at hand. As though there was or is such a thing as a pure race of any kind in Europe. We all are a mixture more or less of all of the peoples inhabiting Europe and so talk about pure Arian stock is plain foolishness and nonsense.

What prejudice and ignorance is shown in the burning of books just because they were written by Jews. But Christianity always was intolerant even in its earliest times, when under Bishop Cyril all of the priceless manuscripts in the library of Alexandria were burned. Yes you can burn books but you cannot burn ideas These keep marching on and usually are victorious in the end. Many of my old friends are in prison. All of the Socialist and Communist papers and periodicals have been suppressed, the money confiscated, the labour organizations built up with inestimable labour during the last 50 years have been destroyed. Liberty lies prostrate at the feet of ignorance and arrogance and without liberty what is life worth? Now conditions here in Würtemberg

are perhaps not so bad as in Berlin, because we Swabians are more liberal so that if things there get so hot for you you can come down here. I do not know whats your plans are but I presume if you want to see Heidelberg and the Rhine you will have to come to Southern Germany anyhow and if possible you should see Rothenburg, Munich, Nuremberg and Stuttgart. Heidelberg, Cologne and Bingen you will get to see on your way down the Rhine.

Business is still as rotten as it can be and so far no improvement in sight. The persecution of the Jew is going to hurt Germany in her exports; and we must export in order to keep our factories agoing and so get the means to pay for the cotton and other raw materils that we are obliged to import. But we here are doing the best we can and expect to pull through. No I am not offering you charity. If you come you will be recieved as an equal a fellow worker who is welcome to what we have and expect nothing in return except your company.

The Lincoln League is still prospering, though we have lost a few members because we have some Jews among us and the proprietor of the Café where we meet is a Jew. Our Lincoln Literary Circle is also going and I hope to be able to develop it into something good. Have you had any experience in such a Circle? Can you give me any advice?

Just now the weather is quite cold and we have had frost which did considerable damage. We are in the midst of blossoming time and everything is in bloom. So that frost is dangerous.

[4]

The Manchester Guardian published in Manchester England of which I have been a subscriber for many years has been prohibited and I miss it very much. We here in Germany are not allowed to know what foreign papers say. And our own papers are muzzled. Enclosed I am sending you your poem of which I made a copy and a snapshot taken on the ice last winter. Please return as it is the only one I have. A friend took it. Have you seen my sister-in-law Miss [redacted] since you are in Berlin this time? a young lady from here, an old friend, an Alsatian, born in Strassburg, but German, expects to be transferred to Berlin during the coming months as she is employed at the broadcasting station here. She is in great demand as she speaks French, German, Italian and English. If Miss [redacted] goes to Berlin I will give her your address and no doubt she will try to get in touch with you. Kindly present the regards of the Lincoln League to the American Women's Club and tell them that if ever any of the members come to the Swabian Land they will reciere a cordial welcome here in [redacted]. I have not heard anything of Mr. Wright since Christmas and do not know why he is so silent. From all accounts Roosevelt is taking some very drastic measures in the United States in order to improve the economic conditions and some are along distinctly Socialistic lines. Having been a Socialist all my life it seems strange to see Socialism combated on the one hand and on the other put into practice. Now I hope these lines will find you well and prospering and hoping to hear from you as the spirit moves I remain with the kindest regards from my wife and myself

Sincerely Your Old [redacted]

NOV 30 1933

Copy to Dr. DuBois

[Margaret Ross Martin]

c/o The American Express
Unter den Linden - 3
Berlin, Germany

June 29, 1933.

Mr. J. P. M. Miller, Secretary
National Council of Labour Colleges
15 South Hill Park Gardens
Hampstead, London, N. W. 3
England.

My dear Mr. Miller,

13-6-81

I am an American of Negro extraction, and have for the past year and a half, been visiting Danish and German Folk High Schools. I was awarded a scholarship in the International People's College, Elsinore, Denmark, and having gained this opportunity of visiting Europe, an opportunity which comes to one in my sphere only once in a lifetime, I have been adventuring through Denmark and Germany, and fondly hope to be able to visit also some of the Labour colleges of England. In America, throughout our southern states, the schools maintained for Negroes resemble somewhat these Folk High Schools. I have worked in the Negro schools, and am extremely anxious to see as many of these European schools as possible, so that I may return to my homeland and report what advantages may be gained by comparison.

After spending four months in Denmark, I entered the Volkshochschulheim Ulmenhof, near Berlin (now closed) and later, the Schule der Arbeit, Leipzig, where I spent the winter, giving practical instruction in English, and taking care of all English correspondence, in exchange for living expenses. The Schule der Arbeit was attacked at midnight and partly demolished by "Hitler hoodlums" - The Director of the school rushed me off to Berlin where I have been making my home with her neice.

The Negro Race is poor and must always subsist on a very narrow margin. Characteristically I have been managing somehow by serving Teas at the American Women's Club of Berlin, and giving a few lessons in English. My knowledge of English and the interest which students of World affairs have been manifesting recently in the Negro Question have gained me ready entrance in these Folk High Schools in non-English-speaking countries, where I have lectured continually on the Negro Question, given lessons in English and done correspondence in English. But these German Folk schools are being closed daily, and it becomes increasingly harder to remain in Germany under any circumstances. In England of course, my English - (American version) would be of no advantage, but I have had years of experience in all branches of office work, I could teach a bit of elementary Spanish; I am adaptable and can serve Teas, Banquets, care for children, or do any reasonable amount of light housework in exchange for the privilege of a peep at England.

I would greatly appreciate it if you would tell me whether there is a possibility of my entering one of the English Labour Colleges, and under what conditions, i. e., if I might render some service in full or part payment for living expenses.
I can send you further information about myself if you wish it.

Very truly yours,

[Enclosure]

In case this letter is difficult to decipher, I make a typewritten copy. It was written to me by the Director of a school.

It reads:-

Dear Mrs. --- Yesterday was R--- with me. He told me that he gave you a photo he made. Please my dear Mrs. ------ do not give it to any person abroad, nor to a friend who takes it with him. IT WOULD BE THE RUIN OF ALL OF US. R----, my neice and I are thrown into prison, we lose moreover our work. You also, please, must not write one word to a paper on our events. You cannot imagine what would happen! If you have done so already, please send immediately a telegram to your friends, not to publish anything on these things. I pay it (the telegram) All is lost, if you do not prevent that anything on these events is published in foreign papers.

12-6-84

Give the photos to my neice. My good Mrs ----- you know not what you do if you act otherwise. If you have the least love for one of us, teachers of students, do not make such things. Please write to me immediately and tell me anything you did, perhaps it may be repaired.

Many Good wishes my dear Mrs. ------- Pray for the poor German people.

Yours truly.

N. B. - On second thought I have decided not to send the original the copy is verbatim. The picture was one of the school after it had been partly demolished.

Lancaster, Mass.
JUN 2 - 1933
12-41-45
Dear Dr. DuBois,

The various announcements of your coming address at Fisk recall to me the two occasions when I was obliged to leave early in order to attend my class reunion and so missed hearing and seeing you.

to my lasting re-
gret. Next week
I go to my fiftieth
reunion at Mount
Holyoke. long
looked forward to
with anticipation.
And all over in
a few days.

I occasionally
read of your being
in Boston and
wish I might
attend the meeting,
but my sister and
I live very quietly
at home.

If you should ever
be motoring in
this region I would
be delighted to have
you call.

I read the Briars
regularly. your
caption stories are
as varied and
sharp as ever, al-
ways touching a
vulnerable spot.

I enclose a "voice from the past," the waste basket is the place for it now.

With kindest regards to Miss Du Bois and yourself and unfading memories of the precious baby boy.

Sincerely

Katharine M. Marsh

English Contact - NAACP

114-22 - 140th Street
South Jamaica, Long Island
New York.

December 7th, 1933.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Editor
The Crisis
69 Fifth Avenue
New York.

12-3-53

My dear Dr. DuBois,

When I was in London I had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Harold A. Moody, President of The League of Coloured Peoples, whose official organ, The Keys, I am enclosing.

Dr. Moody is attempting In England, a movement something like our N. A. A. C. P., or perhaps more specifically like our Interracial Organisations. He has no direct knowledge of, nor contact with, any of our organisations of this nature, but would like very much to develop such a contact. He expressed a desire to receive the Crisis and other literature dealing with race relations.

I wish I were in the fortunate position to present to Dr. Moody's organisation a Christmas subscription to the Crisis, but at this moment can see no way to do so. If you would have a sample copy of the Crisis, together with some N. A. A. C. P. literature, sent to Dr. Moody at 164 Queen's Road, London, S. E. 15, I am sure that it would result in a mutual pleasure to yourself and Dr. Moody.

Yours very truly,

Margaret Ross Martin

Margaret Ross Martin.

December 18, 1933.

Mrs. Margaret Ross Martin,
114-22--140th Street,
South Jamaica, Long Island.

13-3-54

My dear Mrs. Martin:

I shall be glad to communicate with Dr. Moody. In fact, we have exchanged letters before. I am glad to know that you are back in America and wish I had had a chance to talk with you when I was in New York. Perhaps you would like to write something for THE CRISIS.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

[Massachusetts]

Statutes

October 13, 1933

The Secretary of the
State of Massachusetts
Boston, Massachusetts

Sir:

Could you let me have a written or printed copy of the statutes of Massachusetts in force in 1865 concerning vagrants and apprentices. I want to refer t those in my classes.

Very sincerely yours

13-11

WEBD:DW

[Massachusetts, Commonwealth of]

Misc.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Office of the Secretary

Frederic W. Cook,
Secretary

Boston Oct. 19, 1933.

Black Reconstruction

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

13-2-11

Dear Sir:-

In reply to your letter of recent date requesting a copy of the statutes of Massachusetts in force in 1865 concerning vagrants and apprentices I regret to inform you that said statutes are not printed in separate form for public distribution, but may be consulted in the Laws and Resolves of Massachusetts for that year, which undoubtedly are on file in the public library of your city.

Very truly yours,

F. W. Cook

Frederic W. Cook,
Secretary.

PDH:ATC

Request to write article

February 28, 1933.

Mrs. G. Estelle Massey,
Freedmen's Hospital,
Sixth and Bryant Sts. N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mrs. Estelle Massey:

Dr. Du Bois will be out of town for several months. We are forwarding your letter to him.

Very sincerely yours,

THE CRISIS PUBLISHING CO., INC.

12-414

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1228 A

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Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

August 14, 1933

Mr. W. C. Matney
Bluefield State Teachers College
Bluefield, West Virginia

13-23

NO FINAL ACCEPTANCE OF THE INVITATION TO THE AMENIA CONFERENCE HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM YOU IF YOU INTEND TO COME WILL YOU WIRE ME IMMEDIATELY?

W. E. B. DuBois

WESTERN UNION GIFT ORDERS SOLVE THE PERPLEXING QUESTION OF WHAT TO GIVE.

Comment on article, etc

January 23, 1933.

Justice George W. Maxey,
Room 556, City Hall,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

13-12-35

My dear Sir:

May I congratulate you upon the opinion handed down in the case of the Commonwealth vs William Brown, being an appeal from judgment and sentence of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the County of Philadelphia. I have read your opinion and it seems to me both judicial and statesmanlike, and I am only sorry that we have so few judges like you.

Very sincerely yours,

WLBD/DW

JAN 25 1933

SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA
JUDGES' CHAMBERS.

ROBERT S. FRAZER, CHIEF JUSTICE
ALEX. SIMPSON JR., JUSTICE
JOHN W. KEPHART, JUSTICE
WILLIAM I. SCHAFFER, JUSTICE
GEORGE W. MAXEY, JUSTICE
JAMES B. DREW, JUSTICE
WILLIAM B. LINN, JUSTICE

13-3-12

Philadelphia,
Jan. 24. 1933.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

I have your letter of January 23rd. You are very kind to write me as you did about my opinion in the case of Commonwealth v. William Brown.

It is always gratifying to me to be able to assist in undoing an injustice. Regardless of whether the defendant referred to is guilty or innocent, he is entitled to have his constitutional and legal rights judicially safeguarded. My opinion was in vindication of those rights.

Sincerely yours,

George W. Maxey

January 25, 1935.

Justice George W. Maxey,
Supreme Court of Pennsylvania,
Judges Chamber,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

My dear Justice Maxey:

Dr. Du Bois will be out of town for several months. Your mail is being forwarded to him.

Very sincerely yours,

CRISIS PUBLISHING CO., INC.

Lansing Kansas
Aug-7-1933

13-21-5

D.R.W.E.B. Dubois Dear Sir.

I would like to no the List of some of your Books Concerning Abyssinia and Liberia. and I would like to know the price of them. and I allso would like to talk to one of you alls Representative. I Written to mr. Walter White. and allso Written to the Branch in Kansas City and mr. L. amasa. Knot an attorney answered the letter but didnt come to see me, you know I am a prisoner in the Lansing. Kansas. penitentiary. and if it be possible I would like to. See one of you alls Representative. Very truly yours.

think you C. May Berry. 3149. Dot. 2

(negro only book on Liberia

August 16, 1933.

Mr. C. Mayberry,
3149 , Box 2,
Lansing, Kansas.

My dear Sir:

B-4-13

The only book on Liberia that we have here in stock is "The Negro", by Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois. It sells for $1.25.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to Dr. Du Bois.

re Elizabeth Prophet

13-24-35

August 28, 1933.

Miss Alberta Mayo,
715 East 32nd Street,
Los Angeles, California.

My dear Madam:

I think it will probably be difficult for you to get any speciments of the work of Elizabeth Prophet for exhibit as there are only a few in this country and they are in museums. However you might write to Miss Prophet directly: 14 rue Broca, Paris, 13e, France.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Grand Basileus
MATTHEW W. BULLOCK
294 Washington St.,
Boston, Mass.

Grand Keeper of Records and Seals
WALTER H. MAZYCK
3031 11th St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Grand Keeper of Finance
DANIEL B. TAYLOR
1118 S. 19th St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Editor In Chief of Oracle
S. MALCOLM DODSON
360A Tompkins Ave.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Supreme Council

Omega Psi Phi Fraternity

Vice-Grand Basileus
IRA De A. REID
1133 Broadway
New York, N. Y.

Grand Marshal
WILLIAM R. JOHNSON
707 N. 2nd St.
Richmond, Va.

Director Achievement Project
LINWOOD G. KOGER
1214 Pennsylvania Avenue
Baltimore, Md.

Traveling Representative
F. BUGARD PAYTON
425 E. 48th St.
Chicago, Ill.

January 27, 1933.

JAN 30 1933

Dr W E Burghardt Du Bois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

12-35-104

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am contemplating making a study of the life of the late Colonel Charles Young, U.S. Army. If you can furnish me with any data or sources of data pertaining to his life and work, I shall greatly appreciate it.

You will render me a real service if you will give this as prompt consideration as your busy life permits.

Very truly yours,

Walter Huaapyk

12-35-105

January 30, 1933.

Mr. Walter H. Mazyck,
3031 11th St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Mazyck:

Dr. Du Bois will be out of the city for several months. May we suggest that you refer to the BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE NEGRO by Monroe N. Work. Part 2, section 2 has a chapter dealing with the Negro as a Soldier and gives references concerning the Negro soldier in the World War which may prove valuable to you. Dr. Du Bois has an essay toward a History of the Black Man in the Great War in the June, 1919 CRISIS. In it is a section devoted to Colonel Young.

Very sincerely yours,

CRISIS PUBLISHING CO., INC.

lb/

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JOHN J. MULLOWNEY, M.D., PRESIDENT

Nashville, Tennessee

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

June 16, 1933.

13-6-33

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Editor,
THE CRISIS,
Spelman Hall,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I am mighty sorry that I missed seeing you Wednesday when you came for a little call. I have not been very well this week, and had just gone home to work on myself. I trust that the next time you are in Nashville I shall have the pleasure of a call from you.

May I say again that I enjoyed your address immensely. It was a real treat and all with whom I have spoken share with me that it was an intellectual feast.

With best wishes, I am

Fraternally yours,
John J. Mullowney
President.

JJM:SAE

West Indies

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

June 12, 1933.

Mr. Rupert E. Meikle,
Port Maria Post Office,
Jamaica, British West Indies.

13-3-11

My dear Sir:

Your letter sent to New York has been forwarded to me here. I am afraid my answer will not reach you in time but I certainly wish you all success with your organization. I am very glad to get a quotation from Paul Robeson.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

128 Deweese St.

HENRY A. MERCHANT, M. D.

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

January 1, 1933.

W.W. 1-6-33

Rfl. to 185

Ack.

D. O. JAN 8 1933

Spingarn Medal Award Committee,
N. A. A. C. P.,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

I wish to nominate for the Spingarn Medal Award -

MATTHEW ALEXANDER HENSON, EXPLORER

"

Matthew Alexander Henson was born in Charles County, Maryland, August 8, 1866, of poor parents.

"From the first, Henson showed the stuff of which he is made. At 17 he shipped as a cabin-boy on a ship bound for China. The next voyage he sailed as an able seaman, a grade usually reached only after several years of apprenticeship.

"At 21 he attracted the attention of Peary, then only a lieutenant in the United States Naval Service. Peary himself, one of the greatest men of all time, at once recognized his worth, and took him on as his body-servant. It was in this capacity that he went with Peary on the expedition to Nicaragua, but Henson rose until he was second in command of the expedition when it left America for the North Pole in 1908.

"In 1891 he started with Peary for his first taste of the ice. The Pole was not reached until 1909. In the intervening years, Henson lived for the greater part of the time, a life of hardship of which the average human being can have but the faintest comprehension. He lost an eye on one of these expeditions.

HENRY A. MERCHANT, M. D.
[redacted]
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

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JAN 8 1933

"On that first voyage to the polar regions, Henson tasted of every hardship and danger that had fallen to the lot of the explorer, save death. But in 1893 he was back with Peary, and again in 1895, '97, '98, and every other expedition until the pole was reached.

"He says: 'The memory of the winter and summer of 1894 and 1895 will never leave me .... the recollections of the long race with death across the 450 miles of the ice-cap of North Greenland in 1895 with Commander Peary and Hugh Lee, are still the most vivid.

The Successful Expedition to the North Pole

"On July 6, 1908, after 18 months of preparation, the expedition leaves Long Island Sound, N.Y., on the Roosevelt. The members of the group have been specially picked. Henson, the only colored person was second in command, because of his practical experience. He is 42. The bulk of the most necessary work and all these finer details and trifles, which might make or mar the expedition, had been left to his care.

"Among these are the making of the sledges, which is very, very important. Henson has designed a sledge which is superior to that of the Eskimos who have been making them perhaps for centuries. It is now to be seen in the American Museum of Natural History, New York City. All has been so well executed that the Commander is immediately pleased.

"At last the Arctic is reached and the weeding out process begins. Members of the party begin to yield under the strain. The

HENRY A. MERCHANT, M. D.
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

185
JAN 8 1933

first to go is Prof. McMillan,....George Berup,three Eskimos,and I6 dogs follow.After them goes Dr. Goodsell,who is no longer fit to travel;Prof. Marvin dies and is buried.At last the survivors reach 88 degrees north,the furtherest point reached by man after more than 2,000 years.

"It is 2 degrees to the pole-I32 miles of the most difficult path to be trod by man.The temperature is 50 degrees below zero.

"Now it is necessary to limit the number of men so that there will be less mouths to feed and that there may be reserves in case of need.Six are to go;the commander,Henson,and four of the fittest eskimos.Peary has selected Henson not because of any sentiment,but because he is the fittest in every way.'Primarily for his adaptability and fitness for the work',said Peary, 'secondly,because of his loyalty....Henson can handle a sledge better than any man living except some of the best of the Eskimos'

"The time has come to start on the last lap of the journey. A farewell party is given at which the principal dish is a stew made of a weak dog.There are five sledges eight dogs to each.'At last' says Henson'the Commander Peary and I were alone(save for the four Eskimos the same as we had been so often in the past years and as we realized our position and we knew without speaking that the time had come for us to demonstrate that we were the men, who,it had been ordained,should unlock the door which held the mystery of the Aretic.Without an instants hesitation the order to push on was given'.

"At last on April6

HENRY A. MERCHANT, M. D.
[redacted]
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

185
JAN 6 1933

"At last on April 6,1909,the party made camp feeling sure from the distance traveled that the Pole had been reached.Peary, worn with fatigue,went to sleep.Henson walked out.Later when measurements had been made,it was discovered that Henson in his walk had been the first mortal to stand on the top of the world.

"The next day the Stars and Stripes were planted at the pole. 'As I stood at the top of the world'says Henson, 'and thought of the hundreds of men who had lost their lives in the effort to reach it,I felt profoundly grateful that I,as the personal attendant of the commander,had the honor of representing my race in the historic achievement'".(Quoted from article by J. A. Rogers)

The nominator feels that it is unnecessary to discuss the importance of the discovery of the North Pole even if he were so qualified.

According to information I have Mr. Henson's address is 901 Grant Avenue,New York,N.Y.

Very truly yours,

Henry A. Merchant

13-13

NAACP NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Matthew Alexander Henson

Sp. Med.
Recommendations

January
6th
1933

13-13-54

My dear Dr. Merchant:

I am acknowledging receipt of your letter of January 1st recommending Mr. Matthew Alexander Henson for the 1932 Spingarn Medal. This recommendation will be placed before the Award Committee fo for its consideration.

Ever sincerely,

Secretary.

Dr. Henry A. Merchant
123 Deweese Street
Lexington,
Kentucky.

WW:CTF

[Merriman] [1933?]

32-9-1

DUBOIS FAR AHEAD OF GROUP.

Years ago we heard DuBois speak on many occasions; and now as then, we are sure that our conclusion was correct. We said: DuBois shall never be able to make the Negro understand his point of view, so that the race could make permanent progress in the United States. Studying abroad he had the opportunity to understand the Negro's environments and see the absolute insecurity that threatened every attempt of the individual and group made to better conditions.

His courage, zeal, forensic attacks to uphold and maintain Constitutional justice for all men were not actuated from selfish personal desire to see the Negro secure any definite consideration; for he knew that carnal mind materialistic desire of the white American would destroy every virtue in a Negro by forcing on the Negro the ever present consciousness of physical and economic insecurity. His was the venture of the Crusader. Believing that cultivating individual and group personality would produce in very short time individuals with pride, self-respect sufficiently strong to make adjustments in all conflicts between the individuals and group demands arising in their environments.

DuBois knew that no group can maintain material success in this country whose mental capacity contains no sense values. For mental intelligence is absolutely necessary to fix material and physical values. Our general welbeing depends upon the fact that insecurity does not hamper our right to enjoy the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and pursuits of happiness.

Booker T. Washington built a great Institution by expounding the idea, that material value and success, the products of physical and mechanical efforts, were the things that were necessary to obtain recognition for the race. We have lived to know that doctrine is untrue. Have we not seen thousands - yea, millions starving and ragged in a government having more than enough? Has not our economic-political system produced dire needs and doles where there is more than enough for all - the favored and unfavored American suffering for lack of means to satisfy his needs? Who has suffered most? The Negro - because he knows that his physical, political, social and economic insecurity are the handicaps which destroy his mental peace and happiness, producing individual and group disintegration.

The psychology of Negro activity - failure of group effort can be fixed as a lack of consciousness of intelligent mental values, because of base stupidity and blind determination to satisfy new experiences by expedient make-shifts.

Let us say that legalized segregation in a state or country requiring each citizen, regardless of race, color or previous condition of servitude, to pay taxes, fight against foes of the country, bear his portion of expenses in maintaining that government; such segregation is basically, legally, morally, socially, politically and economically wrong. The rights of the loyal citizen should be maintained to enjoy the accommodations of all institutions which exist by public license to carry on business for profit. No institution should deny privileges except for indecorum offensive to rules and regulations. Segregation then would be a social privilege - not legalized discrimination. Segregation is not a fixed state of being.

Animals, birds, insects, keep to themselves as a matter of group protection based on instinct we say. When as a matter of fact, they are conscious of their insecurity in their environments. Man has no instinct. He has a reason or thinks he has a cause for the thing he does. Does fear as an emotion manifest itself as a paramount incentive in all cases of segregation? The underlying cause - a changed personality and feeling of insecurity, the most powerful disintegrating forces for destroying the individual and group.

32-9-2

The protest against segregated discrimination of colored citizens in the government restaurants in Washington, D.C. may be dismissed as a political gesture by DePriest and a mere political play off side in the punitive letter of Rainey. If segregation is wrong, the Negro would not allow himself to be served separately in any government restaurant. His pride would appeal to his better judgment. He would show then that he considered himself an American citizen - positively proud, possessing self-respect and no expedient compromise would warp his personality.

So long as Negroes willingly pay for segregated discrimination after having graduated from High Schools and Colleges; apparently thankful that theatres permit them to enter "Jim Crow Heaven" to see Mae West-"I'm No Angel"-showing they possess no mental valuation of principles, and handicap the welbeing of their group after years of training: do you expect the white Americans to pity their stupidity and lack of pride? The so-called elite and intelligentsia accept such conditions gladly, then talk voraciously over the new experiences the discriminated opportunity allowed them.

DuBois is just tired fighting many years for principles which so-called intelligent Negroes cannot understand. The ordinary middle class Negro is bewildered and does not understand nor hear; because the noise of the noisy do-nothing expedient type keeps many in confusion.

Legalized segregated discrimination is wrong and destroys hopes of the individual or group by perpetuating constant fear of physical and economic insecurity. Mob Violence, lynching, Ku Kluxism tell their own story.

Discrimination and segregation would prove no handicap if a majority would analyze their minds and solve problems in group consciousness. Fifteen millions Negroes are striving individually for punitive success. No leadership - no leader because the Negro lacks an intelligent sense of race value. Values are made in the mind first, and become material manifestations developing into the concrete idea. Let the Negro learn and become conscious of the fact that he stands in his own way obstructing progress. Worry a little and study himself and forget the white man's burden. Revamp his race by starting at home instead of church and school. Believe in himself first, then he can trust his group. Clean house.
DuBois still right - just tired trying to make dumb people hear and mentally blind people see.

J.A. Merriman, M.D.

J.A. Merriman, M.D.
221 - E. Jefferson St.,
Phoenix, Arizona.

November 15, 1933.

Mr. René C. Metoyer,
612 Iberville Street,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

13-2-26

My dear Sir:

I am very much interested in the history of the Negro in Reconstruction and I find that comparatively little has been written on the part the colored people in Louisiana played at that time. I am writing to inquire about sources. For instance, is there extant a file of The Tribune published during Reconstruction by Dr. Houdanez and companions and has there been any attempt at biographies of the chief figures, like Lieutenant-Governor Dunn, Governor Pinchback and others? Where would I find the best general collection of matter on this subject?

I shall be under great obligations if you can help me.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

NAACP

217 W. 34th Street
Aug 11. 1933

12-37-17

My dear Dr. Dubois,
Talking to Mr. Geo. Schuyler yesterday I mentioned the fact that I hoped I have a chance to talk to someone of the N.A.A.C.P. Mr. Jones suggested Mr White and I have met Mr Pickens, when he was in Baltimore. But Mr. Schuyler suggested that I write to you. I certainly would be very grateful if you could give me a little time. I am here to get information and advice, as I am going to do race relations work in Baltimore in September and I feel that I need quite a bit of advice yet.
Could you give me any time on Wednesday and would it be possible for me to also then see Mr. White and Mr. Pickens on that same day.

I would not have thought of coming to you, however, how busy you must be, if Mr. Schuyler had not suggested it.

I shall work from the Urban League office but am financed by a different source.

I should also like to talk to you about the N.A.A.C.P. in Baltimore.

Sincerely yours

(mrs) Elizabeth T. Meijer

305 Payne Ave
Knoxville Tenn
Aug 11th '33

Dr W. E. B. Du Bois -
New York City.

13-4-12

Dear Sir,-

I have recently completed material, which I desire to have published in book form. It consists of seven chapters averaging slightly more than four thousand words - approximately thirty thousand for the whole. Would you kindly advise the necessary steps to get in touch with publishers?

I will be duly grateful for such information and remain obligingly yours,

S. H. Michael.

305, Payne, Ave.
Knoxville, Tenn.

August 16, 1933.

Mr. S. H. Michael,
305 Payne Avenue,
Knoxville, Tennessee.

13-4-11

My dear Sir:

Go to the library and get a list of the leading publishing houses and send your manuscript to one of them, enclosing postage or money order for its return.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

→D

September 1933

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Would you be so kind, at your leisure, to send me a list of the names and home-towns of the twenty-nine men who were in attendance upon the first meeting of the Niagara Movement at Fort Erie in 1905 ?

I recently read of the death of one of these men; and I know several others have died, and the thought of them has led me to feel I should like very much to have such a list as I now request.

But no hurry.

13-24-43

Faithfully yours,

G. F. Miller

September 27, 1932.

13-24-42

Reverend George Frazier Miller,
452 Quincy Street,
Brooklyn, New York.

My dear Dr. Miller:

I am just on the point of leaving for Atlanta but I shall send you the names and addresses of the members of the Niagara movement as soon as I can get there and get at my files.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Letter of introduction

November 8, 1933.

Mrs. Luella T. Mitchell,
1603 Charles Street,
Springfield, Ohio.

12-36-54

My dear T.T.:

Your letter introducing James Rankin found me in Atlanta where I am lecturing this winter. I am sorry not to be able to welcome him to New York but was glad to hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

12-39-25

Seneca Falls N.Y.
Route #2
April 28, 1932

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
N. A. A. C. P.
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City.

My dear Mr. Du Bois

During these days of trials and tribulations, I am unfortunate young woman would like to do something worthwhile for our poor little colored children with your influence along with that of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People if possible. However I am a stranger to you Mr. Du Bois as well as the association but this is my plan or idea.

since I have been without
Parents from the age of
eight and my experience has
not been the worse however
not the happiest my heart
is wide open to children
especially since I am a mother
now myself without support.
It would be my pleasure
to have a suburban home
near New York this summer
and take a small number
of children to care for and
during the vacation take
more for a few weeks at a
time as many camps do.
I enjoy kindergarten work as
I have assisted at the Booker T.
Washington Community Center at
Cambria, New York. Besides as
piano teacher for beginners children
have been my specialty.
My main purpose is to

become established enough to have a private school of my own some day for our special group of children.

Possibly some other influential person along with yourself may be interested enough to cooperate with me that many of us may be benefitted this coming summer.

To be successful with such an undertaking some necessary equipment will be needed to comply with the regulations of the Board of Health.

Your kindest attention and cooperation will be appreciated at your earliest convenience to reply.

Cordelia F. Moore

June 2, 1933.

Mrs. Cordelia F. Moore,
Seneca Falls, New York,
Route 2.

My dear Mrs. Moore:

Dr. Du Bois has been out of the city for several months and will not return for some time. We shall bring your letter to his attention when he returns to the city.

Very sincerely yours,

CRISIS PUBLISHING CO., INC.

14-39

lfb/

Request - 1 signature

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

June 12, 1933.

12-39-26

Miss Cordelia K. Moore,
Route 2,
Seneca Falls, New York.

My dear Madam:

I sympathize with your plan but I'm out of New York City and shall not be back there until August 1. I am afraid, therefore, I shall not be in position to co-operate in any way.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Morehouse

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

April 4, 1938.

13-6-41

Memorandum to A. P. Henderson
From Dr. Du Bois

I do not see at present any way in which I can arrange for regular weekly conferences with the Morehouse seniors. I should like to do so but my time is very much taken up. It is possible that during April and May, I might have two or three conferences with you, but I do not think more than that.

8721-Central Ave.
Cleveland, Ohio.
Febr. 26, 1933.

1447 North Dearborn St
Chicago, Ill

12-35-78

The Crisis,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

FEB 28 1933

Dear Sirs:
Please send me the address of the poet, Jean Toomer.
Thanking you in advance, I am,

Yours truly,

William Morris
8721-Central Ave.
Cleveland, O.

P.S. Please find three cents, in stamps, enclosed.

March 13, 1933.

12-35-79

Mr. William Morris,
8221 Central Avenue,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Morris:

The address of Mr. Jean Toomer which we have is 1447 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Very sincerely yours,

Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital and Training School
INCORPORATED - 1896

DR. NATHAN F. MOSSELL
FOUNDER AND MEDICAL DIRECTOR EMERITUS

Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital and Training School

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TREASURER
DR. J. Q. McDOUGALD
MEDICAL DIRECTOR
CORNELIUS H. GARLICK
SUPERINTENDENT

12-4-78

November 22, 1933.

Dr W. E. B. Du Bois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City
New York.

Dear Dr Du Bois:

In your February issue 1933 you wrote a very illuminating editorial on the Harlem Hospital situation. It may interest you to have a copy of an open letter I have sent to the Board of Directors of the Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital since my retirement from active Medical Director and Superintendent. I can thoroughly sympathize with Dr Wright in his many handicaps in trying to do the righteous thing. With kindest regards, I am,

Faithfully yours.
N. F. Mossell

[Enclosure]

12-45-79

To the Board of Managers of the Douglass Hospital:

It has been forty (40) years since the first group of citizens were called together and the thought of organizing the Douglass Hospital was discussed. It has been thirty-eight (38) years last July since friends who proved favorable to the idea met at the home of the late Jacob C. White, Jr., 1032 Lombard Street, then principal of the Robert Vaux Grammar School, formed the initial organization and applied for the charter which was granted in 1896 in the name of "The Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital and Training School." I gave birth to the idea of forming the institution and am one of the only three living signers of its charter. It is clear that nothing but death or the elimination of the institution itself can separate me from interest in its affairs.

I do not wish to be misunderstood, for notwithstanding my legal status in the institution this does not effect my wish not to hold again active official position. I much prefer the honorary position the Board has given me that I may again give my time to my private patients. I very much hope that the words of council and advice that I am about to express will be accepted in the spirit in which they are given. The toil and sacrifice that a few of us have given to put $200,000 of value in the keeping of the present Board of Managers; the $29,000 of money by will that the Board has learned of in the last three (3) months, besides other moneys included in the wills of friends not made public, all of which we have been instrumental in bringing to the institution causes me to have abiding faith in its future.

That these friends may change their wills because of the appearance in the public press of constant turmoil in the staff and Board of Managers of the institution causes me much worry and anxiety. For more than twenty (20) years I have advocated that all general hospitals should take a limited number of tubercular cases and it was I who first contacted Dr. Lawrence F. Flick in the interest of the hospital. The Flick-Kirby Chest Department is capable of bringing into the hospital $1,000 a month. Dr. Flick's wishes as far as practical should be gladly conceded.

A word to those who are attempting to raise funds for the institution. There is an old adage well to remember--"Praise the bridge that carries you over safely." One can never succeed who fails to see the good in others. We can build much more securely on success than on failure. Those who attempt to collect funds for the institution will get no where by trying to impress the public with the thought that they are so much better than those who have worked in similar lines before; that moneys were squandered or misused, or by telling the public that the money due from the State is being withheld because the Board of Managers decided to do the honorable thing by the retired Supt. and Medical Director. Your humble servant will hardly live long enough considering his present age to be paid in annuities half the moneys that his influence is credited with bringing to the institution in the last three (3) months.

All of these expressions are simply vulgar gossip not worthy of the slightest bit of attention. The Board of Managers now know and the public should be apprised of the fact, that opposition to the hospital never has been personal, only so far as your former Supt. and Medical Director was the exponent of the principles for which Douglass has always stood; re-

sistance to subordination to another and more powerful Medical Institution.

12-46-80

The State Welfare Dept. and the Penna. Nursing Board have for a number of years acted grudgingly toward the Douglass Hospital; the latter body has discouraged and caused a number of smaller hospital training schools in the State to close. Their argument is that more nurses are graduating than can find employment.

There is one of two ways open for success; one is for the hospital to accept a subordinate management rid itself of the domination and interference by its staff and at the same time eliminate staff members from the Board of management. It is common knowledge to those who are familar with history of hospital management that physicians as a rule are poor business men; their ambitions, their differences in methods of practice all tend to ferment strife in hospital boards. Hospital boards and hospital staffs have distinct and altogether different functions. The one is business, and the other purely scientific, and cannot successfully be composed of the same groups.

The Board of Managers should be apprised at each monthly meeting of the work and the needs of its medical staff. This can be presented to the Board by the Medical Director if the hospital has one, by the president of the staff or by a small committee that the staff may select for this purpose. The business end of the hospital centers around your superintendent. Experience in hospital management is his greatest asset. Merely the adding of numbers as is being recently done, does not make for efficiency in the attending staff. It should consist of the very best of our physicians, scientifically inclined, supplemented by such eminent members of the profession of the white race, that it may continue to be said--"In the way of professional standing, the institution has nothing to wish."

It is important at this time that the Board of Managers take advantage of the public newspapers that are committed to the principles for which the institution has always stood, as an example of which I am quoting part of an editorial comment from the Philadelphia Inquirer three (3) years ago which says: "Its regular staff is highly efficient; it has a consulting staff of eminent physicians and surgeons. In the way of professional standing it has nothing to wish. But, as in the case of most institutions of the kind, the more it does the more it has to do; and an additional endowment is greatly needed. It does not look for aid from the Welfare Federation, which has imposed conditions to which it feels it cannot with due respec self-respect assent. Thus it must appeal to the general public. This hospital with its honorable record of service, deserves support and should have it." "Conditions" referred to in above editorial was that the institution accept a subordinate management.

The Philadelphia Record has been equally outspoken in our behalf. These favorable comments have been secured by contacts and solicitations that have been carefully made over a period of years. The hospital is today sorely in need of one who can continue these contacts with the friends who have supported the hospital in the past., and will give equally strong support at the present time if approached with a definite program, courteous, decisive and aggressive. Nothing worth while is ever accomplished by pussyfooting and compromise. At the time when the management refused the humiliating conditions referred to in above Editorial, the late Bishops J. Albert Johnson and L. J. Coppin were members of the organization and stood

12-45-81

firmly by. Let us not forget that it will be extremely difficult to sell the greatest monument on earth to the memory of Douglass for a "Mess of Pottage." These editorials commend you not to sell. Try it if you will, and some one will come forward as it were, dip their pen in gall, write your infamy on every blade of grass, on every grain of sand wherever it is human privilege to trod and songs of liberty and human rights are sung. "Be not deceived: God is not mocked; whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap." "Uncle Tom" is not in the ascendency. In a recent primary election in this city in which "Uncle Tom" was pitted against upstanding manhood, he was defeated nearly three (3) to one (1).

N. F. Mossell M. D.

Founder and Medical Director Emeritus.

September 26, 1933.

Dr. R. R. Moton,
Tuskegee Institute,
Tuskegee, Alabama.

13-10-24

My dear Moton:

Now that you are settled in your Executive chair with nothing to do, I want to begin the trouble.

Dr. Dillard was in to see me about a month ago. He said to me confidentially that Thomas Jesse Jones had written him imploring him to keep Stokes from going on with the Encyclopedia matter. Stokes has said nothing to me about it since I returned, and I notice that the Fund has gone into a slum inquiry.

Of course, I was quite sure the moment that I was named Editor that opposition, opened or covered, was coming and from Jones. The only thing I care about is this: Here is a project which brings together all forces interested in the Negro and yet it is under Negro control. Now for just that reason it ought not to be allowed to die and some pressure ought to be put on Stokes to show his hand and to let him know that he cannot back out without at least some protest.

I hope this will find you in good health. My best regards to the family. I am returning to Atlanta in October and some weak end I shall run over.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

ROBERT R. MOTON, PRINCIPAL

WILLIAM H. CARTER, TREASURER

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TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

FOUNDED BY BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

FOR THE TRAINING OF COLORED YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

September 29, 1933

Tuskegee

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
The Crisis
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

13-10-25

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I have your letter and because I have nothing to do I will immediately answer it.

I note what you say, but I don't believe Dr. Stokes has any intention of giving up the proposition. You will be interested to know also that Dr. Jones never approved of the proposition even from the very beginning.

This project that the Phelps-Stokes Fund has begun in connection with the housing set-up is a part of its program, as Miss Stokes in her will specifically suggested that the Fund should carry on certain projects looking towards improvement of living conditions.

The educational fund would be the one that would be used to help out in the Encyclopedia project. Confidentially, I think Dr. Stokes has in mind one person who will probably finance the entire project. I haven't seen him since he returned from Africa, but I hope no pressure brought upon him will change his determination. In the first place, I think the set-up for the whole thing is an excellent one. I think it ought to be done and I think we should go forward with it. I shall be seeing Dr. Stokes within the next few weeks.

I am glad you are going to be in Atlanta, and I hope you will come over, as you say, for a week-end. I, of course, would want to be here.

Sincerely yours,

Robert R. Moton

Principal

h

November 6, 1933.

13-10-26

Dr. R. R. Moton,
Tuskegee Institute,
Tuskegee, Alabama.

My dear Moton:

I have heard that "The Green Pastures" may be given in Tuskegee November 25. If so, and if you are likely to be at home, I shall come down. Please let me know and do not hesitate to say if you are going to be full-up.

My best regards to you, Mrs. Moton and friends.

Very sincerely yours,

WEKD/EM

ROBERT R. MOTON, PRINCIPAL

WILLIAM H. CARTER, TREASURER

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

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TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

FOUNDED BY BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

FOR THE TRAINING OF COLORED YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

November 8, 1933

13-10-27

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I have your note of November 6 regarding coming down for "The Green Pastures". I am writing to say that we will be delighted to have you come and we, of course, can find room for you in our home. We can provide quarters somewhere for the other three teachers, if you will let me know who they are as soon as possible. In the meantime, Dr. Imes will be sending you tickets as soon as they are ready.

How is Hope? I haven't heard from him for a long time and haven't had any definite information regarding him. He has been working very hard in the last few years on Atlanta University. The truth is he has worked very hard all of his life and doesn't know how to play. I heard this summer that his trouble was not serious, but they thought it a good thing for him to take a quiet rest, so I was assuming he was all right. I hope he can come down with you. In the meantime, I think you and I who know him and believe so thoroughly in him - and I don't know a finer character - must just get after him and make him rest. He is worth more to the cause on his feet even if he isn't following up details. If you will tell me what you think we can do, I will get busy.

Mrs. Moton sends regards and thinks she may find you a less watery drink than the one you had before.

Sincerely yours,

R R Moton

h

November 11, 1933.

Dr. R. R. Moton,
Tuskegee Institute,
Tuskegee, Alabama.

13-10-29

My dear Moton:

Thank you very much for your letter of November 8. I shall be on hand for the 25th. Also, I shall try to get Hope to come down so that you and I can have a good talk with him. I am alarmed, not so much by his actual condition, as by his general conception of executive work. He does not know how to get rid of details and is, therefore, always up to his neck in worries and is unable to see the forest for the trees. We will talk this over.

I hope you are in good health as I am.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

November 22, 1933.

Dr. R. R. Moton,
Tuskegee Institute,
Tuskegee, Alabama.

13-2-44

My dear Dr. Moton:

I find after all I cannot get down to Tuskegee Saturday. Hope is just home from the North and is held up by the housing proposition and I am putting the finishing touches on my book on Reconstruction. I shall hope to come sometime between Thanksgiving and Christmas. I will write you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Friday at Four

Morehouse College
Atlanta, Georgia

May 8, 1933

Secretary to Dr. W.E.B.Dubois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Madam:

13-24-3

I should very much like to talk to Dr. Dubois and seek his advice on "The Future of Uganda". I am wondering if it could be possible for me to see him. If it were convenient for him I could see him on either Monday, Wednesday, or Friday of any week, at any time between 4 and 6 p.m.

I shall highly esteem your assistance in the matter.

Very truly yours,

Balamu J. Mukasa

Application for appointment

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APR 24 1933

April 24, 1933.

13-3-52

Dr. Wm. E. B. DuBois,
The Crisis Magazine,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

Twenty years ago, the colored people of Chicago celebrated the Fiftieth Anniversary of Negro freedom. The late lamented Dr. Charles Bentley and Mrs. Ida B. Wells Barnett, also deceased, were leading citizens - active in the promotion of this great event.

You and Miss Jane Addams were the speakers of the evening. This occasion marked my first big opportunity in the music life of Chicago.

My friends have arranged to celebrate my Twentieth Anniversary at Orchestra Hall, where the original meeting was held. The date is May 22nd. You are invited to attend as guest of honor.

Respectfully yours,

James A. Mundy

JAMES A. MUNDY.

JAM/vc

JUL 17 1933

22-B. Ave.
Lawton, Okla
July 13, 1933

13-4-50

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
~~369~~ Fifth Avenue
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I have a patant rights on a roasting pan that works automatically. I have it in the hands of salesman, but I am not under any obligations, and it is my privilege to put it into the hands of anyone I choose. It is appraiced at $10,000.

Will you please tell me what steps to take to get this matter in hands of the N. A. A. C. P. and oblige.

[Miss] Mable M. Murff.

Nov. 20, 1933

My dear Dr. du Bois:

If you can spare time please see the poem which was sent to me for criticism and suggestions as to its publication. Express yourself frankly to me, please. This man has made

13-9-45

considerable money but I
am wondering if he is going
to let his ambition to write run
away with him. He is determined
to see this thing in print.
Has this poem any real literary
value?

Very truly yours
Josephine Dibble Murphy

1/5 Murphy

November 20, 1935.

13-6-44

My dear Mrs. Murphy: (Atlanta)

I do not want to undertake to criticize any writing unless I am considering it for publication in THE CRISIS. This could not be published in THE CRISIS because it is three or four times too long and therefore, I am returning it with regret.

12/20/33.
508 Murry St
Biloxi Miss

The Crisis
I am in Search of
any Book that can give
some information of my father
who was an ex Slave.
His Name is Cyrus Rogers
If you (have) any ~~books~~ in Store
that leads to his Past life
Please Send me the ~~Cost~~
and I will buy it

Thanking you
in advance
Yours truly
Maggie Rogers

December 26th, 1953.

Mrs. Maggie Myers,
508 Harry Street,
Biloxi, Miss.

13-11-11

My dear Madam:-

I regret to say that I know of no book giving information concerning Cyrus Myers. Who was he, and what did he do, and what reason have you for thinking that his life is printed somewhere?

Very sincerely yours,

WEED/MVB.

12-46-77

MEMORANDUM TO MRS. NABRIT
FROM DR. DU BOIS

December 18, 1933.

I am sorry that I didn't know that you and your sister wanted to go North earlier. As it was, I had only one extra seat in my car, so that I was unable to provide for you. Better luck next time.

12-41-33

JOHN E. NAIL
DAVID B. PESKIN

JOHN E. NAIL CO., Inc.
REAL ESTATE
249 WEST 135th STREET
NEW YORK CITY
Telephone EDgecombe 4- 4252 4253

March 17, 1933

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Rockefeller Hall
Spellman College
Atlanta , Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois

It buoyed me up quite a bit to receive your letter of March 15. I am passing through some very trying difficulties. As you can see by the letterhead, I am setting up a new organization through which I shall attempt to build another business.

Financial aid is what I need to enable me to work a little more leisurely, but this, of course, seems to be out of the question.

With kind personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

John E. Nail

N/r

12-43-103

May 10th, 1933.

Mr. John E. Nail,
2299 - 7th Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Nail:-

I tried to get you yesterday on the phone and then to find time to call; But as I have only had a day in town, it is impossible.

You know, of course, that the Mercantile Bank has come back on me for that $1500 note. Mr. Spingarn and I are trying to make some adjustment.

Meantime, we are both a little worried about the bond on the Kerner mortgage. Is there any liklihood of that coming back on me? That would be a pretty serious matter.

Also, of course, if you can do anything with the Mercantile Bank, I shall be glad.

With best regards, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/HFB.

JOHN E. NAIL

XXXXXXXXXXXX

JOHN E. NAIL CO., Inc.
REAL ESTATE
249 WEST 135th STREET
NEW YORK CITY
Telephone EDgecombe 4- 4252 4253

Number Apartments

May 17, 1933

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
226 West 150th Street
New York City

Re: Fire Insurence Policy
covering apattment.

Dear Dr. DuBois

As per your telephone conversation as to fire insurance policy which was sent to us to be forwarded to you, according to your instructions I have return this policy to the company.

Very truly yours

John E. Nail

13-22

36 Potter st.,
Buffalo,N.Y.,Aug.30,1933.

13-4-33

My Dear Dr DuBois:-

I am giving a recital and am planning to have a unique program,in that I plan to use Negro artists,exclusively.Dr.Nash,my husband has suggested the wisdom of giving a brief history of each author and of requesting you to give me this needed information.

Listed below are those in whom I am interested_

Brown,F.Marshall..."Hands of a Brown Woman"..Crisis Sept 1930
Scott,Marion Green.."We Sing"..... " "

LaMarr,Theon....."To a Cardinal Bird"..... " May 1931

Henegan,Herbert...."The Negro Speaks to America" Sept 1931

I will appreciate an answer at your earliest convenience.With many thanks,I am,

Truly yours,

Frances J. Nash (Mrs J. Ed.)

September 26, 1933.

13-4-34

Mrs. Frances J. Nash,
36 Potter Street,
Buffalo, New York.

My dear Madam:

I am sorry to be so late in answering your letter of August 30 but it has just come to my attention. I regret to say that I do not have any personal facts about the authors listed.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

12-44-16

NATIONAL CATHOLIC INTERRACIAL FEDERATION

NINTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

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Cleveland, Ohio

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Spiritual Director

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MYLES A. PAIGE, LL.B.
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THOMAS WILLET
JOHN EMERSON
J. W. WILLET
WALTER FREEMAN
CLYDE LAWHON
GEO. CARTER
GEO. HUGHES
FRANK SANDERS
ANDREW WARD
SETH NICKENS
JAMES EDELEN

Catholic Church

August 4, 1933.

Dear Friend;

You are cordially invited to attend the annual convention of the National Catholic Interracial Federation which will meet in Cleveland, September 2nd, 3rd, and 4th.

The first day will be devoted to a conference on the Negro in Industry sponsored by the National Catholic Welfare Conference. The second day the convention will formally open with a Communion Mass for all the delegates, followed by a Communion breakfast. In the afternoon there will be a general open meeting and a social gathering in the evening. On Monday the theme for discussion will be: "What can Catholics do to Promote Better Race Relations."

Kindly inform us of your intention to attend the convention.

Sincerely yours,

Oliver G. Waters
Oliver G. Waters,
Chairman.

Irving Curry
Irving Curry,
Secretary.

DRAFT OF MEMORIAL TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

The following lines are to be inscribed on parchment, 2½ by 3½ feet, in letters of gold. The signatures of representative men and women will appear according to their residence by States:

To His Excellency, Franklin Delano Roosevelt,
President of the United States of America, Greeting—

The more than twelve million American citizens of African descent know from experience what it means to sacrifice oneself for the good of others. Your sacrificial nature appeals to these millions who, through their representatives, organized for service and the spread of good will, here submit to your honor this message of approval and appreciation in respect to your personal and administrative accomplishments.

You may rest assured that your seeming difficulties can be overcome by a natural and sympathetic approach which is peculiar to you and which you have so efficiently demonstrated by turning a National distress into restored confidence.

Be not embittered from opposition nor from the specter of defeat. As a race we have faced those two things and found in them strength to carry on. You know them. Meet them fearlessly.

We send all the good cheer and best wishes.

Yours respectfully,
NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF
COLORED AMERICANS

32-34-2

Signatures Signatures Signatures

Find herewith my signature to the memorial to President Franklin D. Roosevelt and my remittance of One ($1.00) Dollar for my interest in the execution of the original on parchment in hand designed letters of gold and for a reproduction in white and black for my own use.

Signature .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....

Do you wish your relation to this group continued?

[1933]

RECEIVED AT

STANDARD TIME
INDICATED ON THIS MESSAGE

Postal Telegraph

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

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Mackay Radio

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NM	NIGHT MESSAGE
LCO	DEFERRED CABLE
NLT	NIGHT CABLE LETTER
WLT	WEEK END CABLE LETTER
	RADIOGRAM

This is a full rate Telegram, Cablegram or Radiogram unless otherwise indicated by signal in the check or in the address.

1933 JUN 24 AM 10 40

NA71 47/51 DL

PGVM NEWYORK NY 24 1135P

DR W E DUBOIS DELIVER BY MESSENGER

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY ATLANTA GA

WILL YOU SPEAK AS REPRESENTATIVE OF MINORITY GROUP AT CONFERENCE ON EQUALITY IN EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY AT INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF WOMEN CHICAGO JULY 19 STOP YOUR NAME SUGGESTED BY E R EMBREE WHO WILL START DISCUSSION ON THIS PROGRAM AND JOINS US IN URGING ACCEPTANCE STOP PLEASE WIRE COLLECT VIA POSTAL

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

12-23-14

[c. June 24, 1933]

Collect

The National Council of Women
C/O Postal Telegraph Company
Chicago, Illinois

Can speak July nineteen if you can afford actual expenses which will amount to One Hundred and Fifty.

W. E. B. Du Bois

12-37-20

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES, INC.

TELEPHONE
CAledonia 5-0713

Affiliated with the International Council of Women

CABLE ADDRESS
Natcouncil, NewYork

THE VANDERBILT HOTEL : : FOUR PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK

12-37-25

June 27, 1933.

PRESIDENT
MISS LENA MADESIN PHILLIPS

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. ESTELLE M. STERNBERGER

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. FRANCES P. PARKS

THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. AMY BROWN LYMAN

FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. SALLIE W. STEWART

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. HAROLD V. MILLIGAN

RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. EDGERTON PARSONS

TREASURER
MRS. CHARLES J. REEDER

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT
RUTH RICH

PUBLICITY DIRECTOR
HELEN HAVENER

PROGRAM SECRETARY
GLADYS HARRISON

Dr. W.E.Dubois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Dubois,

We were very much pleased to receive your telegram indicating that it will be possible for you to take part in the discussions of the round table on equality in educational opportunity at the International Congress of Women meeting at the Palmer House in Chicago Wednesday, July 19th.

In the matter of expenses the policy of the Council is indicated by the enclosed flyer. If on this basis your expenses would amount to $150. we shall of course be prepared to take care of them. If there are special factors which would amount to an exception of this policy please advise us in order that we may give them special consideration.

As I telegraphed you Mr. Embree of the Rosenwald Fund is to make the opening address on this subject. We are most anxious to have your contribution to the discussions.

Sincerely yours,

Gladys Harrison

Gladys Harrison
Program Secretary
International Congress of Women

41.83

Enc.
Blue flyer

2945
1238
41.83

[Enc.]

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF WOMEN

called by the

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

12-37-23

Speakers' Expense Accounts

Where the National Council of Women has undertaken to pay the expenses of a speaker, please note that, in the absence of special arrangements, the following regulations apply:

1. The Council will pay only expenses actually incurred as follows:

   a. Fare at best special rates for round trip available to visitors to Century of Progress Exposition, and Pullman reservations when travel is by train. In the case of those traveling by rail from the East, the best rate is one fare plus $.25 for round trip, on sale every Saturday—good for ten days. With this round trip Pullman ticket at a fare and one half is offered.

   b. Living expenses en route—up to $3.50 per day.

   c. Living expenses in Chicago—up to $7.00 per day for the actual days required for the part the speaker has been asked to take in the Congress program.

2. Expense vouchers (on forms furnished by the Council) should be submitted at the Congress, or within one week thereafter to:

   Mrs. Charles J. Reeder, Treasurer
   Congress address: Palmer House

   Subsequent address:
   National Council of Women
   Four Park Avenue
   New York City

Speakers are requested to make their own reservations and settle their own accounts at the Palmer House.

A preliminary list of speakers, with the dates they are expected to attend the Congress, has been given the Palmer House, which will hold rooms for a reasonable period. These must, however, be confirmed by speakers, giving exact date when they expect to arrive.

All speakers listed on the printed program will be given tickets admitting them to all sessions of the Congress.

[Enc.]

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF WOMEN

called by the

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

Memorandum for speakers in explanation of general character of Congress Program

12-37-28

The program of the Congress deals with the basic problems of security and opportunity in a civilized world. It should promote understanding of basic trends and stimulate creative discussion of the general direction in which solutions must be sought.

Speakers have been selected because of their capacity to present the fundamental aspects of the problems under consideration and to raise principal issues for discussion. The presentation of the work of particular organizations or the advocacy of specific measures of reform is not appropriate to the purposes of the Congress. Factual material should be presented only for the purpose of laying a foundation of understanding of the problems to be discussed.

The general sessions are in the nature of a background for the round tables from which a set of findings are to be presented to the Congress on Friday morning. As these findings will necessarily be limited in number, defining chief objectives, the presiding officers will appreciate cooperation in keeping the discussion focused to this end.

While foreign speakers will contribute to discussions in the round tables, the main body of findings will necessarily be of a form applicable primarily in the United States.

No printed material, other than that authorized by the Council for official use, may be distributed in the meeting rooms or passages leading thereto.

NOTE:—Speakers are urgently requested to send in copies of their addresses, for publicity purposes, as far as possible in advance.

[Enc?]

Speakers' Expense Account

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF WOMEN
called by the
National Council of Women

Chicago, July 16-22

Name

Address

Date

FARE (Special Data)							
PULLMAN							
LIVING EXPENSE En Route (Not over $3.50 per day)							
LIVING EXPENSE Chicago (Not over $7.00 per day)							
TOTAL							

Submit this voucher to Mrs. Charles J. Reeder, Treasurer,
at Business Headquarters
International Congress of Women, Palmer House, Chicago

or, within one week after the Congress, at

National Council of Women
4 Park Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

July 1, 1933.

Miss Gladys Harrison,
C/O National Council of Women,
Vanderbilt Hotel,
4 Park Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Madam:

12-37-21

I have your letter of June 27. I sent a hasty answer to the telegram from Chicago indicating that my expenses would be a considerable item. I find that the railroad and pullman trip much less than the regular fare which I had assumed in my telegram. For July 19, the round-trip pullman will be, I understand, $41.83. In addition to my travel, however, there will have to be a charge of $50 for the following reasons:

I am under contract to teach summer school at Atlanta University until the week ending July 22 and the following week to deliver five lectures at the inter-racial summer school at Swarthmore, Pennsylvania. The week of July 17 at Atlanta will be the time of final examinations. In addition to this, I am finishing a book which must be in the hands of my publishers, Harcourt, Brace July 15. This means that if I go to Chicago, evenfor one day, I shall have to lose at least three days from my work here, and I shall have to hire someone to take charge of the examination and papers and someone for extra help for the stenographic work. I estimate that this will cost about $50.

I doubt if my services to you will be worth this extra amount as I know what pressure and expense you must be under and I shall understand perfectly if you are not able to meet it. On the other hand, I cannot undertake the trip unless that expense is met in addition to my travel.

I appreciate the honor which the Council has done me in inviting me, and at the same time my work is so pressing just at this time that it would really be a favor if I could stay away. On the other hand, if the Council thinks that I must come, I shall do so under the conditions stated above.

(Cont. Miss Gladys Harrison.)

In that case, will you kindly let me know immediately the exact hour of the session on the 19th when I speak, the subject of discussion and the length of my paper.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

12-37-22

RECEIVED AT
WS BRANCH
660 WHITEHALL ST.
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THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

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LCO	DEFERRED CABLE
NLT	NIGHT CABLE LETTER
WLT	WEEK END CABLE LETTER
	RADIOGRAM

Form 16

12-37-24

Q34 44 DL=PGVM NEWYORK NY 5 251P

DR W E B DUBOIS=

SPELLMAN COLLEGE=

GLAD TO PAY ADDITIONAL SUM TO COVER YOUR COSTS THEREFORE CONFIRM ENGAGEMENT TO SPEAK TWENTY FIVE OR THIRTY MINUTES WEDNESDAY JULY NINETEENTH PALMER HOUSE AT TWO FIFTEEN SUBJECT EQUALITY IN EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO INADEQUATE FINANCIAL PROVISION AND EFFECT ON MINORITY GROUPS=

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

Telephone Your Telegrams to **Postal Telegraph**

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES, INC.

TELEPHONE
CAledonia 5-0713

Affiliated with the International Council of Women

CABLE ADDRESS
Natcouncil, NewYork

THE VANDERBILT HOTEL : : FOUR PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK

12-37-26

July 6, 1933

PRESIDENT
MISS LENA MADESIN PHILLIPS

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. ESTELLE M. STERNBERGER

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. FRANCES P. PARKS

THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. AMY BROWN LYMAN

FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. SALLIE W. STEWART

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
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TREASURER
MRS. CHARLES J. REEDER

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT
RUTH RICH

PUBLICITY DIRECTOR
HELEN HAVENER

PROGRAM SECRETARY
GLADYS HARRISON

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
The Crisis,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I confess that I felt some hesitation in accepting your offer to speak at the International Congress of Women in view of the hardship which the trip will entail for you. However, I felt under pressure from Mr. Embree and Mrs. Alschuler who are most concerned that you should appear in the July 19th session on "Equality in Education".

The enclosed confirmation sheet is in line therefore with the telegram sent you Wednesday.

With great appreciation of your cooperation, I am

Sincerely yours,

Gladys Harrison

Gladys Harrison
Program Secretary

GH/1

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES, INC.

TELEPHONE
CAledonia 5-0713

Affiliated with the International Council of Women

CABLE ADDRESS
Natcouncil, NewYork

THE VANDERBILT HOTEL : : FOUR PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK

12-37-27

July 6, 1933.

CONFIRMATION OF SPEAKING ENGAGEMENT

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF WOMEN

PRESIDENT
Miss Lena Madesin Phillips

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
Mrs. Estelle M. Sternberger

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
Mrs. Frances P. Parks

THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT
Mrs. Amy Brown Lyman

FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT
Mrs. Sallie W. Stewart

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
Mrs. Harold V. Milligan

RECORDING SECRETARY
Mrs. Edgerton Parsons

TREASURER
Mrs. Charles J. Reeder

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT
Ruth Rich

PUBLICITY DIRECTOR
Helen Havener

PROGRAM SECRETARY
Gladys Harrison

Your name and title as noted for printing in the final program (Please advise at once of any error):

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois
Editor of "The Crisis" and Professor of History, ~~Atlanta~~ University of Atlanta

Date: July 19, 2:15 p.m.

Place: Palmer House, Chicago.

Session: Round Table on Opportunity through Education
Session on Equality of Education

Subject: Those Deprived

Time Allowance: 25-30 minutes

Please notify Palmer House of time of your expected arrival. If not stopping at Palmer House, kindly let me know in advance when you will arrive and also your Chicago address.

Gladys Harrison
Program Secretary

Address: after July 12, Palmer House, Chicago.

The Council will pay your expenses according to the memorandum enclosed plus an additional sum not over $50 to compensate you for the expense of arrangements you are compelled to make in Atlanta to provide for your absence.

[Telegram]

July 8, 1933

National Council of Women,
Vanderbilt Hotel,
4 Park Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

National Council of Women
c/o

Regret to say that it is going to be quite impossible for me to leave my work so as to speak in Chicago Stop I am very sorry to disappoint you

W. E. B. Du Bois

12-37-30

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

July 13, 1933.

Miss Gladys Harrison,
National Council of Women,
Vanderbilt Hotel,
4 Park Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

12-37-31

My dear Madam:

I wired you July 8 as follows:

"Regret to say that it is going to be quite impossible for me to leave my work so as to speak in Chicago Stop I am very sorry to disappoint you."

I am very sorry indeed to upset your program in this way but there was no alternative.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

[Neighborhood Union]

122 Chestnut Street, S.W.,
Atlanta, Georgia,
May 2, 1933.

12-44-44

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
Department of Economics
Atlanta University
City.

(No enclosure)

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I am enclosing a program of our Music Festival. I hope that you will find time to be present at some of the exercises. I believe the project is large enough in its scope to command some recognition for the undertaking. Whatever appreciation our principal may receive will more than reward us for our effort.

I shall be ready to submit to you the material for my thesis fairly organized on Wednesday of the week of May 8, at which time I hope to receive further directions as to the procedure of continuing the work. I assure you that I have worked very hard on this assignment, and it seems certain that nothing will ~~prevent~~ its completion within the time specified by you.

At the meeting of the School of Citizenship sponsored by the local branch of the N.A.A.C.P., I spoke to Mrs. Hope, the Chairman concerning the material needed to which her attention had already been called in your memorandum. I believe sufficient provision will be made to hasten the work.

Perhaps a conference at your convenience will be neccessary before I submit the Material for the thesis.

Very respectfully,

C.D. Shivery

Executive Secretary
Executive Board
Neighborhood Union
Publicity Director
Unemployment Committee

[New York City]

August 8, 1933

The Board of Education
New York City
Park Avenue and 59th Street
New York, New York

13-22-33

Gentlemen:

Will you kindly let me know when the next examination for teachers of English in the High Schools of New York City will be held? I would, particularly, like to know about the special teachers in diction.

I am writing on behalf of my daughter who has a Master of Arts Degree from Columbia University in English.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD:GAT

W. E. B. DuBois

[New York City]

August 16, 1933.

The Board of Education
New York City
Park Avenue and 59th Street
New York, N.Y.

13-22-34

Gentlemen:

On August 8 I sent you a letter of inquiry with a stamped envelope for reply. As a citizen and taxpayer of New York City, I think I am due the courtesy of an answer.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

[New York City]

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
CITY OF NEW YORK

George J. Ryan, President
William J. Weber, Vice-President
Joseph Miller, Jr., Secretary
Charles Herr, Assistant Secretary
Morris Warschauer, Assistant Secretary

Board of Education

Park Avenue and 59th Street

New York

August 21, 1933.

Mr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois,
The Crisis,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

13-22-35

Dear Sir:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 18th, in which you request a reply to your inquiry of the 8th instant.

In reply I would say that I am unable to locate the letter to which you refer, and it apparently was not received in this office. If you will be good enough to send me a copy of your inquiry of the 8th instant, I will see that it is promptly answered.

Very truly yours,

Joseph Miller Jr

JOSEPH MILLER, JR.
Secretary, Board of Education

[New York City]

Yolande Williams

August 23, 1933.

Mr. Joseph Miller, Jr.,
Secretary, Board of Education,
Park Avenue and 59th Street,
New York, N.Y.

1-22-32

My dear Sir:

Your letter of August 21 to Doctor Du Bois has been received. I am enclosing a copy of the letter sent to you August 8, and a stamped, self-addressed envelope for your reply.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to Dr. Du Bois.

Enclosures 2.

[New York City]

Yolanda Williams

October 23, 1933.

The Honorable Ferdinand Q. Morton,
Civil Service Commission,
Municipal Building,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Morton:

13-22-47

I have, as you know, a daughter who has her A. B. from Fisk University and her A.M. in English from Columbia, and who has taught very successfully in Baltimore for about four years. On account of having a baby she has two years' leave of absence from Baltimore, which will be up next November. I want very much that she should get a chance to teach in New York and she has already applied for admission to a substitute's examination for high school English, of which there are several branches in which I am sure she would do well.

I am venturing to write you. I do not know if there is anything that you can do, but if there is, will you let me hear from you? I have not seen you for some time but have heard from you now and then through Dr. Wright. I hope you are in good health and that the election is not driving you entirely crazy.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

[New York Teacher's Committee on State Aid for Educ.]

TELEPHONE: BRADHURST 2-1048

BOARD OF EDUCATION, CITY OF NEW YORK
RIVERSIDE SCHOOL
P. S. 90, MANHATTAN
225 WEST 147TH STREET
NEW YORK

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LOUISE E. TUCKER

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ANNIE M. LIMPUS
JANE CURTIS

TEACHER CLERKS
CARRIE WRIGHT
ELLA FRIEDMAN
JOSEPHINE M. LAWLESS (ACTING)

13-7-3

Jan. 3, 1933

Education

Dr. DuBoise,

The Teachers Committee on State aid for Education in New York State requests you to write on your letter-head paper to Governor Lehman urging him to do his best to prevent a reduction in State appropriation for education. I would personally appreciate it.

Very sincerely,

Gertrude E. Ayer.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

JANUARY 1. 1933

EDG 4 W E B DU BOIS
APT 5J
9223 226 WEST 150 ST

Local Service Charge to Jan. 31 (Local Messages Included 66)	4	25
Additional Local Messages, to Dec. 31, Inclusive (See Table on Other Side)		
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(See Other Side)

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12-45-99

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

June 23, 1933.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
TIMES SQUARE,
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

Please renew the enclosed subscription for one month. Send it to the above address up to and including the issue of July 19. After that please change the address to: 69 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

The New York Times

TIMES SQUARE, NEW YORK

Your subscription for The New York Times is about to expire. You will find the exact expiration date in the first line of your printed address.

To avoid any possible interruption in the service, your renewal order should be sent by return mail. Please fill in the form below and return this notice with your remittance.

12-45

53 DS JULY 7-55 E-20 R
5-DR M [illegible]
ROCKEFELLER HALL
SPELMAN COLLEGE
ATLANTA GA

KINDLY CORRECT ANY ERROR IN NAME OR ADDRESS AS WRITTEN ABOVE

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Form 76-100M-6-52.

12-45-103

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

July 17, 1933.

The NEW YORK TIMES,
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

On and after July 20, please change enclosed address to: 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

12-45-101

August 10, 1933

New York Times,
229 West 43d St.,
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:-

At the expiration of the subscription, will you kindly discontinue your paper which has been going to;

W.E.B. DuBois
Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College
Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. DuBois is now at his New York office, 69 Fifth Avenue.

Very truly yours,

THE CRISIS PUBLISHING CO.

Per

_____

12-45-102

October 4, 1933

The Publisher of THE NEW YORK TIMES
TIMES SQUARE
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

Will you send me THE TIMES, beginning immediately for 9 months. I will pay on receipt of bill.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

12-46-103

October 13, 1933.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
TIMES SQUARE,
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is my check for ($11.25), Eleven Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents. Please take notice that The Times does not come regularly. For instance, I have not received the number for Tuesday, October 10.

Very sincerely yours,

WHED/DW
Enclosure 1.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

WASHINGTON SQUARE
NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE BURSAR

Oct. 16, 1933

12-39-39

Dear Mr. DuBois:

Mr. Burrill Bruce has applied to the Committee on the Deferred Tuition Payment Plan of New York University for a loan of $ 200, and has given your name as a reference. Will you kindly advise us whether or not, in your opinion, he is worthy of this aid from the University from the standpoint of character and general dependability?

We shall appreciate very much your impressions in this matter and assure you that your reply will be held in strict confidence. May we have an early reply as the Committee is unable to approve the loan until your recommendation is received.

Very truly yours,

H. Brodhead

For the Committee.

Request for recommendation

12-39-40

November 8, 1933.

Mr. H. Brodhead,
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY,
Washington Square,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Sir:

Replying to your letter of October 16 which finds me here, I beg to say that I think Mr. Burrill Bruce would be a proper person for any consideration in deferred tuition that you might give him.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

General-Delivery
Coweta, Oklahoma
May 15th-1933

MAY 17 1933

13-4-78

Hon.W.E.B.Du-Bois,
70 Fifty avenue,
New York,N.Y.

My Dear Mr. DuBois:-

I have on hand "Piece of German-Currency" made May 1st 1925, after the inflatation period of August 30,1924. I have been unable to exchange it here on account of the bankers infamiliar with it. Since you are in New York, where the markets of exchange are located I thought perhaps you might be in position to give me the desired information and act as agency on that end. Should you do this? I will be willing to reward you liberally.

Please make such inquiries as you think essential and report your findings to me,thanks!

Yours very truly,

MRS. CARRIE M.NICHOLS

13-4-79

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

June 1, 1933.

Mrs. Carrie M. Nicholas,
General Delivery,
Cowetu, Oklahoma.

My dear Madam:

I do not think your German currency is worth anything except as a matter of curiosity. If, however, you want to exchange it and get its exact value, you could send it to the Corn Exchange Bank, 5th Avenue and 20th Street, New York.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

MAY 23 1933

352 Fulliam Ave.
Brooklyn, N.Y.
22nd May 1933

13-4-27

Dear Sir,

A friend of mine has succeeded in producing a very effective pain remedy and would like to know how he should go about having it put on the market. Will you kindly advise me?

I shall be glad if you will, when answering this, give me the membership fee of the N.H.A.C.T.

and also inform me whether there are incidental expenses which I shall have to meet if I become a member.

Stamp enclosed for reply.

Yours faithfully
Isabel Nicholas

W. E. B. Du Bois Esq.
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

May 25, 1933.

3-4-88

Miss Isabel Nicholas,
352 Putnam Avenue,
Brooklyn, New York.

My dear Miss Nicholas:

Dr. Du Bois is out of the city and will not return for several months. When he returns your letter will be brought to his attention.

Enclosed please find N. A.A.C.P. literature.

Very sincerely yours,

CRISIS PUBLISHING CO., INC.

lfb:

[May 15, 1933]

1933: A YEAR MAGAZINE

Monday.

My Dear Mr. Du Bois:

We are attempting to become a cross section of Americontemporary writing. If we are to be a real and earnest cross section we must include and publish those Negro voices worth hearing.

And that is why I am writing to you. You are the only one who may be able to help and guide mw.

12-35-120

We go to press soon, but that does not matter. I would hold up publication of our first issue, if I knew that I would be able to geta good story, or some poetry or part of a play, which will tell in good art terms, the life of the Negro in America today.

We do not desire propogandistic stories or any other works whose end is meant to justify a theory. For is not art, mans audible reaction to the storm and stress of the contemporary world.

There is much to be written of today and I do not every good writer in the Republic. Therefor, as I have said, this letter to you.

Can you help us by suggesting any good, unknown, unpublished young writers, or better still(if you would be kind enough) get in touch with them and ask them to send their MSS., to me within the next two weeks?

We will be very grateful to you, for anything you may care to do.

Sincerely,

Jacob Hoptner

for 1933

721 SPRUCE STREET - - PHILADELPHIA, PA., U. S. A.

J. LOUIS STOLL - J. B. HOPTNER - ADA TIER

[Nineteen Thirty-three]

12-35-121

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

May 19, 1933.

Mr. J. B. Hoptner,
721 Spruce Street,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

My dear Sir:

Your letter reached me in Atlanta where I am acting as Guest Professor. I'm afraid it's too late to be of use to you. There are any number of young, colored writers but I should have to be in my New York office to get their names and address.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Telegram

May 5, 1923

Mrs. J. E. Shepard
North Carolina College for Negroes
Durham, N. Carolina.

Dr. Du Bois will lecture Monday May 15.

Lec. to Dr Du Bois

13-40

North Carolina College for Negroes
Durham

August 18, 1933

12-40-11

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Ave.
New York City

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I acknowledge receipt of your letter on my return home. Our Bursar is out of the city and will not return until September 3, and on her return I will have your check issued. I was sorry that you did not stop by. There are several matters I desire to take up with you, but doubtlessly I will be in New York September or October and will see you.

What plans have you made for the winter? I want you to make two or three engagements here. I heard how you came near breaking up the meeting in Swarthmore.

Very sincerely yours,

James E. Shepard
President

JES:sh

12-40-12

August 28, 1933.

Dr. J. E. Shepard,
North Carolina College for Negroes,
Durham, North Carolina.

My dear Dr. Shepard:

I should be very glad to see you if you are in New York in September. Late in September, I am returning to Atlanta University and may stop by Durham. We can talk over lectures then.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

November 29, 1933.

Dr. J. E. Shepard,
North Carolina College for Negroes,
Durham, North Carolina.

12-40-13

My dear Dr. Shepard:

I am driving North but shall stop at Charlotte and Richmond, which will be more convenient from Atlanta. In coming back, however, I shall reach Durham Saturday afternoon December 9, and shall leave either the morning of the 10th or the morning of the 11th. I know this will be a bad time for any lectures, in more senses of the word than one, but I promised to let you know when I was going through.

My best regards to you and Mrs. Shepard.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Shepard

North Carolina College for Negroes
Durham

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

12-40-14

December 4, 1933

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I acknowledge receipt of your letter to Dr. Shepard.

Dr. Shepard is at present in route to New England to be gone until the morning of the 12th.

On his return, which I note will be too late to make arrangements for your lectures, I am certain he will write you.

Very truly yours,

Mabel A. Gordon

Mabel A. Gordon
Sec'y. to Dr. Shepard

December 18, 1933.

12-43-57

Doctor Luella F. Norwood,
Spelman College,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Doctor Norwood:

I am driving North for the Christmas holidays, accompanied by Mrs. Cannon and her sister from Texas and Miss Diggs. I invited Miss Burton to go along with us without expense because I feared she was a bit home-sick and needed the change. She, however, is loathe to go because she has a class with you Friday at 10:20. I am writing to ask whether you think I should urge her to go or whether it would be wiser to let her stay and do the regular work. We are starting early Friday morning.

Very sincerely yours,

EBD/DW

[1933]

Spelman College
Atlanta, Ga.
December 20.

My dear Dr. DuBois,

I was just on the point of writing to thank you for the charming Christmas greeting you sent me by Miss Crokx, and to say that I wished to talk with you about Miss Burton's difficulties, when your letter came. It is my opinion, since she must choose, that Miss Burton needs to get away and to be at home even more than she needs her last day's work in Shakespeare, - though she has perforce

12-13-33

been absent from the class a number of times. I have therefore advised her to go with you, and because I feel that a vacation for her at this time is so very important, I am grateful for her to you for giving her the opportunity of getting home. The talk I wished to have with you about her situation can now be postponed until you both return, when we shall be better able to discuss ways and means.

A very Merry Christmas to you.

Yours sincerely,

Lulla D. Norwood.

[NAACP]

MEMORANDUM TO THE SPINGARN COMMITTEE

FROM DR. DU BOIS

January 2, 1935

I have agree with Dr. Hope's suggestion that the Spingarn Medal for 1935 go to Doster Ward of Tuskegee. It happens that we have never awarded the medal to a physician. Doster Ward has had an extraordinary career. He was an officer in the A.E.F. and was one of the very few who were promoted. His work as physician was first-class, but if when he was recommended for promotion they had known he was colored, he would not have received it. When he received his promotion and it was discovered he was colored, he was immediately relieved from duty. The job at Tuskegee was about as difficult as any man could have been given. He was to work in a southern community, build up a hospital against inflamed public opinion under threat of the Ku Klux Klan, and at the same time build up a professional staff among colored people when the material was necessarily limited. because of the lack of opportunity which Negro physicians had. His hospital has been repeatedly rated as among the very best of the Veterans' Hospitals in the country. I think that by all means Ward should have the Spingarn Medal. Each year that he stays there is an additional achievement and during the last year or so, he has received additional commendations.

47-7-146

January 2, 1933.

13-1A-20

Mr. Arthur Spingarn,
19 West 44th Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Spingarn:

Enclosed you will find two documents: one, the resignation which I read to you and your brother while in New York, and the other a possible vote of the Board of Trustees on the passage of which I shall be willing to withdraw the resignation.

I am, however, as you know making no request or demand that it be passed. I thank you for the time and trouble which you have given the subject.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosures 2.

January
5th
1933

MEMORANDUM TO DR. DU BOIS FROM MR. WHITE.

13-15-14

Do you by any chance know of the school Mr. Lloyd refers to as having made an appeal in the Herald-Tribune for books for its library?

Mr. Lloyd writes:

"Several months ago I read in the New York Tribune that some colored school was asking for books for its library. I have sought in vain thru the public library for this issue to obtain the name of the school.

"I have in my home a considerable number for engineering text books used in courses of mechanical and electrical engineering together with some books or series of books by fiction writers that I would like to contribute to such a school."

Mr. Lloyd is a Consulting Electrical Engineer in New York.

WW:CTF

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Minutes of the Meeting of the
Board of Directors

January 9, 1933

The Board of Directors met immediately after the close of the Business Session of the Annual Meeting of the Association, pursuant to notice.

Present: Messrs. Bunce, Du Bois, Martin, Powell, Arthur B. Spingarn, J. E. Spingarn; Mrs. Alexander, Miss Burroughs; the Secretary.

Regrets from Mr. Davis, Judge Jayne, Dr. Neilson, Dr. Bishop, Dr. Wright; Mrs. Murray, Miss Ovington, Mrs. Walker.

The minutes of the December meeting were accepted with the following correction:

"Dr. Bunce and Mr. Russell wished to be recorded as objecting to dispensing with Mr. Bagnall's services."

12-30

Report of the Committee on Nomination of Officers:

Mr. Martin reported for the Committee on Nomination of Officers of the Association the following nominees:

President.	J. E. Spingarn
Vice-Presidents.	Hon. Arthur Capper Bishop John A. Gregg Rev. John Haynes Holmes James Weldon Johnson Arthur B. Spingarn Oswald Garrison Villard
Chairman of the Board.	J. E. Spingarn
Treasurer.	Mary White Ovington

On motion duly seconded, it was
VOTED, That the officers nominated be elected.

On motion duly seconded, it was
VOTED, That the following members of the Executive Staff be appointed for six months, as set forth in the budget:

Secretary.	Walter White
Assistant Secretary. . . .	Roy Wilkins
Field Secretary.	William Pickens
Regional Field Secretary .	Daisy E. Lampkin
Editor of The Crisis . . .	W. E. B. Du Bois

THE OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF BRANCHES: The matter of the discontinuance of the office of Director of Branches was discussed at length, mention being made by the Secretary of protests, mainly from the New Jersey branches. The consensus of opinion was that this was the only course that could be taken in the face of the following facts:

> The Association received during 1932, $69,000 and spent $70,000. Of the total amount received $20,000 came from legacies. Had it not been for this windfall the Association would have ended the year $21,000 instead of $1,000 behind. There are no prospects of good fortune of this sort during 1933. If the depression continues, as seems certain, even less money may be received from the branches during the present year. Final figures show that the branches fell $10,370.92 in 1932 behind their record for 1931. This sum, plus some $10,000 which the National Office has had to devote to The Crisis, explains the present situation. The figures on returns from branches for all purposes are: 1931 - $33,313.55; 1932 - $22,942.63.

12-38

On motion duly seconded, the following resolution was adopted:

> Resolved: That in the loss of Mr. Robert W. Bagnall from the staff of the executives of the N.A.A.C.P. the Association has lost one of its oldest and most valued workers. Mr. Bagnall by his twelve years of service as Director of Branches has brought the work of the Association to the Negroes throughout the country and has continually added to the number of our branches and endeavored to keep the older ones in strong and vital relations to the National Association. The support which our branches give the national work is one of the matters of which we can be most proud, and we owe it to no small degree to the Director whom we reluctantly lose from our staff.

RESIGNATION OF MR. SELIGMANN, Director of Publicity: The Secretary read to the Board the following letter of resignation from Mr. Herbert J. Seligmann, Director of Publicity:

> "To the Secretary, The National Association
> for the Advancement of Colored People:
>
> "Having carefully considered the terms upon which the Board of Directors propose to employ me during the first six months of 1933, I am resigning from the staff on 31 December 1932."

The Secretary stated that Mr. Seligmann had handed him the above letter on the morning of December 30.

After discussion,
On motion of Dr. Bunce, seconded by Dr. Du Bois, it was
VOTED, That Mr. Seligmann's resignation be accepted with regret.

Resolved: That in accepting the resignation of Mr. Herbert J. Seligmann, the Association wishes to record its appreciation of the admirable work which he has performed through the terms of two secretaries and the regime of the present one in bringing dignified and important publicity to the National Association. He has made our name known and respected. At the Conferences he has secured cooperation from the city papers when such cooperation was not always easy. Our regret at his leaving us is profound and real.

THE CRISIS DEBT: The Chairman of the Legal Committee reported that The Crisis has been incorporated under the name of THE CRISIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.; that the Association is not responsible for for the future debts of The Crisis; but that the question of its past debts must now be considered.

On motion of Miss Burroughs, seconded by Mrs. Alexander, it was

VOTED, That a committee to deal with the Crisis debts incurred prior to the incorporation of the CRISIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC., be appointed by the Chairman of the Board, with power to make settlements, make payments and to execute notes if necessary.

The Chairman of the Board appointed the following committee: Miss Ovington, chairman; Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn, Dr. Du Bois, Mr. White, Mr. J. E. Spingarn.

This committee was approved by the Board.

12-30

THE MCMURTRIE ESTATE: The Chairman of the Legal Committee requested action of the Board with regard to the mortgage on the property at 1104 Spruce Street, Philadelphia.

On motion duly seconded, it was

VOTED, That the Chairman of the Legal Committee be empowered to instruct the Association's representative in Philadelphia to foreclose jointly with the Girard Trust Company the mortgage at 1104 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and to institute whatever action is necessary.

The Chestnut Hill Property: The Chairman of the Legal Committee reported that the Chestnut Hill Property of the McMurtrie Estate had been sold and that check for the Association's share of the proceeds would be received within a few days. (Check for $12,418.19 was received January 11.)

PUBLICITY: The Secretary submitted to the Board the following memorandum regarding the Association's publicity:

> "In view of Mr. Seligmann's resignation, the Secretary wishes to suggest that we try for a few months the plan of having the publicity handled by Mr. Wilkins, the Assistant Secretary, in addition to his present duties, with such help as the Secretary can give him.
>
> "The Secretary would like also to recommend that, in view of this circumstance, the Board consider Mr. Wilkins' salary in the light of his added duty and responsibility."

On motion duly seconded, it was

VOTED, That the Secretary's suggestion regarding Mr. Wilkins be referred to the Finance Committee.

[Fragment, 1933]

MRS. LAMPKIN'S SALARY: The Secretary presented the following communication from Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, Regional Field Secretary:

"I have given careful consideration to the budget committee's report as adopted by the Board and I am asking that you request the Board to reconsider my salary for 1933.
"During the three years that I have served the Association as one of its field secretaries, my salary has not been equal to that of the other field secretaries. Therefore the 16% cut which has been adopted by the Board brings my salary below $200 per month. I feel that if this is brought to the attention of the Board and they consider the results of my work over the period of my service, they will grant my request to allow me a salary of at least $200 per month, which will be about a 7% cut of the 1932 salary.
"I recognize the longer years of service of the other field secretaries, but I realize also that the salaries in the Association are not based on seniority of service, but rather on results, and the results of my work are on record.
"It is on this basis that I ask for a reconsideration."

12-32

On motion duly seconded, it was
VOTED, That the communication from Mrs. Lampkin be referred to the Finance Committee.

There being no further business, ~~the meeting~~ adjourned.

J E Spingarn
Chairman of the Board

Walter White
Secretary

January 10, 1933

13-15-16

MEMORANDUM TO MR. WHITE
FROM: DR. DU BOIS

The recommendations of the Spingarn Medal Committee have not been carried out this year. I had forgotten all about it.

January 11, 1933

To the Spingarn Medal Award Committee:

In a letter dated December 1, 1932 from Mrs. A. W. Collie, 601½ Third Street, West Palm Beach, Florida, the following statement is made:

"You had an application for the Spingarn Medal for Mrs. M. M. Bethune, but no notice was taken of it. What more is necessary? She has done work worthy of it. It was sent by the Civic League of our city and other Floridians endorsed it.

"Please let me know and as you gave it to Mrs. Mary Tolbert, why not to Mrs. Bethune?"

13-1a

As the letter was addressed directly to Mr. White, the following reply went forward to Mrs. Collie on December 6, 1932:

"May I explain regarding the method by which Spingarn Medalists are chosen. We of the N.A.A.C.P. have absolutely nothing to do with the choice. Nominations are referred to the Spingarn Medal Award Committee and it makes its choice from among those nominations of the person who, in the opinion of the Committee, has achieved greatest distinction in the preceding year or years. I enclose a leaflet which explains this in full. You will readily realize that if we in any way sought to influence the opinion of the Award Committee it would inevitably give rise to justifiable criticism.

"May I suggest that the name of Mrs. Bethune be sent in for consideration by the Committee for this year's award. The Committee will meet early in January."

No reply has been received from Mrs. Collie.

CTF

1/11/33

1932 SPINGARN MEDAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Nominee:	Accomplishment:	Recommended by:
Dr. J. D. Gibson Logan, W. Va.	For his invention of a vaporizing device for treatment of disease of the respiratory tract and a compound for the treatment of asthma and stubborn colds -- name of product, "Gib-As-Tine".	Mrs. Laura Griere Macdonald, W. Va.
Matthew Alexander Henson	For part played by Mr. Henson in Peary's expedition to the North Pole.	Dr. Henry A. Merchant Lexington, Ky.
Rev. D.J. Jenkins	For establishing and directing Jenkins Orphanage in Charleston, South Carolina.	S. N. Greene, Jr., New York City.
Hall Johnson	For his excellent work in choral organization.	O. G. Villard New York City.
Elizabeth Prophet	For her very remarkable work as a sculptor. She was awarded the prize for "the best work of art" in the Exhibition of the Art Ass'n of Newport last summer.	Louise Lyons Heustis New York City.
Eddie Tolan	For his sensational performance as a sprinter during the Olympic Meet in Los Angeles which attracted world-wide attention.	Herbert J. Seligmann New York City.

13-1A-87

January 11, 1933

To the Spingarn Medal Award Committee:

In a letter dated December 1, 1932 from Mrs. A. W. Collie, 601½ Third Street, West Palm Beach, Florida, the following statement is made:

"You had an application for the Spingarn Medal for Mrs. M. M. Bethune, but no notice was taken of it. What more is necessary? She has done work worthy of it. It was sent by the Civic League of our city and other Floridians endorsed it.

"Please let me know and as you gave it to Mrs. Mary Tolbert, why not to Mrs. Bethune?"

As the letter was addressed directly to Mr. White, the following reply went forward to Mrs. Collie on December 6, 1932:

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"May I suggest that the name of Mrs. Bethune be sent in for consideration by the Committee for this year's award. The Committee will meet early in January."

No reply has been received from Mrs. Collie.

CTF

Williams
Human Herbivy

January
11th
1933 (Dictated January 7th)

12-35-132

MEMORANDUM TO DR. DU BOIS; from Mr. White.

I am writing James Williams of Muncie asking for the information concerning himself which Mr. Goodall of Brick Junior College asks in his letter of January 4th.

I shall forward this on to Mr. Goodall as soon as Mr. Williams sends it to me.

Attached herewith is the file copy of your letter to Prof. Goodall, dated January 6th.

WW:CTF

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
69 Fifth Avenue - New York City

January
13th
1933 (Dictated January 9th)

My dear Mr. Moorman:

I must apologize for not answering sooner your fine letter of November 28th but a number of pressing matters here have claimed my attention and I am just now able to write you.

We shall certainly keep ~~in mind~~ your generous offer to help us and will surely call upon you at the first opportunity.

Ever sincerely,

(Signed) Walter White
Secretary.

COPY

Robert Moorman, Jr. Esq.
Carolina National Bank Building
Columbia,
South Carolina.

WW:CTF

January 16, 1933

MEMORANDUM FROM MR. WHITE TO DR. DU BOIS:

13-15-18

Attached is copy of letter from Roger Baldwin to Totten.

When you shall have read the two drafts of the Organic Act which Lieutenant-Governor Cramer left with us I wish you would draft the kind of letter that we ought to send to be read at the Congressional hearing Thursday.

What do you think of the inclusion of a paragraph regarding the excision of the provision for a resident commissioner? It is poor economy on the part of the Interior Department to take this attitude as the economic condition of the Islands and their very definite poverty make it imperative that there should be some spokesman in Washington to look out for the legislation and for the interests of the Virgin Islanders during the next few years.

WW/RR

[enclosure]

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
100 Fifth Avenue, New York City

Jan. 13, 1933

13-15-19

Mr. Ashley L. Totten, Pres.,
American Virgin Islands Asso.,
239 West 136th Street
New York City

Dear Mr. Totten:

I regret very much indeed that I shall be in Washington on Sunday evening, the 15th, and therefore cannot attend your meeting. I am calling it to the attention of a few members of the Civil Liberties Union who are particularly interested in the Islands. Have you sent a notice to Arthur Ruhl, Herald-Tribune 225 West 40th Street, and Miss Joan Colcord, Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East 22nd Street? If not, I would suggest that you telephone them.

I hope your meeting will be followed by discussion in regard to the proposed Organic Act. I raise three questions in regard to it:

1. The tenure of the office of the Governor should be made definite instead of at the pleasure of the President, like other terms of officials, to be limited to four years.

2. Too many American officials appointed by the President are provided for. It would seem to me enough to have the Governor, and possibly Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the President, and the others appointed by them from among the citizens of the Islands, with the approval of the Councils.

As the situation stands at present, there are too many white Americans in positions of authority over the entire Negro population. More natives should be participating in the government in the higher positions.

3. As the act reads, the final legislative authority for the combined councils is the President of the United States. The final legislative authority for the laws passed by the separate municipal councils is the Congress of the United States. I think that the ultimate veto power, if there is to be any at all

13-15-20

outside the councils should be in both cases the Congress of the United States and not the President, who will as a matter of fact almost automatically approve anything his appointee, the governor, does.

These are my personal views not yet discussed and approved by the organization, but I throw them out for consideration by you and your associates.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) ROGER BALDWIN

RNB/IE
Copy to Governor Paul M. Pearson
" " Walter White

COPY

12-36-08

January 16, 1933.

Mr. Arthur Spingarn,
19 West 44th Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Spingarn:

I can meet the Finance Committee any time this week at any hour. Will you get them lined up or shall I attempt to?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Jan. 17, 1933

Memorandum to Dr. DuBois from Mr. White:

The attached copies of letter dated January 16th from Dr. Russell, to whom I wrote asking that he give Miss Boardman such aid as he can, and of my reply today are self-explanatory.

12-39-65

2011 I Street N. W.
Washington, D. C.
January 16, 1933

Dear Walter:

In reply to your letter of January 14, I shall be glad to do all in my power to aid Miss Boardman. I expect to be in New York about the first of next month.

I am unable to see the exact need of another investigation of this subject. The Board has already employed one investigator whose report was sufficiently convincing, so far as it went. If there is to be another inquiry it should include the whole subject and be not limited to the Reconstruction period as before, otherwise, I cannot conceive that it will be of additional value. We should have these histories reviewed concerning their treatment of the whole Abolition movement, the Civil War and cognate subjects.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Charles Edward Russell

13-15

January 17, 1933

Dr. Charles Edward Russell
2011 I Street N. W.
Washington, D. C.

My dear Dr. Russell:

Thank you for your letter of January 16th. As I understand it, our original investigator was not limited to the Reconstruction period. She merely reported on all references to the Negro in the text-books which she examined and apparently the majority of the references which she did find were those in the sections devoted to the period of Reconstruction.

The further work which Miss Boardman is doing is to cover the field more thoroughly so that we may not make the mistake of leaving unprotested passages or references in books which the original investigator did not have time to examine. Dr. DuBois is directing Miss Boardman's research.

If you will let me know when you are to be here, I shall have Miss Boardman call to see you.

Cordially,

WW:LB

Secretary

GEORGE W. CRAWFORD
COUNSELOR AT LAW
42 CHURCH STREET
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

January 18, 1933.

13-1A-68

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I want to nominate for consideration for the Spingarn Medal Dr. Nixon of Texas who initiated and has followed through the various fights on the Texas Primary Law. It would seem to me that an outstanding piece of work like this merits unusual recognition.

Very truly yours,

George W. Crawford

GWC:CS

J. H. DILLARD
BOX 418
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

JAN 20 1933

January 19, 1933.

13-14-70

Dear Mr. White:

I have marked in order the names I should prefer to support.

I would like to place in nomination two other names:

Dr. W. T. B. Williams - for his long splendid service in the cause of elementary and secondary education as Field Director of the Slater and Jeanes Funds, and also for his most efficient development of the College Department in Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. John Hope - for his notable service during the past year in the development of Atlanta University.

Yours sincerely,

J. H. Dillard

P. S. I do not know much about the section of the State in which Warrenton is situated. I will try to make some inquiries.

J. H. D.

[enclosure] 1/11/33

1932 SPINGARN MEDAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Nominee:	Accomplishment:	Recommended by:
Dr. J. D. Gibson Logan, W. Va.	For his invention of a vaporizing device for treatment of disease of the respiratory tract and a compound for the treatment of asthma and stubborn colds -- name of product, "Gib-As-Tine".	Mrs. Laura Griere Macdonald, W. Va.
Matthew Alexander Henson	For part played by Mr. Henson in Peary's expedition to the North Pole.	Dr. Henry A. Merchant Lexington, Ky.
Rev. D.J. Jenkins	For establishing and directing Jenkins Orphanage in Charleston, South Carolina.	S. N. Greene, Jr., New York City.
Hall Johnson	For his excellent work in choral organization.	O. G. Villard New York City. 2.
Elizabeth Prophet	For her very remarkable work as a sculptor. She was awarded the prize for "the best work of art" in the Exhibition of the Art Ass'n of Newport last summer.	Louise Lyons Heustis New York City. 1.
Eddie Tolan	For his sensational performance as a sprinter during the Olympic Meet in Los Angeles which attracted world-wide attention.	Herbert J. Seligmann New York City.

13-14-71

1 - My first choice would be Williams or Hope - I do not recall that Dr. Hope has received the award.

J. H. Dillard

January 11, 1933

To the Spingarn Medal Award Committee:

In a letter dated December 1, 1932 from Mrs. A. W. Collie, 601½ Third Street, West Palm Beach, Florida, the following statement is made:

"You had an application for the Spingarn Medal for Mrs. M. M. Bethune, but no notice was taken of it. What more is necessary? She has done work worthy of it. It was sent by the Civic League of our city and other Floridians endorsed it.

"Please let me know and as you gave it to Mrs. Mary Tolbert, why not to Mrs. Bethune?"

13-1A-72

As the letter was addressed directly to Mr. White, the following reply went forward to Mrs. Collie on December 6, 1932:

"May I explain regarding the method by which Spingarn Medalists are chosen. We of the N.A.A.C.P. have absolutely nothing to do with the choice. Nominations are referred to the Spingarn Medal Award Committee and it makes its choice from among those nominations of the person who, in the opinion of the Committee, has achieved greatest distinction in the preceding year or years. I enclose a leaflet which explains this in full. You will readily realize that if we in any way sought to influence the opinion of the Award Committee it would inevitably give rise to justifiable criticism.

"May I suggest that the name of Mrs. Bethune be sent in for consideration by the Committee for this year's award. The Committee will meet early in January."

No reply has been received from Mrs. Collie.

CTF

January
20th
1933

13-14-69

My dear Dr. Dillard:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 19th with its recommendation of Spingarn Medalists for 1932. I shall bring this letter to the attention of the Committee at its meeting tomorrow morning.

Ever sincerely,

Secretary.

Dr. J. H. Dillard
Box 418
Charlottesville,
Virginia.

WW:CTF

January 23, 1933.

12-37-64

Mr. Arthur Spingarn,
19 West 44th Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Spingarn:

Have you any matter concerning the Scott controversy in your files? There were a number of documents that V. D. Johnston sent me which I do not find. I am wondering if I sent them to you? If you have, will you let Miss Wilson come and get them.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

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13-15-21

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 4-6548

Official Organ: The Crisis

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DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS EDITOR OF THE CRISIS
WILLIAM PICKENS FIELD SECRETARY
DAISY E. LAMPKIN REGIONAL FIELD SECRETARY

January 24, 1933

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE
ON ADMINISTRATION:

Mr. George S. Schuyler has submitted the attached plan for raising funds immediately for the Association's work.

Will you let me have the benefit of your opinion on and criticism of these various proposals.

The Secretary would like also to suggest a special meeting of the Committee on Administration with Mr. Schuyler for discussion of his plans.

Walter White
Secretary

WW/RR

[enclosure]

MEMORANDUM

Some Suggestions for Increasing the Financial Income, Membership and Prestige of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

By George S. Schuyler

13-15-22

The chief problem facing the organization this year is obtaining sufficient revenue to operate without impairing the efficiency of the elaborate machinery built up through the years.

The next most important problem is how to make the masses of Negroes better acquainted with the work of the Association and so to obtain their moral and financial support in the years to come.

To the solution of these two problems I have devoted considerable thought resulting in the following suggestions:

(a)

A national contract bridge tournament involving local and state contests, each contestant paying a small enrollment fee to be divided between the national office and the branch or individual arranging the tournament, after deductions for the three sets of prizes.

Local tournaments can be held nationally during a certain week or fortnight, followed by state contests over a period of a week or fortnight, then regional tournaments (North, South, East and West) and finally the national tournament held preferably in the Middle West.

When it is considered that the N.A.A.C.P. has around 335 branches and that there are close to 500 sizeable Negro communities in the country where an average of ten or fifteen tables can be set (40 or 60 persons), the financial and publicity value of the idea is enormous.

The volume of publicity in the Negro and white press is bound to be tremendous. The N.A.A.C.P. will be able to enter the smallest Southern cities and towns and arouse the interest of hundreds of thousands of people without stirring their fears. Contract bridge is so very popular now that the Association might as well use it as a means to a good end. The tournament could be run under some such slogan as "For Legal Defense". The people are going to play whist anyway, so why not for a principle? To say nothing of the substantial prizes offered.

A flat enrollment fee of $1 would be just about right.

The entire series of tournaments culminating in the national tournament between the winners in the regional contests could be concluded in six weeks. Or by the end of March 1933.

Necessary would be a considerable volume of correspondence, badges for contestants, special N.A.A.C.P. score cards and a bit of printed matter for propaganda purposes. All this might perhaps be paid for out of proceeds from dances held in connection with the ceremony of awarding local prizes, same to be divided between the national office and the branches or individuals sponsoring local tournaments.

Estimated Revenue to Nat'l Office: (Gross)

Enrollment fees (60 persons in 300 towns).....	$ 9,000
Dance-ceremonies @ $25 average apiece.....	7,500
(This is 50% of the gross est. revenue)	16,500

Estimated Cost:

Badges, stamps, stationery, score cards, leaflets, posters, stenographer, telegrams.....	$750
Prizes (National Tournament).....	2,000

(Local and States and Regional winners to be awarded from a fund consisting of one-tenth of proceeds.

(B)

The National sale through unemployed Negroes and branches of a Fact Book of the Negro giving briefly the facts about the Negro's past and present achievements. In other words to compress into about 30 pages, pamphlet size, all of the outstanding facts about the Negro, this booklet to sell for ten cents, commission being four cents. An advertisement of the N.A.A.C.P. on the back cover would bring the meaning of the organization to every Negro who purchased the booklet. This booklet could be compiled by the N.A.A.C.P. and should embody every outstanding achievement of Negroes — military, athletic, legal, political, artistic, scientific, financial, literary, etc., a sort of black Believe It or Not. It would have to be written in the simplest of language and yet be accurate and informative. If properly done it would be saleable to both whites and Negroes.

13-15-23

There are large numbers of unemployed Negroes who would leap at this opportunity to make some money. And the cost of the booklet would be so low that even a person getting unemployment relief could afford to buy it. With an attractive colored cover it should sell quickly.

I estimate that with an average of one agent (maximum) for each 2000 or 3500 Negroes in a community, there would be a total sale of not less than 250,000 at the very least. The sales drive could be made over a period of two months.

Estimated gross revenue to N.A.A.C.P. $12,500
Printing and Mailing..... 5,000

Note: The cost could be reduced lower by printing this as a four-page newspaper with magazine columns and on book paper. Attention is called to the immense sales of music sheets on the streets since the depression.

(c)

N.A.A.C.P. Olympics. This is perhaps the best suggestion of all. It will appeal to all of the young Negroes and all of the sporting class who love athletics. The thought is to organize N.A.A.C.P. Olympic Clubs in every city and town, membership fee being 25¢ quarterly, great national games held annually at the end of the school year, after local and state contests, the great proclaimed goal being the capture of the Olympic Games of 1936 by Negroes. I think this will electrify young, virile, sport-loving Negroes in every part of the country.

It would be strictly amateur and I am sure there would be no great difficulty in organizing such a club in practically every city and town of every size. The towns where there are branches of the N.A.A.C.P. would be the nuclei. These numerous sports centers would prove very useful in time as propaganda centers and feeders for the branches.

Posters, "literature", banners, badges, etc. would be necessary, and there would have to be a special department of the N.A.A.C.P. and a field man to keep the clubs lined up. A tremendous amount of publicity could be obtained through the sports pages of the Negro newspapers and in the daily press as well. This would definitely put the Negro on the map in athletics, and the N.A.A.C.P. would benefit financially and otherwise.

Since Americans, black and white, are so mad about sports of all

kinds, there is no reason why we should not turn this to advantage. While at first glance this seems entirely foreign to N.A.A.C.P. work, it actually will win over hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions, of Negroes who never even heard of the Association or its work. And each young man and woman we enroll has parents and relatives and friends in both races.

13-15-24

(f)

STUDENT LOAN and Book Exchange. This is a very much needed service that would win over to the Association the major portion of the young Negro college men and women. It should be non-profit making, the only deduction being for the cost of administration in so far as the loan plan was concerned. It would be a sort of co-operative society to which each student would pay a certain stated fee and from which when in need, as established to our satisfaction, he could secure a necessary loan for purposes only of paying tuition. The Book Exchange department would also be co-operative and enable the average Negro student to get through college by spending less than half what he does now on books. This would involve considerable work but a small fee for servicing would cover it.

(g)

Broadening of Legal Defense. American Courts being what they are, almost every Negro arrested needs adequate legal defense until proved guilty. To this end, there should be an active legal defense committee in every branch of the N.A.A.C.P. to see to it that (a) Every Negro arrested on any charge be given his full rights under the law; that (b) the Negroes incarcerated in the city and county jails and neighboring prisons be regularly visited to determine the treatment being received by them and what can be done to better their condition. All such Negroes whether guilty or not, have scores of relatives and friends. This will win their support.

(h)

A National Poll on the Negro's future procedure in this country, or something like that. This will have fine advertising value though admittedly will not have much direct financial benefit. Such a poll has never been taken. Everybody has more or less been going on guess work. I believe the bulk of the Negroes want what the N.A.A.C.P. wants and if we could establish that through a poll (questionaire cards distributed through branches, newspapers and friends) it would be of inestimable assistance. More, it would furnish you with an up-to-date list of interested Negroes whom later you could canvass for memberships and other financial support.

Negro Education

January 24, 1933

MEMORANDUM FROM MR. WHITE TO MISS WILSON:

Will you let me have any material Dr. Du Bois may have showing the comparative appropriations for white and Negro education in the Southern States.

12-37-11

WW/RR

MEMORANDUM TO MR. WHITE
FROM MISS WILSON

12-33-12

January 24, 1933.

I think the only facts and figures Dr. Du Bois has here in the office concerning school appropriations are the following:

The Common School Studies:

Negro Common School in Georgia.....Sept., 1926

Negro Common School in Mississippi.December, 1926

Negro Common School in North Carolina..May, 1927

" " " " " " June — 1927

Negro Common School in South Carolina...Dec., 1927

Negro Common School in Oklahoma.....April, 1928
July, 1928

The Education Numbers (July and August) from 1912.....
or thereabouts

A short editorial...."Education"....April, 1928

The review of the Phelps Stokes Fund
"If I Had A Million Dollars".....Nov., 1932
(Attached.)

There are all the references I can refer you to.

(also a rather detailed study of Negro education & appropriations in the Negro Year Book for last year.)

Reference: Ambrose Caliver - Negro Dept., Office of Education, Washington, D.C.

(SPINGARN)

(Ret. Loaned) Jan. 25, 1933

RE SCOTT VS. DU BOIS

R E C E I V E D from ARTHUR B. SPINGARN the following reports concerning HOWARD UNIVERSITY:-

X 1. Report on Work of Budget Ledger Machine made by V. D. Johnston, dated March 25, 1932

X 2. Preparation of Purchase Orders, dated March 31, 1932

X 3. Condition of the Budget Ledger, dated June 14, 1932

X 4. Analysis of Income and Expenditures for year ended June 30, 1931, made by V. D. Johnston

X 5. Report of Investigation of the office of Secretary-Treasurer, made by James O. McKinsey & Co., dated September 13, 1930.

X 6. Responsibility of Department Heads for Expenditure of Departmental Appropriations, dated June 27, 1932

X 7. Report relative to number of employees in certain University and College Business Offices, dated February 28, 1932

X 8. Original letter dated July 26, 1932 from V. D. Johnston to Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.

Dated, New York City, January 24th, 1933.

DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS
By _____

12-40-21
94-01-46

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 4-6548
Official Organ: The Crisis

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WILLIAM PICKENS FIELD SECRETARY
DAISY E. LAMPKIN REGIONAL FIELD SECRETARY

January 25, 1933

TO THE COMMITTEE ON SURVEY
OF THE HARLEM HOSPITAL:

Dr. Dean Lewis	Dr. Ernest E. Just
Dr. Samuel Albertus Brown	Dr. William A. Hinton
Dr. William Darrach	Rev. A. Clayton Powell
Dr. Walton Martin	Mr. George S. Schuyler
Dr. John M. T. Finney	Mr. Heywood Broun
Dr. Solomon C. Fuller	Mr. James Marshall
Dr. Raymond Pearl	Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn
Dr. Walter Lindsay Niles	Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois

For the information of the Committee there are included herewith copies of the following documents:

1. Letter of invitation to the members of the Committee to serve on the Committee of Inquiry.

2. Letter to the following individuals, newspapers and medical societies who have expressed criticism, made charges against or demanded an investigation of Harlem Hospital:

Dr. Marshall E. Ross	North Harlem Medical Association
Dr. U. Conrad Vincent	Manhattan Medical Society
Dr. Ira A. McCown	New York Age
Dr. Charles Petioni	Amsterdam News
Dr. Peter Marshall Murray	Chicago Defender
Rev. Adam C. Powell, Jr.	

3. Correspondence with Dr. Louis Friedman, 38 West 88th Street, in which he is requested to put in writing his charges against the Hospital and his demand for an impartial investigation.

4. Correspondence with Dr. Henry S. Pascal, including letter dated January 16 to Dr. Pascal asking him to make a written statement of his charges, his reply of January 19 and our reply to that letter, dated January 20.

5. Letter dated January 23 from William M. Kelley,

Editor of the Amsterdam News.

6. Letter dated January 23 from Dr. Peter Marshall Murray, 2588 Seventh Avenue, and reply to that letter, dated January 24.

7. News release announcing the Committee of Inquiry sent by the N.A.A.C.P. to the press.

8. The Amsterdam News of January 25.

9. Letter dated January 21 from Dr. S. A. Sidat-Singh, President of the North Harlem Medical Society, written in response to the invitation of the N.A.A.C.P. to supply in writing charges made by that Society against the administration of the Harlem Hospital.

10. Letter from the Rev. Adam C. Powell, Jr., Assistant Pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church.

13-13

The Association is compiling a list of news clippings and other documents containing the charges made against the Hospital. It is impossible to secure sufficient copies of all of these in order to place a full set in the hands of each member of the Committee; but the full set will be placed in the hands of the Chairman of the Committee through whom it is available to all of the members of the Committee.

If it is not improper for me to do so, I should like to suggest that the Committee invite in its own name all persons and newspapers and the medical societies who have been invited by the N.A.A.C.P. to submit whatever evidence they wish bearing upon charges which they have made against the Hospital in order that these charges may be thoroughly investigated.

Walter White
Secretary

WW/RR

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue, New York

January 7, 1933

My dear Dr. Bevan:

We are writing to ask if you would do us the great service of acting on a committee to make a survey of Harlem Hospital, of which Dr. John F. Connors is Surgical Director, to determine the character and extent of opportunity afforded to colored physicians and surgeons by Harlem Hospital, the quality of the work done by them as members of the staff, and to enquire into the charges which have been made during recent months against the Hospital. We very much hope it will be possible for you to do this.

An impartial, scientific enquiry by an distinguished a committee as can be obtained will serve, in our opinion, not only to correct whatever conditions which now exist and which need to be corrected, but will profoundly affect the future of the Negro physician and surgeon in municipal and other hospitals. We are asking you and the others whose names are given on the enclosed list to make this enquiry.

This enquiry will be, of course, solely upon the high plane of scientific impartiality. This Association is interested in the present situation at Harlem Hospital because the higher mortality and incidence of disease among Negroes and the difficulties encountered by competent colored physicians, surgeons and nurses in obtaining opportunity in Class A, municipal, non-segregated hospitals, has most direct bearing upon the health problems of the Negro.

May I also add that this Association is not interested in favoritism towards physicians or nurses because they happen to be colored; at the same time it is interested in securing on the basis of ability, full opportunity for them without discrimination because of color. Harlem Hospital is perhaps the most notable example of such opportunity. The success or failure of that experiment, therefore, has significance far beyond the bounds of that hospital and New York City.

May I emphasize that this Association makes this request of you and the others in the interest of getting at the truth. It does not in any way wish to influence or to participate in the deliberations of your committee. At the same time, of course, we are willing to give whatever clerical or other aid your committee may wish or need in expediting the investigation.

Ever sincerely,

Signed: Walter White
Secretary

Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan
122 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago,
Illinois.

WW:GMT

[Harlem Hospital Comm.]

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE ·

69 Fifth Avenue - New York City

January 19, 1933

My dear Rev. Powell:

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has secured the consent of a distinguished group of medical experts and laymen to make an impartial and scientific investigation of Harlem Hospital to determine the character and extent of opportunity afforded to colored physicians and surgeons by Harlem Hospital, the quality of the work done by them as members of the staff, and to inquire into the charges which have been made during recent months against the Hospital. As one of those who have made such charges we are asking that you cooperate with us in expediting the investigation by supplying this office immediately with a written statement of the specific charges against the Hospital which you have made, together with any additional material which you wish to submit. Your statements will be placed before the committee precisely as you submit them.

13-13

The persons who have accepted our invitation to serve on this committee of inquiry are: Dr. Dean Lewis, President of the American Medical Association and Surgeon-in-Chief to the Johns Hopkins Hospital; Dr. Samuel Albertus Brown, Dean of the New York University Medical School and of the Bellevue Medical College, Ex-President of the New York Academy of Medicine, Attending Physician, Bellevue Hospital, etc.; Dr. William Darrach, Dean-Emeritus of Columbia University Medical School, etc.; Dr. William A. Hinton, Pathologist, Boston Dispensary, Instructor in Bacteriology, Harvard Medical School; Dr. Walton Martin, Professor of Clinical Surgery and Associate Professor of Surgery, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, Visiting Surgeon, St. Luke's Hospital; Dr. John M. T. Finney, Professor of Clinical Surgery, Johns Hopkins University, former President of the American College of Surgeons, Chief Consultant in Surgery, A.E.F.; Dr. Solomon C. Fuller, Lecturer Neuropathology, Associate Professor of Neurology, Boston University; Dr. Walter Lindsay Niles, Professor of Clinical Medicine at Cornell University Medical College, Attending Physician, Bellevue Hospital, former Dean of Cornell University Medical College; Dr. Raymond Pearl, Biologist of Johns Hopkins University; Dr. Ernest E. Just, Professor of Zoology, Howard University; the Rev. Dr. A. Clayton Powell; Mr. George S. Schuyler; Mr. Heywood Broun;

Mr. James Marshall, Attorney-at-Law; Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn, Chairman of the Legal Committee and Vice-President of the N.A.A.C.P.; a representative of the American Surgical Association to be named by Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan, President; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.

If he is able to arrange his time in order to serve on the committee, there is a possibility that an additional member will be Dr. George W. Crile of Cleveland.

We shall appreciate your cooperation by supplying detailed, terse charges which you wish to make as quickly as possible, as it is hoped to have the first meeting of the committee within a very few days. We are asking, besides yourself, the following to supply us with detailed information of charges: Dr. Ira A. McCown, Dr. Charles Petioni, Dr. Peter Marshall Murray, Dr. Marshall E. Ross, Dr. U. Conrad Vincent, the North Harlem Medical Association, the Manhattan Medical Society, the New York Age, the Amsterdam News, the Chicago Defender. If there are any ~~other~~ responsible persons or organizations who to your knowledge have filed charges or wish to file them, we will appreciate your so advising us in order that we may invite them also to supply such data as will be of value in getting at the facts.

13-13

Ever sincerely,

(Signed) Walter White
Secretary

Rev. Adam C. Powell
132 West 138th Street
New York City

WW/RR

P.S. - We are asking that you treat this letter as confidential until we are able to announce the full committee.

[N.A.A.C.P. - Harlem Hospital Comm.]

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
69 Fifth Avenue - New York

January
16th
1933

My dear Dr. Friedman:

This Association has asked a distinguished group of medical experts and laymen to make a thorough, impartial and scientific investigation into the charges which have been made against Harlem Hospital. As you have made such charges, I am writing to ask you to be good enough to supply this office with a written statement of these charges and with all other pertinent data which in your opinion will be helpful to the investigating committee.

May we have as early a reply as possible so that this important matter may be expedited? Your statement will be placed in the hands of the committee exactly as you send it to us.

Ever sincerely,

(Signed) Walter White
Secretary.

Dr. Louis Friedman
38 West 88th Street
New York City

WW:CTF

13-13

[N.A.A.C.P. – Harlem Hospital Comm.]

DR. LOUIS FRIEDMAN
38 West 88th Street
New York

January 17, 1933.

Mr. Walter White
69 Fifth Avenue, City.

Dear Mr. White;

Replying to your letter of January 16th, will you be good enough to let me know the personnel of the group of medical experts and laymen who are expected to make the investigation of charges against the Harlem Hospital.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) Louis Friedman

LF/RG

13-13

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
69 Fifth Avenue - New York City

January
20th
1933

My dear Dr. Friedman:

I have your letter of January 17th asking for the personnel of the Committee to make the investigation of Harlem Hospital. The personnel of the Committee to make this investigation is:

Dr. Dean Lewis, President of the American Medical Association and Surgeon-in-Chief to the Johns Hopkins Hospital;

Dr. Samuel Alburtus Brown, Dean of the New York University Medical School and of the Bellevue Medical College, Ex-President of the New York Academy of Medicine, Attending Physician, Bellevue Hospital, etc.;

Dr. William Darrach, Dean-Emeritus of Columbia University Medical School, etc.;

Dr. William A. Hinton, Pathologist, Boston Dispensary, Instructor in Bacteriology, Harvard Medical School;

Dr. Walton Martin, Professor of Clinical Surgery and Associate Professor of Surgery, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, Visiting Surgeon, St. Luke's Hospital;

Dr. John M. T. Finney, Professor of Clinical Surgery, the Johns Hopkins University, former President of the American College of Surgeons, Chief Consultant in Surgery, A. E. F.;

Dr. Solomon C. Fuller, Lecturer Neuropathology, Associate Professor of Neurology, Boston University;

13-13

Dr. Walter Lindsay Niles, Professor of Clinical Medicine at Cornell University Medical College, Attending Physician, Bellevue Hospital, former Dean of Cornell University Medical College;

Dr. Raymond Pearl, Biologist of the Johns Hopkins University;

Dr. Ernest E. Just, Professor of Zoology, Howard University;

Rev. Dr. A. Clayton Powell;

Mr. George S. Schuyler;

Mr. Heywood Broun;

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois;

Mr. James Marshall, Attorney-at-Law;

Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn, Chairman of the Legal Committee and Vice-President of the N.A.A.C.P.;

A representative of the American Surgical Association, to be named by Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan, President.

1343

COPY

Ever sincerely,

(Signed) Walter White
Secretary.

Dr. Louis Friedman
38 West 88th Street
New York City

WW:CTF

DR. LOUIS FRIEDMAN
38 West 88th Street
New York

January 22, 1933

Mr. Walter White, Secretary
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. White:

Thank you very much for sending me the personnel of the committee which your association requested to partake in the investigation of Harlem Hospital. It is a list quite ~~representative~~ and commendable, but what I cannot understand is the necessity for resorting to men living out of New York City, having no possible interest in Harlem Hospital, to be requested to partake in such investigation.

Your association through you expressed its unqualified praise of the most unfair and nefarious reorganization of the Harlem Hospital staff in 1930, therefore, as far as I am concerned, will have nothing at all to do with any investigation conducted by your association.

Very truly yours,

LF:IF (Signed) Louis Friedman

13-13

[n.a.a.c.p - Harlem Hospital Comm.]

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

69 Fifth Avenue - New York City

January
16th
1933

My dear Mr. Pascal:

This Association has asked a distinguished group of medical experts and laymen to make a thorough, impartial and scientific investigation into the charges which have been made against Harlem Hospital. As you have made such charges, I am writing to ask you to be good enough to supply this office with a written statement of these charges and with all other pertinent data which in your opinion will be helpful to the investigating committee.

May we have as early a reply as possible so that this important matter may be expedited? Your statement will be placed in the hands of the committee exactly as you send it to us.

Ever sincerely,

(Signed) Walter White
Secretary.

Dr. Henry F. Pascal
26 West 76th Street
New York City

WW:CTF

13-13

[Harlem Hospital Comm.]

DR. HENRY S. PASCAL
26 West 76th Street
New York

January 19th, 1933

Mr. Walter White, Secretary,
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
Sixty Nine Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. White:

I had prepared an extensive brief on the troubles of Harlem Hospital and was ready to mail it to you, but changed my mind after seeing that Dr. Louis T. Wright, the main instigator of all the mock that has been brewing there since 1929, was on your Board of Directors.

If your Association really wishes to make a thorough impartial and scientific investigation and get at the root of the trouble, to correct the same if possible, before I place my prepared brief in your hands, I should like to know the personnel of that investigating Committee. If this is not merely a white-washing procedure for Drs. Wright and Commons, I shall be glad to give all the facts and all the help in this matter, as I was chairman of the Executive Committee of Harlem Hospital Medical Board for many years until the so-called reorganization in 1929.

I expect an early reply if you wish me to be of help to the Colored population of Harlem.

Sincerely yours,

Signed: Henry S. Pascal

13-13

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue, New York

January
20th
1933

My dear Dr. Pascal:

The statement in your letter of January 19th that because Dr. Louis T. Wright is a member of the Board of Directors of this Association the proposed investigation of Harlem Hospital savors of a "whitewashing procedure" does not indicate a spirit of willingness on your part to get at the root of the trouble at Harlem Hospital, in our opinion. Your implications also constitute lack of information regarding this Association and its methods of procedure, and even more a reflection upon the distinguished medical experts and laymen who have consented to serve on the committee of inquiry.

You are herewith supplied with the names of the committee and it is for you to decide whether or not you care to make a statement of the charges which you have made against the hospital.

Your letter of January 19th and copy of this reply will also be made available to the committee.

The members of the committee are:

Dr. Dean Lewis, President of the American Medical Association and Surgeon-in-Chief to the Johns Hopkins Hospital;

Dr. Samuel Alburtus Brown, Dean of the New York University Medical School and of the Bellevue Medical College, Ex-President of the New York Academy of Medicine, Attending Physician, Bellevue Hospital, etc.;

Dr. William Darrach, Dean-Emeritus of Columbia University Medical School, etc.;

Dr. William A. Hinton, Pathologist, Boston Dispensary, Instructor in Bacteriology, Harvard Medical School;

Dr. Walton Martin, Professor of Clinical Surgery and Associate Professor of Surgery, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, Visiting Surgeon, St. Luke's Hospital;

Dr. John M. T. Finney, Professor of Clinical Surgery, the Johns Hopkins University, former President of the American College of Surgeons, Chief Consultant in Surgery, A. E. F.;

Dr. Solomon C. Fuller, Lecturer Neuropathology, Associate Professor of Neurology, Boston University;

13-13

#2 - Dr. Pascal 1/20/33

Dr. Walter Lindsay Niles, Professor of Clinical Medicine at Cornell University Medical College, Attending Physician, Bellevue Hospital, former dean of Cornell University Medical College;

Dr. Raymond Pearl, Biologist of the Johns Hopkins University;

Dr. Ernest E. Just, Professor of Zoology, Howard University;

Rev. Dr. A. Clayton Powell; Mr. George S. Schuyler; Mr. Heywood Broun; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois;

Mr. James Marshall, Attorney-at-Law;

Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn, Chairman of the Legal Committee and Vice-President of the N.A.A.C.P.;

A representative of the American Surgical Association, to be named by Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan, President.

Ever sincerely,

(Signed) Walter White

Secretary

Dr. Henry S. Pascal
26 West 76th Street
New York City

COPY

13-13

WW:CTF

The New York
AMSTERDAM NEWS

2293 7th Avenue
New York City

Editorial Department

January 23, 1933.

Mr. Walter White, Secretary,
N. A. A. C. P.,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City

My dear Mr. White:

Our reaction to the proposed investigation of Harlem Hospital by a committee appointed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will, in all probability, be presented in our next issue.

The Amsterdam News has made no specific charges against Harlem Hospital, but we have given wide publicity to the charges made against it by others. At the same time, we have not neglected to publish the statements of city and hospital officials which tended to refute these charges.

So far, our editorial expressions on the situation have limited themselves to a demand that a thorough investigation be made of this city institution. Therefore, recent issues of the paper carrying news articles and editorials on the hospital are all that we have to place before the investigating committee.

Very truly yours,

Signed:
WILLIAM M. KELLEY,
Editor-in-Chief,
The Amsterdam News

WMK:IR

P. S. Mr. Poston and I were quite pleased with your note stating that you enjoyed his feature story: "Thou Shalt Not Kill".

WMK

Tel. Bradhurst 2-0366

PETER MARSHALL MURRAY, M.D.
2588 Seventh Avenue
Bet. 149th & 150th Sts.
NEW YORK CITY

January 23, 1933.

Walter White, Secretary,
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People,
69 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

My dear Mr. White:-

However much I may desire to see conditions improved at Harlem Hospital, I must decline to co-operate with your distinguished Committee of physicians and laymen in their investigation of charges and inquiry into the character and quality of the work of Negro physicians in the hospital for the following reasons:

1--It does not appear that this distinguished Committee is clothed with the authority and power to secure complete information from individuals or hospital records or to make such constructive changes as may seem necessary as a result of their findings.

2--Without reflection on the integrity of the distinguished personnel of your Committee I consider it highly improper for the N.A.A.C.P. with the only physician a member of its Board of Directors one of those chiefly accused in the hospital imbroglio to name such a Committee including as it does fellow officers and associates in the organization.

The public would find it difficult to accept the findings of such a Committee as "impartial" numbering among its members officers of the N.A.A.C.P. including Dr. W. E. B. DuBois after reading the editorial in the February 1933 Crisis the official organ of the N.A.A.C.P. "HARLEM HOSPITAL".

Yours very truly,

(Signed)
Peter Marshall Murray, M.D.

13-13

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

69 Fifth Avenue - New York City

January
24th
1933

My dear Dr. Murray:

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 23rd declining to cooperate with the committee of physicians and laymen who have consented to make the investigation of Harlem Hospital. Your letter will be placed before the committee.

Ever sincerely,

(Signed) Walter White
Secretary.

Dr. Peter Marshall Murray
2588 Seventh Avenue
New York City.

WW:CTF

13-13

[NAACP, 1933]

PRESS SERVICE OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

TELEPHONE ALGONQUIN 4-6548

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RELEASE WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25

DISTINGUISHED MEDICAL COMMITTEE TO SURVEY HARLEM HOSPITAL

Nation's Most Eminent Physicians, White and Colored, Accept Invitation of N.A.A.C.P. to Make Impartial Examination into Situation at New York Institution

- - - -

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION HEAD MEMBER OF GROUP

- -

13-13

New York, . A committee containing many of the most distinguished medical men and laymen in the United States will make a survey of Harlem hospital here, at the invitation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, according to an announcement of Walter White, secretary, today.

An indication of the caliber of the committee is seen in the membership upon it of the president of the American Medical Association, the dean of the New York university medical school, a former president of the American College of Physicians and Surgeons, an instructor in the Harvard medical school, a professor of clinical medicine at Cornell university medical school, and the surgeon-in-chief of Johns Hopkins hospital.

The committee has been invited "to determine the character and extent of opportunity afforded to colored physicians and surgeons by Harlem hospital, the quality of work done by them as members of the staff, and to inquire into the charges which have been made during recent months against the hospital."

To Examine All Charges

Charges and counter-charges have been made for some months on the situation at Harlem hospital, which is a part of the New York City hospital system and is located in the heart of the largest Negro community in the world. It has a mixed staff.

Mr. White said the N.A.A.C.P. had withheld any action in the hospital situation hoping that the various individuals and factions would be able to compose their differences and carry on the health work so vital to the residents of the community and to the development of Negro physicians. Instead of lessening, the controversy has grown more bitter. Noting this, the N.A.A.C.P. invited eminent medical men of both races to survey the hospital.

"No Favoritism...Scientific Impartiality"

In the letter of invitation to members of the committee, the N.A.A.C.P. states in part:

> "This inquiry will be, of course, solely upon the high plane of scientific impartiality. This Association is interested in the present situation at Harlem hospital because the higher mortality and incidence of disease among Negroes and the difficulties encountered by competent colored physicians, surgeons and nurses in obtaining opportunity in Class-A, municipal, non-segregated hospitals, have most direct

(Continued on Page 2)

bearing upon the health problem of the Negro.

"May I also add that this Association is not interested in favoritism towards physicians or nurses because they happen to be colored; at the same time it is interested in securing on the basis of ability, full opportunity for them without discrimination because of color."

The N.A.A.C.P., a national organization, says it is inviting the investigation because the Harlem hospital situation is more than a local affair. Harlem hospital is generally regarded as the most notable example of opportunity for colored physicians and nurses to function in a first rate municipal institution without segregation. The Association feels that the success or failure of the Harlem institution's example has significance far beyond the bounds of that hospital and New York City. This is the first time so distinguished a committee of medical men has made a survey of this sort and its findings are expected to be of incalculable value in indicating the opportunities open to Negro professional men and women and the standards they have attained or can attain.

City Will Cooperate

Dr. J. G. William Greeff, commissioner of the department of hospitals of New York, has assured the N.A.A.C.P. he would lend all the support he could to the investigation.

13-13

The doctors who have left the staff, and certain Harlem newspapers and medical societies who have made charges against the hospital have been invited by the N.A.A.C.P. to submit their charges in writing to the committee.

The full committee which has agreed to make the survey: Dr. Dean Lewis, president of the American Medical Association and surgeon-in-chief to the Johns Hopkins hospital; Dr. Samuel Albertus Brown, dean of the New York university medical school and of Bellevue medical college, ex-president of the New York Academy of Medicine, attending physician, Bellevue hospital, etc.; Dr. William Darrach, dean-emeritus of Columbia university medical school, etc.;Dr. William A. Hinton, Pathologist, Boston Dispensary, instructor in bacteriology, Harvard medical school; Dr. Walton Martin, professor of clinical surgery and associate professor of surgery, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, visiting surgeon, St. Luke's hospital, New York; Dr. John M. T. Finney, professor of clinical surgery, Johns Hopkins university, former president American College of Physicians and Surgeons, chief consultant in surgery to the A.E.F.; Dr. Solomon C. Fuller, lecturer in neuropathology, associate professor of neurology, Boston university; Dr. Raymond Pearl, biologist, Johns Hopkins university; Dr. Walter Lindsay Niles, professor of clinical medicine at Cornell university medical college, attending physician, Bellevue hospital, former dean of Cornell university medical college; Dr. Ernest E. Just, professor of zoology, Howard university; the Rev. Dr. A. Clayton Powell; George S. Schuyler; Heywood Broun of the New York World-Telegram; James Marshall; Arthur B. Spingarn, chairman of the legal committee and vice-president of the N.A.A.C.P; a representative of the American Surgical Association, yet to be named by Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan, president; and Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Dr. George W. Crile of Cleveland has indicated his willingness to serve provided he can arrange time away from his famous clinic.

The committee of inquiry will be asked shortly to convene at the N.A.A.C.P. office, 69 Fifth Avenue, where it will elect its own chairman and other officers. Immediately after the meeting of the committee the N.A.A.C.P. will step out of the picture except for such clerical services as the committee may request.

[Amsterdam News, Jan. 25, 1933] 13-13a

The Hospital "Whitewash"

AN EDITORIAL

FROM THE REGRETTABLE MOMENT that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was arbitrarily injected into the Harlem Hospital situation by Walter White there has been little doubt in the minds of the thousands of Harlemites who fervently objected to this action that the secretary would use his organization to save the faces of his personal friends by "whitewashing" the hospital's administration. But surely no one, not even the most embittered opponents, believed that White and the hospital inquiry committee would dare to go as far in "whitewashing" as the long-delayed N. A. A. C. P. report reveals.

The effrontery of the secretary becomes more brazen in view of the fact that, through his committee, he has dared to ignore the findings of his own investigators in protecting and praising a local hospital administration which stands indicted of endangering the lives of the more than 200,000 residents of Harlem. These findings, so pointedly ignored by the N. A. A. C. P. committee, are familiar to every reader of The Amsterdam News. For this paper, foreseeing just this action, secured a copy of the investigators' confidential report last July and exposed the whole situation by making the findings public.

This report, from which the committee's alleged conclusions were drawn, substantiated virtually every charge of discrimination, segregation, mismanagement and inefficiency made against the officials of the institution. Yet, despite the fact that this was known to everyone interested in the situation, the N. A. A. C. P. committee, hand-picked by Walter White, cleared the administration of all charges and declared that the Negro race receives "full recognition" in medical appointments at Harlem Hospital.

Because of the intense interest manifested in the situation for a number of years, it is not necessary to list the charges against the hosptial here. Because of the thoroughness of the expose begun by The Amsterdam News on July 26, 1933, it is not necessary to quote again the N. A. A. C. P. confidential report substantiating the charges. But merely to reveal the apparent contempt of Walter White and his committee for the intelligence of New York's Negro citizenry, we will contrast in passing a few of the committee's conclusions with the unrefuted findings of the investigators.

The N. A. A. C. P. committee concluded that Negro doctors are given "full recognition" by the Harlem Hospital authorities. The N. A. A. C. P. investigators found that, of the 118 doctors on the indoor staff of the hospital, only 33, including six dentists, were Negroes, and that Negro doctors were excluded entirely from at least three departments of the institution. The N. A. A. C. P. committee concluded that since 1930 there has been no "political interference" with the appointment of doctors and internes to the hospital

(Continued on Page Six.)

Hospital Whitewash

(Continued from Page One.)

staff. The N. A. A. C. P. investigators found that 25 out of the 27 Negro doctors on the visiting staff belonged to a medical society which was formed (since 1930) when Harlem's oldest and respected medical organization refused to allow politicians to dictate its policies. Membership in the new society was found to be sine qua non to an appointment in the hospital.

The N. A. A. C. P. committee concluded that there was no racial discrimination or segregation in the nursing service. The N. A. A. C. P. investigators found that Negro and white nurses, regardless of rank, were fed at separate tables in the dining rooms, and that Negro and white nurses were not allowed to use the same washrooms in the dormitory. The investigators also found that well-trained and efficient Negro nurses were often placed under the direction of white nurses of inferior training and ability. A white woman with two years' high school education heads the nursing service, despite the fact that several Negro women with masters' degrees in nursing are available.

The N. A. A. C. P. committee concluded that only four Negro internes applied for admission to Harlem Hospital in 1932 because "none of the internes or residents are on salary." The N. A. A. C. P. investigators stated that this situation has been ascribed to the policy of the hospital in relation to appointments on the indoor staff.

These are only a few comparisons—comparisons which do not show that the investigators also revealed that the death rate at Harlem Hospital has increased steadily since 1930, while it has decreased in other municipal hospitals. With the death of 11 out of 100 patients received and treated there in 1932, Harlem Hospital led the whole city hospital system with its death rate. The committee concluded that this high death rate was due to the admission of many moribund cases, but the investigators pointed out many other factors which should be considered in the matter. One was the fact that many patients grew worse and at least one died while surgeons neglected to hold consultations which had been urgently requested in the cases.

Through attempting to "whitewash" the administration which is responsible for the conditions in Harlem Hospital, Walter White and the N. A. A. C. P. have done the race a disservice which cannot be forgiven. In our fight against this attempt, The Amsterdam News has repeatedly appealed to the more civic-minded members of the organization to halt the secretary. Apparently, they have failed. The fact remains, however, that the health and well-being of Harlem's 200,000 residents is too big a price to pay for the protection of the friends of any individual or organization.

The fight for an honest investigation of Harlem Hospital is by no means ended. The new Fusion administration has promised a searching inquiry of the Department of Hospitals, and we believe that the moment is propitious for pushing the fight. The Amsterdam News intends to press this advantage, with the support of thousands of Harlemites whose very lives are dependent upon conditions in the hospital. HARLEM HOSPITAL MUST BE INVESTIGATED!

13-13a

NORTH HARLEM MEDICAL SOCIETY

S.A. Sidat-Singh, M.D., President

S. Aubrey Gittens, M.D., Secretary
201 West 121st Street

NEW YORK CITY

January 21, 1933.

Walter White, Secretary,
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People,
69-5th Avenue, New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 19th, 1933, in reference to the proposed investigation of Harlem Hospital by your organization.

The letter and its contents will be put before the general body of the Society as soon as a special meeting can be arranged. Whereupon, I shall promptly convey to you the wishes of its members in reference to your requests.

Very truly yours,

(Signed)
S. A. Sidat Singh, M.D.,

President.

COPY

[Adam C. Powell, Jr.]

ABYSSINIAN BAPTIST CHURCH AND COMMUNITY HOUSE

132 West 138th Street
New York, N. Y.

Office of the Assistant Pastor

January
20th
1933

Dear Mr. White:

I received your letter this morning asking "as one of those who have made such charges, (against Harlem Hospital) cooperate with us by supplying this office immediately with a written statement of the charges which you have made."

I do not understand this statement. I guess it is due to the fact that you do not understand my position. I have never made any charges against Harlem Hospital. I have merely urged that the charges that have been made should be investigated. Those charges were made by the group whom you mentioned in your letter, and in addition The World-Telegram. Those charges not only took up the medical situation at Harlem, but also the Nursing School and the employment of Negroes as laborers.

13-13

I stated in my Emancipation Day address and in a sermon one Sunday evening that we should not be indifferent to these charges, but should do all in our power to see that an investigation is made.

It is gratifying to see that the N.A.A.C.P. has done something in selecting this group to look into the Medical situation, but that is not sufficient, and you know it. The other charges must be investigated also, and investigated by a Committee which is in a position to remedy them, if they need to be remedied. I trust you will do something to have this brought about, and not think that the excellent committee which you have selected is sufficient. Pledging myself to cooperate in any possible way, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Adam

ACPjr/D

[Enclosure?]

January 25, 1933

To Members and Friends of the N.A.A.C.P. in New York City:

We are attaching herewith a copy of a news release sent out by the N.A.A.C.P. to newspapers. It tells of the committee of eminent doctors and laymen which has accepted the Association's invitation to make an impartial survey of Harlem hospital. We want you to know exactly what was in this release since the Amsterdam News deliberately failed to print the release with the exception of the names of the committee members, which it placed in small type at the end of a long story. Instead of printing the Association's announcement and allowing the public to judge the Association's position on its merits, the Amsterdam News suppressed practically all the release and then twisted and misinterpreted the N.A.A.C.P.'s position in a story attacking the committee. The N.A.A.C.P. grants that the Amsterdam News or any paper has the right to criticise editorially if it chooses, but we do not believe a newspaper is being fair to its readers in not presenting all angles of a question in its news columns. Because you are a member of the Association or are interested in its work, we send you this release so you can know how the Association stands on this Harlem hospital situation. We ask you to compare this release with the news story in the Amsterdam News. If you think the News story omitted important paragraphs which clarify the Association's position, and if you, as a reader, object to this type of news presentation, perhaps you will write the Amsterdam News and voice your objections.

13-13

Very sincerely yours,

Roy Wilkins

Assistant Secretary and
Acting Publicity Director

13-15-26

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 4-6548
Official Organ: The Crisis

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AIR MAIL:
SPECIAL DELIVERY

Personal

January 26, 1933

Dear Du Bois:

Your editorial in the Crisis on Harlem Hospital is ~~causing~~ a terrific repercussion. Had I been a little wiser I would have suggested when you told me about it that it be held up for a month.

I enclose copy of the Amsterdam News of this week and copy of our story on the committee.

In order to take this weapon out of the hands of the people who are trying to find some excuse for running to cover when their often repeated demands for an impartial investigation are being answered, what do your think of your writing to the committee saying that since you are out of the city you will not be able to serve.

The first meeting of the committee will be held at the office here on Monday at five o'clock.

You will note also in the enclosed digest which is being supplied to each member of the committee that Dr. Murray and others are using your editorial as an excuse for not cooperating.

Let me know your reactions on this.

Ever sincerely,

Walter White
Secretary

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

The New York Age featured this as an attack on the impartiality of the committee even more prominently. - WW

WW/RR

January 27, 1933

13-1A-25

Mr. J. E. Spingarn
9 West 75rd Street
New York
New York

My dear Spingarn:

I have had Walter White's suggestion concerning Schuyler. Schuyler has many good points and ideas, but I feel strongly that he is not the type of man that we ought permanently to tie to for the N. A. A. C. P. I think that all arrangements with him should be temporary and strictly limited. He has, in my opinion, neither the education nor the character that we need. Of course this is confidential.

With best regards, I am

Very sincerely yours

WEBD:DW

January 27, 1933

13-1A-74

Mr. Walter White
c/o N. A. A. C. P.
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Mr. White:

Enclosed is a letter which the Spingarn Medal Committee who met wished me to send out.

Will you kindly send it to all the Members of the Committee, signing my name by stamp.

I shall be greatly obliged.

Very sincerely yours

WEBD:DW
Enclosure

January 27, 1935

13-15-28

Mr. Walter White
c/o The N. A. A. C. P.
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Mr. White:

I have your letter and the newspapers. I think it would be unwise to take any sudden decision with regard to the Harlem Hospital. I should simply let things go normally and it will easily be seen afterward that I am not taking part with the Committee since I am absent from the city. It might have been well to postpone the editorial, but I think not. The mass of people ought to have the truth put before them simply so that in the long run a great public opinion could be built up.

I have already seen some members of your family.

With good wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours

WEBD:DW

[NAACP]

January 27, 1933

MEMORANDUM FROM MR. WHITE TO Mr. J. E. Spingarn
Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn
Mr. Wilkins
Dr. Du Bois

The attached is a re-draft of the letter to the Democratic Party on the lines suggested at the meeting of the Committee on Administration on January 23. Please let me have by return mail your criticisms.

I also enclose a list of those who will be asked to sign. Please let me have your suggestions as to others.

13-22-1

WW/RR

To the Democratic Party:

The undersigned organizations, representing twelve million American Negroes and many white citizens who believe harmonious relations based on absolute justice between the races are indispensable, call upon the Democratic Party to consider and revise its traditional attitude towards the Negro at what is perhaps the most dangerously critical period in our country's history.

In the recent election which brought about the change of administration Negro votes by universal consent played an important part. This political emancipation of the Negro voter constitutes an opportunity for the Democratic Party such as has been given to few political parties in American history. The larger questions involving not only the Negro but the entire country and the world which face the new administration place upon it a responsibility which involves not alone the history of this country but of the civilized world.

In behalf of the Negro we wish to state:

13-22-2

1. As an underprivileged group, discriminated against on every hand, the Negro is suffering far more than his share of hardship during the present economic crisis. We urge the Democratic Party to see to it that the Negro is given an equal chance to support himself and his dependents through his full proportionate share of jobs on all public works projects, whether federal, state or municipal. We further urge that there be no racial discrimination in the administration of relief to the unemployed, the hungry and the needy

2. We urge the Democratic Party to consider the deplorable conditions of many Negroes hailed into southern courts - witness the Scottsboro Case in which the United States Supreme Court recently declared that seven Negro boys had been sentenced to death without fair trial - and we urge upon the Democratic Party that in those states where it holds indubitable political strength it act promptly and thoroughly to give to the Negro justice at law. Equal justice irrespective of race in the courts constitutes a bulwark without which democratic government becomes an impossibility. Lynchings, though diminished in number, yet disgrace America. In an alarmingly increasing number of instances mob murders are being perpetrated by mobs deputized by officers of the law, and thus lynchings are masked under a thin disguise of legality.

3. We urge upon the Democratic Party that it take all possible steps to end the present gross inequality between white and Negro schools in the apportionment of funds from the public treasury for public education, whether those funds be derived from local taxes or from grants from the federal government.

4. We urge upon the Democratic Party that it do everything within its power to end discrimination against Negroes on the basis of color in federal employment, whether that employment be under the Civil Service or by appointment. Under recent administrations there has been a steady decrease of qualified Negroes in

[Encl]

consular and other positions of distinction. This denial to qualified Negro Americans of opportunity for service to their government is one of the reasons for the Negro revolt against the Republican Party. A golden opportunity exists for the Democratic Party to prove its sincerity and its superiority. We believe that the Negro should have representation in important political office, but as important as we believe this to be we believe it still more important that the Democratic Party should in making these appointments adopt a higher plane than the Republican Party and make these appointments not as a reward for mere political service but as representing the highest ideals and aspirations of the Negro.

5. We urge the Democratic Party to purge itself of the un-American terrorization, chicane and other means, legal and illegal, by which many Negroes in the far South are unjustly deprived of their rights as citizens to vote. Particularly do we denounce and urge the Democratic Party to renounce the white primary system already dealt two decisive blows by decisions of the United States Supreme Court.

13-22-3

Finally, we remind the Democratic Party that its elevation to power with the help of Negro voters places the Party on trial before the nation and the world but particularly before the Negroes of the United States. We solemnly urge the Democratic Party and the Democratic administration to keep constantly in mind their responsibility towards the Negro both as a justice seeking group of the population and as a group which helped make a Democratic administration possible. Action towards ending the inequalities which still prevail in those sections of the country where the Democratic Party is supreme, or failure to act, will unquestionably play a prominent part in the attitude of the Negro voter in subsequent elections.

In urging these considerations we come not as petitioners merely. The wider distribution of the Negro populat on during the last two decades gives the Negro's vote in close elections determining balance in many northern and border states. This vote can and may determine who shall hold office as governor, as senators and representatives in Congress, as state legislatore, as mayor, and other positions of public trust. The Negro vote is increasingly independent and more responsive to men and measures instead of party labels. By its record in dealing with the questions outlined above during the next four years the Democratic Party itself will determine whether it will justify the faith of colored citizens who voted for its candidates or whether it will drive Negroes from its ranks.

The following organizations and individuals are to be asked to sign the attached letter to the Democratic Party:

The National Urban League

National Association of Colored Women

Fraternal Orders

Bishops

Carl Murphy, Editor of the Afro-American

George E. Haynes, Race Relations Department of the Federal Council of Churches

Robert L. Vann, Editor of the Pittsburgh Courier

Raymond Pace Alexander, Attorney, Philadelphia, Pa.

Jesse S. Heslip, President of the National Bar Association

P. B. Young, Editor of the Norfolk Journal and Guide

Roscoe Dunjee, Editor of the Black Dispatch (Oklahoma)

S. W. Green, Supreme Chancellor, Knights of Pythias

C. H. Tobias, Senior Secretary of Colored Work, Y. M. C. A.

J.Finley Wilson, Grand Exalted Ruler, Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World

James A. Cobb, Judge, Municipal Court, Washington, D. C.

Robert R. Moton, Tuskegee Institute

George S. Schuyler, Journalist

Ferdinand Q. Morton, Civil Service Commissioner, President United Colored Democracy

Dr. Louis T. Wright

Charles H. Houston, Attorney, Washington, D. C.

George R. Arthur, of the Julius Rosenwald Fund

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13-15-29

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 4-6548

Official Organ: The Crisis

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WILLIAM PICKENS FIELD SECRETARY
DAISY E. LAMPKIN REGIONAL FIELD SECRETARY

January 28, 1933

Dear Du Bois:

I am enclosing copy of a letter which Roger Baldwin has written to Governor Pearson regarding the Virgin Islands situation. I have asked Roger to include you among those to whom copies of such correspondence should be sent.

Ever sincerely,

Walter White

Secretary

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

WW/RR

[enclosure]

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
100 Fifth Avenue, New York City

Jan. 25, 1933

13-15-30

Hon. Paul M. Pearson
Emergency Hospital
Washington, D. C.

My dear Governor Pearson:

I have read, with great interest, the redraft of the Virgin Islands civil government bill together with the covering letter by Secretary of the Interior Wilbur under date of Jan. 17th. I have also discussed the chief points of the legislation with Lieutenant-Governor Cramer.

While you can count on the Civil Liberties Union to support the bill as a whole, because it is better than the existing confusion, nevertheless, the redraft only strengthens the criticisms previously made. We are all of the opinion that too many American officials are appointed by the President, and too little opportunity given to Virgin Islanders to exercise authority in the chief positions of the government under the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. Apparently even more such officials are provided for in the redraft than in the original bill.

The ultimate authority in the veto of legislation is still left divided between the President and Congress. It is our judgment that Congress alone should exercise this veto power, considering any legislation in cooperation with a resident commissioner from the Islands. We understand that the objections to having a resident commissioner, like those from Porto Rico and the Philippines, are purely financial. It is our judgment that the few thousand dollars additional needed would be better spent on establishing that connection with Congress than other services in the Islands.

I am also struck personally with the provision for continuing the present indefensible electorate in establishing the new government, though the provision applies only to the first election. Why not make a clean break of it and permit the qualified voters to establish their new councils, in accordance with the widened franchise.

13-15-31

Although I have not had the privilege of consulting with our legal adviser, A. A. Berle, Jr., I know that I express the view of our Board of Directors and others in the organization familiar with conditions in the Virgin Islands. We will continue to urge these changes in the bill, even though we support it in principle, and in the hope of getting action in the present session of Congress.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Roger Baldwin

RNB/IE
Copy to Lt. Governor Cramer
Mrs. Gellhorn
Dorothy Detzer
Walter White
Ashley Totten
Adolf A. Berle, Jr.

COPY

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 4-6548

Official Organ: The Crisis

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DAISY E. LAMPKIN REGIONAL FIELD SECRETARY

3-14-75

January 30, 1933

Dear Du Bois:

I am sending out the letter to the members of the Spingarn Medal Committee as you request.

Ever sincerely,

Walter White

Secretary

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

WW/RR

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13-15-27

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
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WILLIAM PICKENS FIELD SECRETARY
DAISY E. LAMPKIN REGIONAL FIELD SECRETARY

January
30th
1933

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have your letter of January 27th and I am glad to have your point of view on the Harlem Hospital situation. It is about as nasty an affair as has come up in a long while. The viciousness and unfairness of the Amsterdam News's editorial and handling of our story have created a reaction against the paper among some people which is helpful. We also sent out to key people in Harlem, and especially all the ministers, the enclosure. A number of letters, according to the Amsterdam News, have poured in upon it protesting against their handling of the story.

My suggestion about Moon was made because it seemed to me that it would be of interest to the readers of the Crisis since Louise Thompson had given the pro-Soviet side of the picture.

I asked Governor Pearson's son to send you the material. I am giving him a reminder today so that if he has not sent it it will go forward to you at once.

Ever sincerely,

Walter White

Secretary.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta,
Georgia.

WW:CTF

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January 30, 1933

MEMORANDUM #2

TO THE COMMITTEE ON SURVEY
OF THE HARLEM HOSPITAL:

Dr. Dean Lewis	Dr. Ernest E. Just
Dr. Samuel Albertus Brown	Dr. William A. Hinton
Dr. William Darrach	Rev. A. Clayton Powell
Dr. Walton Martin	Mr. George S. Schuyler
Dr. John M. T. Finney	Mr. Heywood Broun
Dr. Solomon C. Fuller	Mr. James Marshall
Dr. Raymond Pearl	Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn
Dr. Walter Lindsay Niles	Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

Attached are self-explanatory copies of the following, for the convenience of the Committee:

1. Statement by Dr. Ernest R. Alexander, Visiting Dermatologist, Harlem Hospital, to the Amsterdam News, written at request of that newspaper, which statement was not published.

2. Statement by Dr. J. J. Greene, 1864 Seventh Avenue, Assistant Visiting Surgeon to Harlem Hospital.

3. Letter from Dr. John M. T. Finney expressing inability to be present at the first meeting of the Committee of Inquiry on January 30 and stating that he will be in New York City on February 6.

4. Letter from Dr. Dean Lewis expressing his inability to be present at the meeting of the Committee on January 30 but stating he could be in New York City on February 6.

5. Letter from Dr. Raymond Pearl expressing regret at inability to attend the first meeting but stating that he will be able to attend subsequent meetings.

6. Telegram from Dr. W. A. Hinton stating that illness prevents attendance at the first meeting of the Committee.

7. Letter from Mr. James Marshall expressing doubt of the advisability of his serving on the Committee in that he was consulted in 1930 by one of those making charges against the Hospital.

8. Copy of statement issued to the press and of handbill distributed by the Communist Party containing charges against the Hospital.

9. Statement from the Manhattan Medical Society.

10. Copy of letter dated January 10 from Dr. J. G. William Greef, Commissioner of the Department of Hospitals, New York City, promising all support to the investigation.

In its study of the Hospital and the charges made against it, in addition to those who have made charges and whose names were given in the memorandum to the Committee on January 25, the following persons are among those whom the Committee could interrogate:

Dr. J. G. William Greeff, Commissioner of Hospitals;

Lawrence J. Dermody, Superintendent of Harlem Hospital;

Dr. John F. Connors, Surgical Director, Harlem Hospital;

Dr. Louis T. Wright, Secretary Medical Board, Harlem Hospital;

The Medical Board of Harlem Hospital other than Drs. Connors and Wright, as follows:

Dr. Thomas A. Martin, President
Dr. Charles S. B. Cassasa, Vice-President
Dr. Henry C. Fall
Dr. Harry B. Eisberg
Dr. Fred A. Kassebohm
Dr. Barnet P. Stivelman
Dr. Oswald D. LaRotunda
Dr. Jesse G. Bullowa

Dr. Goldberg, representing the New York Tuberculosis Association, which organization has made recent investigations of Harlem Hospital;

Mr. Franklin O. Nichols of the American Social Hygiene Association, which organization through Mr. Nichols made a recent investigation of the Venereal Clinic and other departments of Harlem Hospital;

Mrs. O'Brien, Superintendent of Nurses, in whose department it has been charged there has been discrimination against and segregation of colored nurses;

The Chief Dietician of Harlem Hospital, against whose department there also have been charges of discrimination and segregation;

13-13

The Chief of the Social Service Division of Harlem Hospital;

Mrs. Arthur C. Holden who as Visitor for the New York State Charities Aid has volunteered information which she has on conditions at the Hospital;

Ferdinand Q. Morton, Civil Service Commissioner and President of the United Colored Democracy, who has been charged by some of the critics of the Hospital with political control of the institution;

In the file of newspaper clippings and other documents which have been prepared for the Committee and of which only single copies could be secured there is an official list of the consulting, visiting, clinic and interne staffs of the Harlem Hospital, for the convenience of the Committee.

Walter White

Secretary

WW/RR

13-13

Phone Bradhurst 8362

ERNEST R. ALEXANDER, M.D.
234 East 139th Street
New York

January 26, 1933

Mr. Walter White,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. White,

Believing that it might be of interest to you, I am enclosing a copy of a statement sent to Mr. Poston of the Amsterdam News. The original was sent in response to his urgent request that the same be be forwarded promptly.

To date it has not been published.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) E. R. Alexander

13-13

[N.A.A.C.P. - Comm. on Harlem Hospital]

Phone Bradhurst 8362

ERNEST R. ALEXANDER, M.D.
234 West 139th Street
New York

COPY

January 7, 1933

Dear Mr. Poston,

I am enclosing the statement as promised, regarding Harlem Hospital.

Your effort to present all sides of the subject is highly commendable and I'm sure will be appreciated by the public.

Thanking you for the privilege of expressing my views, I am

Very truly yours,

(Signed) E. R. Alexander

13-13

I have been asked to make a statement about the conditions at Harlem Hospital.

I feel that my experience in the Vermont State Hospital, a year's interneship at St. John's Riverside Hospital in Yonkers, service at Bellevue Hospital followed by twelve year's Staff connection at Harlem Hospital, where I am and have been for the past two years, Visiting Dermatologist, qualifies me to comply with the request for a statement.

The morale of the Staff is high. White and colored physicians work together harmoniously daily. Scientific research has been stimulated and professional standards raised. The community is being rendered a higher type of service than ever before.

Harlem Hospital today is developing young men to become expert in all branches of medicine. There is no Department closed to them and the degree of their advancement bears a direct ratio to their individual talents and their willingness to work hard and to make personal sacrifices by regular attendance at clinics.

There is no royal road to success in medicine and this applies particularly to Harlem Hospital, which is a large and growing institution. Here, Negro physicians, as well as white physicians, are required to meet exacting standards, and advancement is slow but sure, as I have found from observation and from experience that taxes my time and energies to the utmost.

13-13

J.J.GREENE, M.D.
1864 Seventh Avenue
New York City

Jan. 26, 1933

Mr. Walter White
Secretary, N.A.A.C.P.
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

I understand that under the auspices of The N.A.A.C.P., an investigation is to be made of Harlem Hospital.

A few weeks ago The Amsterdam News requested statements of doctors on the staff of this institution, and at the same time promised to publish these letters.

I herewith enclose a copy of my letter which I delivered in person to the editorial department of The Amsterdam News, Monday January 9, 1933, in response to a telephone request. This letter has never been published as was promised. I merely submit it to you for your information.

Very truly yours,

(Signed)
J. J. Greene, M.D.

13-13

[N.A.A.C.P. - Comm. on Harlem Hospital]

1864 Seventh Avenue
New York, N. Y.
January 7, 1933.

The Amsterdam News,
2293 Seventh Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Editor:

In response to your telephone communication, it is indeed a pleasure for me to give you a statement in regard to Harlem Hospital.

To be concise, the present supposed trouble is due to petty personal jealousies. Harm comes only in giving publicity to such pettiness. Now that that has been done and has served to befuddle the mind of the general public, it is time for it to know the truth, the facts as they are.

Harlem Hospital is teeming with activity, it maintains a high standard which requires efficiency, scientific alertness and a co-operative spirit.

Since the storm center seems to be around the names of Dr. John F. Connors and Dr. Louis T. Wright, it would be an injustice to the public not to be informed as to their worth, their self-sacrificing work and their scientific progressiveness. Men like these are concerned primarily about the saving of lives, the relief of suffering humanity, and scientific advancement. To carry on they must be aided by a corps of co-workers who have the same broad vision as they.

13-13

It may be of interest to you to know that there are 73 colored doctors connected with Harlem Hospital in one capacity or another out of an entire staff of 168 doctors. The doctors both on and off the staff who are thoroughly acquainted with the entire situation at Harlem Hospital are with the organization 100 percent, and are intolerant with the quarrels of those who project their personal jealousies into the progressive program of the hospital.

I have been connected with Harlem Hospital since 1928, and have been in close touch with the fundamental issues before and since the re-organization and I am in complete accord with the present administration because I know they are right.

Very truly yours,

J. J. Greene, M.D.

3119 ST. PAUL STREET
Baltimore, Maryland

Dr. J. M. T. Finney
Dr. J. M. T. Finney, Jr.
Dr. George G. Finney

Consultation By Appointment

Mr. Walter White,
New York City,

January 24, 1933

My dear Mr. White:-

In reply to your letter of January twentieth, inquiring whether Monday, January thirtieth, would suit me for the first meeting of the Committee to Study Conditions at Harlem Hospital, I beg to say that, unfortunately, it will not suit me. I had a conference this morning with Dr. Dean Lewis, another Baltimore member of the Committee, and he tells me that January thirtieth will not suit him.

We have arranged tentatively to be in New York on February sixth. We have in mind to visit the Hospital on that date, look it all over, listen to any reports that anyone in authority may wish to give us, and we would like to have any material, complaints, charges, counter-charges or anything else that may have a bearing on the question at issue. We can then study the matter and meet with the Committee at some later date. In the meantime, the other members of the Committee can do the same thing.

It seemed to Dr. Lewis and myself that the Committee could go ahead and have their formal meeting on January thirtieth, as proposed, effect their organization, consider any material that may be laid before them and then formulate our report at a subsequent meeting. I hope this arrangement will meet with your approval.

With kind regards,
Sincerely yours,

(Signed) J. M. T. Finney

I should like to have any written or printed matter that may have any bearing upon the question at issue.

13-13

THE JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL
Winford H. Smith M. D. Director

Warfield T. Longcope, M. D.
Physician-in-Chief
Dean Lewis, M. D.
Surgeon-in-Chief
Adolf Meyer, M. D.
Psychiatrist-in-Chief

William G. MacCallum, M. D.
Pathologist
William H. Wilmer, M. D.
Ophthalmologist-in-Chief
Edwards A. Park, M. D.
Pediatrician-in-Chief

Baltimore, Md.

January 24, 1933.

Mr. Walter White,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

13-13

My dear Mr. White:-

I am very sorry that it will be impossible for me to be in New York on the thirtieth because of an engagement which I have had in Columbus, Ohio, for some time. I think that Dr. Finney and I could both be there on the sixth. I talked to him this morning.

I wonder if it would be possible for you to mail us the different charges which have been made against the hospital, so that we would be conversant with some of the work that is to be done, and also if he and I could come up on that day to investigate whatever matters may be brought up.

I do not know whether this will meet with your approval or not, but it is sometimes very difficult to make appointments which will be satisfactory to all.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) DEAN LEWIS

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
School of Hygiene and Public Health

1901 East Madison St.,
Baltimore, Maryland

Department of Biology

xxvii January 1933

Dear Mr. White: As I told you when I saw you in NewYork, it will be impossible for me to attend the first meeting of the Committee to make the survey of Harlem Hospital on next Monday, January thirtieth. I am very sorry to miss this meeting, but shall hope to be able to attend subsequent meetings as they are called.

I shall be greatly obliged if you will present this letter to the committee when it meets, as my apology for not being present.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed)
RAYMOND PEARL

Mr. Walter White,
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City,
New York

13-13

COPY

WESTERN UNION - TELEGRAM

January 30, 1933

WALTER WHITE
69 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

ILLNESS PREVENTS ATTENDING MEETING WHITE ME COMMITTEE ACTION AND PLANS -

(Signed) W. A. HINTON

COPY

13-13

LAW OFFICE
James Marshall
165 Broadway, New York
Cortlandt 7-6131

Simon Gross

H. H. Kugelmass

January 28, 1933

Mr. Walter White,
Care National Association
for Advancement of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue, New York

Dear Walter:

13-13

It just occurred to me that about three years ago while the Harlem Hospital was under reorganization and at the time when several members of the medical staff were dismissed one of them consulted me with respect to his grievances against the administration of the hospital and the City Department of Hospitals. While I did not advise any action on his part at the time I feel that the fact that I was consulted makes it improper that I should serve as a member of the Impartial Committee to investigate the Harlem Hospital at this time. I very much regret that I did not discover sooner my disqualification and hope that this will not inconvenience you and that you will explain to the first meeting of the Committee my reluctant withdrawal from its membership.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) James Marshall

STATEMENT OF COMMUNIST PARTY DISTRICT TWO

The Tammany regime, through its whole political policy against the Negro people in Harlem, has made the Harlem Hospital a cause of untold suffering to the Harlem people.

The New York district of the Communist Party will initiate and support a movement to do away with this discrimination against Negro doctors, nurses, and patients in Harlem Hospital and in all hospitals in New York City.

We particularly urge the masses, Negro and white, the workers of the A. F. of L., and Socialist Party, the members of the N.A.A.C.P. and of the various lodges, churches and fraternal organizations of the city to join in a broad mass movement to stamp out the discrimination against Negroes in the hospital system which has been most vividly exposed in the conditions at the Harlem Hospital.

What is at the bottom of the situation at the Harlem Hospital, where capable Negro doctors, nurses and workers are denied work and promotion; where inexperienced white doctors are permitted to get their training at the expense of the life and health of the Negro patients? The foundation for these shameful conditions is the whole system of national oppression of the Negroes, which forces Negro people of New York to live in segregated, crowded and unhealthful areas; which keeps them at the bottom rung of the economic ladder in the cities of the North as well as in the Black Belt of the South; which denies opportunities for medical treatment to Negro workers and opportunities for medical practice to Negro physicians.

13-13

Behind this system of oppression in New York is the Tammany government. Tammany's promises to the Negro voters of Harlem during their last campaign, were without limit. The throwing out of Negro doctors and nurses from the city hospital is a glaring example of how Tammany keeps its promises to the Negro people.

The Communist Party appeals to the Negro masses and to the white workers to rally their forces for a broad campaign around the following demands:

1. An immediate investigation into the conditions in Harlem Hospital, and the hospital system in general as it affects Negroes, by a committee elected by the PEOPLE of Harlem.

2. Control of the Harlem Hospital by a committee elected by the PEOPLE of Harlem.

3. Adequate hospital facilities in Harlem, admission of Negro patients to ALL hospitals in the city, without discrimination and without segregation

4. Improvement in the treatment of patients in Harlem Hospital, better facilities at this hospital, and better food for the patients.

5. For the full right of Negro doctors, nurses and all other medical and hospital workers to employment and advancement in the HarlemHospital and in all other hospitals in the city without discrimination or segregatio

6. The immediate reinstatement of all employees and doctors fired or forced to resign from Harlem Hospital, with no discrimination against West Indians.

NEGRO AND WHITE WORKERS and
INTELLECTUALS OF HARLEM!

SHALL WE ENDURE OPPRESSION and
MISTREATMENT IN SILENCE?

SHALL UNTRAINED WHITE DOCTORS IN THE HARLEM HOSPITAL EXPERIMENT ON US,
OUR WIVES AND CHILDREN?

SHALL NEGRO NURSES AND DOCTORS BE DEGRADED AND JIM CROWED IN HARLEM
HOSPITALS?

SHALL NEGRO PATIENTS IN THE HARLEM HOSPITAL BE ILL-TREATED AND
DISCRIMINATED AGAINST?

COME TO THE

MASS PROTEST MEETING

ST. LUKES HALL 125 W. 130 ST.

THUR. 26th JAN. 8 P. M.

SUPPORT THE DEMAND OF HELPLESS SICK NEGRO PATIENTS FOR DECENT TREATMENT!

SUPPORT THE DEMAND OF NEGRO DOCTORS FOR EQUAL RIGHTS IN TRAINING AND
PRACTISING THEIR PROFESSION!

DEMAND THE REMOVAL OF DR. WRIGHT AND DR. CONNORS. TAMMANY HALL
HENCHMEN WHO BETRAY THE INTERESTS OF OUR RACE!

WIPE OUT SEGREGATION, JIM CROWISM AND DISCRIMINATION IN THE HARLEM
HOSPITAL AND IN ALL OTHER HOSPITALS!

DEMAND THE RE-INSTATEMENT OF ALL NEGRO NURSES, INTERNES, AND DOCTORS
WHO WERE DISCHARGED FOR FIGHTING FOR NEGRO RIGHTS!

DEMAND EQUAL RIGHTS FOR NEGRO DOCTORS, NURSES AND PATIENTS IN ALL HOSPITALS
CLINICS AND MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN ALL PARTS OF NEW YORK
CITY

ONLY UNITED ACTION CAN STOP THE PERSECUTION OF OUR PEOPLE.

SPEAKERS:

JOHN BELLAM
INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

E. GLASSFORD
LEAGUE OF STRUGGLE FOR NEGRO
RIGHTS

AND OTHER PROMINENT SPEAKERS

COME TO ST. LUKES HALL

THURSDAY, JAN. 26
Auspices: League of Struggle for Negro Rights
International Labor Defense

Rotographed 20 E. 12th St.

13-13

MANHATTAN MEDICAL SOCIETY

Dr. Robert S. Wilkinson, Secretary

220 West 139th Street

New York City

January 30, 1933

Mr. Walter White
Secretary, N.A.A.C.P.
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Mr. White:

In answer to your recent request that the Manhattan Medical Society lay its views on the situation at Harlem Hospital before the special committee appointed by the N.A.A.C.P. to investigate conditions there, it is with pleasure that the society states its position. We believe,

1. That Harlem Hospital offers an opportunity to the Negro physician, nurse, technician and social worker unparalleled in this country; an opportunity for high class scientific training; splendid organization, and manly contact with other racial groups.

2. That the scientific research of the Negro staff physician and surgeon has been wholeheartedly encouraged and every available resource of the hospital has been placed at their command.

3. That in such an unusual interracial association as we have at Harlem Hospital evidences of minor discrimination are apt to crop out from time to time. These are easily and effectively corrected as soon as attention is called to them. On larger matters of principle and policy discriminatory practices are entirely lacking.

4. That the Negro patient is treated better at Harlem Hospital than at any hospital in the city. Complaints from patients have been definitely on the decrease since the reorganization of the hospital staff three years ago.

5. The Manhattan Medical Society feels that no attempt should be made to staff Harlem Hospital with a view of the proportion between colored and white patients. The society feels that merit, plus an ability to play one's role effectively in an organization should govern these staff appointments. The society feels that this ability to cooperate has been found utterly lacking in some of our better prepared doctors.

13-13

6. The Manhattan Medical Society feels that Harlem Hospital is daily receiving higher recognition in the Medical world. This increased recognition can only be due to the fact that the work there is being more effectively done.

We submit these as our views on Harlem Hospital. We congratulate the N.A.A.C.P. on the appointment of such a distinguished committee to conduct its investigation into the actual conditions there and to evaluate the charges which have been brought forward by certain individuals, groups and newspapers. That the search of the committee into the matter will be effective and its report absolutely unbiased is our firm belief.

Ever sincerely,

The Executive Committee,
Manhattan Medical Society,

Robert S. Wilkinson

Secretary

COPY

13-13

[NAACP - Harlem Hospital Comm.]

DEPARTMENT OF HOSPITALS
CITY OF NEW YORK

J. G. Wm. Greeff, M. D.
Commissioner

January 10th, 1933.

Mr. Walter White, Secretary
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

13-13

Dear Sir:

I hereby acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 9th, with reference to a thorough, impartial and scientific survey of the character and extent of opportunity afforded by Harlem Hospital to colored physicians and surgeons.

I shall be very happy to lend all the support I can to such an investigation.

Very truly yours,

Signed: J. G. William Greeff MD
Commissioner

JGWG:MJ

COPY

Minutes of the First Meeting of the
Committee of Inquiry into Conditions
at Harlem Hospital - New York City.

January 30, 1933

Present: Drs. Samuel Albertus Brown, William Darrach, Walton Martin, Walter L. Niles, Ernest E. Just; Rev. A. Clayton Powell; Messrs. George S. Schuyler, Heywood Broun, Walter White.

Regrets from Drs. Dean Lewis, John M. T. Finney, Solomon C. Fuller, William A. Hinton and Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn.

There was extended discussion of the method of procedure to be followed by the Committee of Inquiry.

At the request of Dr. Walter L. Niles, Mr. White gave a summary of the historical background in which he pointed out that some twelve years ago efforts were begun to secure the appointment of qualified colored physicians, surgeons and nurses on the basis of ability to the municipal hospitals of New York and that these efforts had met with some success, the most notable being the appointments to the Harlem Hospital; that the differences at the Harlem Hospital at present were on the one hand, charges of favoritism in the making of appointments and promotions on the hospital staff, segregation of nurses in living quarters and dining rooms, the discharging of and refusal of promotion to competent colored men while inferior white physicians and nurses were placed over them, and undue political influence in the management of the hospital; on the other hand, the contention that those who had been dropped or denied promotion had been thus dealt with because of incompetence.

Mr. White expressed to the committee the gratitude of the N.A.A.C.P. for its willingness to serve in getting at the root of the differences at Harlem Hospital. He pointed out that the implications were of much greater moment than the mere settlement of an ordinary hospital internal difference as there was inherent in the Harlem Hospital situation the whole question of the opportunities to be given to competent colored physicians, surgeons and nurses in hospitals throughout the country, for the effect not only upon the health of colored people but of white people as well. He further pointed out that the differences at Harlem Hospital were not strictly differences between whites and Negroes, as there were representatives of various groups on both sides of the question.

13-13

Dr. Niles asked Mr. White if it would be possible for him to serve as Executive Secretary of the Committee of Inquiry. Mr. White replied that this was not advisable as such service would tend to remove from the minds of some people the impartiality of the Committee.

Mr. Broun moved, duly seconded, that Dr. Walter L. Niles

be asked to consult with Dr. Corwin of the Academy of Medicine as to whether or not he could serve as Executive Secretary of the Committee; that in the event Dr. Corwin's duties make this impossible a suitable person be recommended.

Dr.Niles moved, duly seconded, that Dr. Samuel Albertus Brown consult with Dr. J. G. William Greeff, Commissioner of Hospitals, to ascertain what material the Department of Hospitals has in the Harlem Hospital situation and the extent of cooperation and authority which the Committee might expect from the Department of Hospitals.

The question was raised as to the financing of the activities of the Committee. Mr. White was asked if the N.A.A.C.P. could finance them and he replied that he did not have authority to commit the Association but that he would present this matter to the Board of Directors in an effort to see in what fashion the investigation could be financed. Dr. Powell offered the suggestion that the colored churches of Harlem would, in his opinion, be willing to contribute for the investigation.

It was agreed that the next meeting of the Committee should be held at the office of the N.A.A.C.P. on Monday, February 6, at five o'clock, at which time Drs. Lewis, Finney and Pearl stated they could be present.

It was decided that the selection of a Chairman be held over until the meeting on February 6.

Walter White

Acting Secretary

13-13

13-15-32

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 4-6548

Official Organ: The Crisis

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WILLIAM PICKENS FIELD SECRETARY
DAISY E. LAMPKIN REGIONAL FIELD SECRETARY

January
31st
1933

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

In a letter dated January 16th Mr. Robert Moorman, Jr., an attorney of Columbia, South Carolina, wrote me and in his letter stated that he had "been asked to deliver an address before the officers, and others, of the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching. I have accepted the invitation and, in my address, intend to deal openly and fearlessly with the problem". I wrote Mr. Moorman on January 18th requesting copy of his address and on January 24th he sent me the following reply:

> "In reply to your request for a copy of my address I regret to inform you that one is not available. However, if you should care to have me write an article, or otherwise, for The Crisis I shall be pleased to do so. You might suggest a subject to be handled from a white Southerner's viewpoint and personal observations and experience or leave the selection to me as you see fit."

I have informed Mr. Moorman that I am referring his offer to you. The enclosed copy of correspondence will give you something of an idea of the type of person Mr. Moorman is.

I also enclose a letter I received this morning from M. A. van den Bogaerde, 5, Rue Saint Georges, IXe, Paris. Do you wish to take up the matter with M. Bogaerde?

Cordially,

Walter White

Secretary.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta,
Georgia.

WW:CTF

J. H. DILLARD
BOX 418
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

FEB 1933

February 1, 1933.

13-14-76

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I very readily agree with the choice of the members who met on January 21. What you say about Miss Prophet is most interesting. That is the kind of work which I think we ought to honor when opportunity comes. From what you say I would gladly vote for her this year.

Yours sincerely,

J H Dillard

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 4-6548

Official Organ: The Crisis

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WILLIAM PICKENS FIELD SECRETARY
DAISY E. LAMPKIN REGIONAL FIELD SECRETARY

February 2, 1933

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE
ON SURVEY OF HARLEM HOSPITAL:

The attention of the Committee is called to the fact that the next meeting of the Committee will be held at the office of the N.A.A.C.P., 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on Monday, February 6, at 5:00 P. M.

It is hoped that all members of the Committee can be present as Drs. Dean Lewis, John M. T. Finney and Raymond Pearl have stated that they will be present.

Walter White
Acting Secretary

WW/RR

ENDORSED BY THE NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU, 215 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

13-1a

Feb. 3d, 1933.

Mr. J.H. Dillard,
Box 418,
Charlottesville, Va.

Dear Mr. Dillard:-

Doctor DuBois is out of town for several months. Your recent letter addressed to him is being forwarded.

Very truly yours,

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

February 6, 1933.

13-7-57

Miss Richitta Randolph,
C/O N. A. A. C. P.,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Miss Randolph:

How are you and how is everything? I am having a very pleasant sojourn. How about the transcript of the speech of Dr. L. H. King? Mr. White told me sometime ago that you had made it. If you have, please send me a copy.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

[Inside, Feb. 6, 1933]

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~~NEW YORK,~~

Atlanta Ga

~~NEW YORK.~~

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13-13

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 4-6548

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WILLIAM PICKENS FIELD SECRETARY
DAISY E. LAMPKIN REGIONAL FIELD SECRETARY

February 6, 1933

MEMORANDUM #3

TO THE COMMITTEE ON SURVEY
OF THE HARLEM HOSPITAL:

Dr. Dean Lewis
Dr. Samuel Albertus Brown
Dr. William Darrach
Dr. Walton Martin
Dr. John M. T. Finney
Dr. Solomon C. Fuller
Dr. Raymond Pearl
Dr. Walter L. Niles
Dr. Ernest E. Just
Dr. William A. Hinton
Rev. A. Clayton Powell
Mr. George S. Schuyler
Mr. Heywood Broun
Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn
Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

1. There has been some criticism expressed by critics of Harlem Hospital because of an editorial which Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, a member of the Committee, wrote, which appeared in the February issue of The Crisis. In order that the Committee may be informed regarding this editorial, copy of it is attached hereto.

2. Attached is self-explanatory copy of statement from the North Harlem Medical Society and of reply by the Secretary of the N.A.A.C.P.

3. Attached is self-explanatory copy of letter from Dr. Ira S. McCown. I should like to suggest to the Committee that it consider asking the Manhattan Medical Society for information relative to Dr. McCown's charges against that Society.

4. Attached is copy of statement from Dr. Farrow R. Allen.

5. Dr. Raymond Pearl has suggested that the Committee set a regular schedule of meetings in order that members of the Committee may be able to arrange their engagements accordingly. Dr. Pearl's telegram reads:

> "Yours of yesterday received surely there is some mistake. I cannot recall saying I could attend meeting next Monday. In fact it is impossible because of important meeting here from which I cannot withdraw. Cannot a schedule of future meetings be drawn so to make it possible for members to plan other engagements not conflicting."

WW/RR

Walter White
Secretary

COPY

NORTH HARLEM MEDICAL SOCIETY
S. A. Sidat-Singh, M. D.,President
S. Aubrey Gittens, M. D., Secretary
201 West 121st St.

New York City

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Executive Committee
H. Leroy Pelham,M.D.
Robt. J.Craft, M.D.
C. A. Petoni, M.D.

February 4, 1933.

Mr. Walter White, Secretary
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City

Dear Mr. White:

The following action was taken in response to your request for charges against Harlem hospital to be presented to a committee selected by the N.A.A.C.P.:-

"The North Harlem Medical Society held a special meeting on February 3, 1933, to consider recommendations of its executive committee, relative to a letter received from the Secretary of the N.A.A.C.P., which letter asked for charges preferred against the management of Harlem Hospital to be presented to a committee appointed solely by the N.A.A.C.P. to investigate conditions in Harlem Hospital.

While this Society desires to co-operate with any duly authorized, competent and impartial body, it declines to present any charges to the N.A.A.C.P. for the following reasons:

(1) The activities of the N.A.A.C.P. and those of some of the members of the committee selected have been too closely associated to justify an impartial investigation of the charges against the management of Harlem hospital. One of the individuals of the hospital who is accused as being responsible for some of these charges, is also a member of the Board of Directors of the N.A.A.C.P.

(2) That the committee selected does not have the authority to subpoena witnesses, nor to grant immunity to witnesses, nor to make any necessary corrections of the conditions in the hospital.

13-13

(3) That the N.A.A.C.P. has practically committed itself through its official organ, the Crisis, in an article by its Editor (one of the members of the Committee) in the February 1933 issue. Therefore the N. A. A. C. P. further disqualifies itself either to direct or to conduct an impartial investigation of Harlem Hospital."

Very truly yours,

(Signed)
S. A. SIDAT-SINGH, H.D.Pres.
S. AUBREY GITTENS, H.D.Sec'y.

13-13

February 6, 1933

The North Harlem Medical Society
Dr. S. A. Sidat-Singh, President
229 West 135th Street
New York City

Gentlemen:

We acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 4 declining to present any charges against Harlem Hospital.

May I point out, for the sake of keeping the record accurate and complete, that your statement is incorrect when you say that these charges are presented to the N.A.A.C.P. As was made clear in our letter to you of January 19 inviting you to present your charges in writing or whatever statements you wished to make, these statements were to be presented to the investigating committee, and if you will read the letter you will note our pledge to you to present them to the committee precisely as they were made.

Also for the sake of the record may we state that our purpose in writing you was to assure the presentation of your complaint against Harlem Hospital in the form and in as much detail as you wished to have it. We have already presented to the committee all available evidence and all the charges which have appeared in the newspapers and elsewhere against the Hospital. Our invitation to the North Harlem Medical Society and to all others who to our knowledge had made charges against the Hospital was a courtesy extended to your Society and the others in order that no single charge might go uninvestigated through lack of information regarding the charge on the part of the committee.

The refusal of the North Harlem Medical Society to put its charges in writing because one member of the National Board of Directors of the N.A.A.C.P. is "one of the individuals of the hospital who is accuded as being responsible for some of these charges" is not a tenable one for the reasons (1) that Dr. Louis T. Wright is one of the thirty-seven members of the Board of the N.A.A.C.P. which is

composed of some of the most distinguished citizens of the country. Your refusal because of Dr. Wright's presence on the Board of Directors of the N.A.A.C.P. constitutes a grave charge against the integrity of the other thirty-six members of the Board who have at considerable sacrifice served for many years for the advancement of the interests of the Negro.

Your further contention that the committee does not have authority to subpoena witnesses, grant immunity, or make necessary corrections of conditions at the Harlem Hospital is not based upon fact or reason. The Department of Hospitals has given full authority to the committee and has instructed all employees of the Department to render full cooperation to the committee. The eminence of the members of the committee in the medical profession and in the world of affairs will unquestionably cause its report to have a profound effect upon the medical situation in so far as Negro physicians, nurses and patients are concerned in New York City and throughout the country.

13-13

The N.A.A.C.P. is (not) only interested in correction as far as is humanly possible of conditions at Harlem Hospital. It is our hope that the opportunity afforded to the eminent medical men on the committee for contact with the distinguished colored men on that committee and with the colored members of the staff of Harlem Hospital may give a new appreciation of the capabilities of Negro physicians and nurses and a new understanding of the problems faced by these physicians and nurses in obtaining opportunity without discrimination in non-segregated hospitals of the highest type.

These statements are made with no intention of influencing or attempting to influence your decision as to the presentation of charges against the Harlem Hospital. Statements which have been made by the North Harlem Medical Society in the press are in the hands of the committee. May I repeat that our invitation to you to present your charges directly to the committee was a courtesy and an opportunity extended to the North Harlem Medical Society so that its frequently voiced demand for a thorough and impartial investigation of Harlem Hospital might be complied with.

Your letter to the committee and February 4 and copy of this reply will be placed before the committee.

Ever sincerely,

Secretary

WW/RR

COPY

February 6, 1933

The North Harlem Medical Society
Dr. S. A. Sidat-Singh, President
229 West 135th Street
New York City

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13-13

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The N.A.A.C.P. is not only interested in correction as far as is humanly possible of conditions at Harlem Hospital. It is our hope that the opportunity afforded to the eminent medical men on the committee for contact with the distinguished colored men on that committee and with the colored members of the staff of Harlem Hospital may give a new appreciation of the capabilities of Negro physicians and nurses and a new understanding of the problems faced by these physicians and nurses in obtaining opportunity without discrimination in non-segregated hospitals of the highest type.

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Your letter to the committee of February 4 and copy of this reply will be placed before the committee.

Ever sincerely,

(Signed) WALTER WHITE

Secretary

WW/RR

13-13

COPY

1949 Seventh Avenue,
New York City.

February 4, 1933.

Chairman Investigating Committee, Harlem Hospital,
c/o Walter White, Sec., N.A.A.C.P.,
69 5th Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

On January 31, 1933, the Secretary of the Manhattan Medical Society mailed a report to your Investigating Committee purporting to represent the sentiment of that Society, through its Executive Committee, as regards the administration of Harlem Hospital's affairs. That this report does not represent the will of its Executive Committee nor of the Manhattan Medical Society, I shall briefly indicate to you.

(1) Four members of the Executive Committee refused to sign this report.

(2) The report was not considered by the Excutive Committee, at its regular meeting, prior to being sent to your group.

(3) It was mailed to you before it had been submitted for approval or rejection by the Manhattan Medical Society, at its regular Meeting which was just one day later.

(4) This report was conceived by Dr. Louis T. Wright himself, whose policies in the Hospital have been assailed.

(5) A minority report was submitted but was not included in the report submitted to your Committee. I think it is very desirable that your Committee should be apprized of the above facts.

13-13

Further, I wish to submit to your Committee, two inclosures, marked Exhibit "A"; Exhibit "B"; respectively. Exhibit "A" is an article occurring in a recent edition of the New York Medical Week, the official organ of the County Medical Society, written by a member of that Society and of the Academy of Medicine, who also is a former visiting Surgeon of the Staff of the Harlem Hospital and the present Surgeon in Chief of Sydenham Hospital in this City. This article represents the sentiments of all the organizations, groups and individuals, who have had complaints against the management of Harlem Hospital's affairs, and serves to explain why

no charges were placed in the hands of your Committee by these different groups and individuals.

Furthermore, it is well known that Dr. Louis T. Wright was personally responsible in having the N.A.A.C.P. secure an Investigation of Harlem Hospital. It is all the more significant, when one realizes that Dr. Wright is a member of the Board of Directors of this Organization, and a very close friend of its Executive Secretary, Mr. Walter White.

Exhibit "B" is an editorial by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor of the Crisis Magazine, the official organ of the N.A.A.C.P., who also is a member of the Board of Directors of that Organization and has been chosen to serve on your Committee to investigate Harlem Hospital. This editorial of Dr. DuBois likewise speaks for itself, and clearly indicates how Dr. Wright gained political control of Harlem Hospital, through his Political Henchman, -Ferdinand Q. Morton. It is unfortunate, however, that Dr. DuBois should so prejudice his case and jeopardize his usefulness on the Investigating Committee by justifying the official acts of his friend, Dr. Louis T. Wright.

From the foregoing facts it should be very apparent why Dr. Wright does not wish any local medical society such as the New York County Medical Society, the Academy of Medicine or any other local medical unit to have anything to do with investigation of Harlem Hospital's affairs. On the other hand, that the N.A.A.C.P., a lay organization, should supersede and take precedent over any of the above named Medical Organizations seems incredible. Certainly the eminent physicians on this Investigating Committee, residing in the City of New York, will be very loathe to contravene the autonomy of their local medical organization or the Department of Hospitals in matters which naturally fall in their scope. In like manner it is hardly conceivable that the distinguished members of the Investigating Committee outside of New York City would knowingly be willing to become entangled in any local problem presenting the political perplexities as exist in Harlem Hospital.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) IRA A. McCOWN,
M.D.

INC:J
Inclosures

13-13

[Enclosure from Walter White]

FARROW R. ALLEN, M. D.
337 West 138th Street
New York City

January 30, 1933

Mr. Walter F. White
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. White:

Please find enclosed a copy of a letter I sent the Amsterdam News. The News requested statements from all physicians connected with Harlem Hospital in regard to their attitude concerning the institution. It was the understanding that these statements were to be published; however, only those interviews with men who are opposed to the Hospital have been published. In view of the fact that my statement supported the institution and was not published I thought it might be advisable to send a copy for consideration by the committee which is to investigate the Harlem Hospital.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) FARROW R. ALLEN

FRA/g

Enc.

(This statement was received just a few minutes prior to the meeting of the Committee, January 30)

- - - - -

FARROW R. ALLEN, M. D.

337 West 138th Street
New York City.

Telephone - Edgecombe 4 - 5217

January 16, 1933

Editor Kelly,
Amsterdam News,
Manhattan.

My dear Mr. Kelly:-

Last week I was called from your office for a statement concerning the recent attacks upon Harlem Hospital. As it was inconvenient for me to talk over the phone at that time I only replied that I was with the administration of the hospital 100%.

I feel that there were two groups of men at the hospital unwarrantably attacked. In the first group are Drs. Connors and Wright. These men are accused of bringing in too great a number of white physicians and surgeons. At the present time the hospital may appear overstaffed, but the hospital is undergoing a process of expansion; therefore, I think it no more than rational that these men be appointed now in order that a full staff will be in readiness to take over the new additions which are soon to be completed.

Should Harlem Hospital be made a separate colored institution, I think the Negro physician will suffer in the and. There is a definite concerted effort being made upon the part of certain medical executives to exclude colored students from white medical schools and to prevent colored physicians from entering white hospitals as staff members or graduate students. To curtail any such movement it is absolutely necessary that the colored and white physician work together wherever it is possible. A better understanding develops; the spirit of this association grows and is extended into other groups. A system of racial inter-relations unparalleled anywhere is being worked out at Harlem Hospital. And, if the Negro physician is ever to take a prominent position in the medical world he must do so in company with other physicians and not be isolated in separate colored institutions. And at the present time there is a movement indorsed by Dr. Connors and aided by Dr. Wright to have colored doctors in all the city hospitals of New York City; and it is with this thought in mind that such care is given to the training of the young men on the staff. If the local press and other interested organizations would foster this movement they would be of far

13-13

greater service for the community than they are in attempting to injure the reputation of an institution which is efficiently and unselfishly rendering service to thousands of suffering humanity.

The other group whom I previously referred to are the white Associate Surgeons. The accusation that they are incompetent is unjust and unfortunate. In the first place, practically all of these men are Fellows of the American College of Surgeons, an organization in which only the surgeons of vast experience and highest ethics are eligible for membership. Secondly, they have done post-graduate work abroad. And, thirdly, they are also staff members of the leading hospitals of the city, such as Presbyterian, New York, Mt. Sinai, Joint Disease, Beth Israel, Post-Graduate and Sydenham. At these institutions they have been closely associated with some of the most eminent surgeons of the country, and by instituting their ideas and standards have done much to raise the standards at Harlem Hospital. Thus, by working with these men and the very efficient full visiting staff -- made up of men who are authorities in their respective fields -- the younger men in the hospital are able to build up specialties -- an opportunity they have never previously had.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) FARROW R. ALLEN, M.D.

COPY

13-13

NAACP
Harlem Hospital

Minutes of the Second Meeting of the
Committee of Inquiry into Conditions
at Harlem Hospital - New York City

February 6, 1933

Present: Drs. John M. T. Finney, Walter L. Niles, William Darrach, Dean Lewis, Walton Martin; Rev. A. Clayton Powell; Messrs. George S. Schuyler, Arthur B. Spingarn, Heywood Broun, Walter White.

Regrets from Drs. Ernest E. Just, W. A. Hinton, Raymond Pearl, Samuel Albertus Brown.

Dr. Niles gave a resume of the January meeting of the committee, pointing out the medical, sociological and political aspects of the inquiry.

There was general discussion as to what, if any, definite charges had been made against Harlem Hospital. Mr. White pointed out that he had written to all persons and organizations who had been known to make charges over a period of several months asking that they file these charges with the committee but that up to the present time his request had not met with response.

Dr. Niles reported that he had consulted with Dr. Corwin of the Academy of Medicine and that it is possible to get Dr. Corwin to serve as executive secretary of the committee, also that Dr. Gertrude Sturgis, an experienced investigator, can be secured to act in the field; that the cost attached to the employment of these two persons would be approximately $2,500. Dr. Niles said he wished to know as soon as possible whether money could be raised to cover the expense of the inquiry. Mr. White reported that he had written to Mrs. Dwight Whitney Morrow asking for a contribution of $1,000 for this purpose.

13-13

Mr. Broun stated that since the last meeting of the committee he had talked with several of the physicians in Harlem who had complaints against the Harlem Hospital and that they had voiced certain objections to the personnel of the committee of inquiry which had tended to make him feel that the committee as constituted at present was not the proper committee to make the inquiry. Mr. Broun expressed the opinion that the editorial by Dr. Du Bois in the February Crisis was most unfortunate and gives the committee a bad start. He stated that he was in favor of the committee disbanding.

There was lengthy discussion in which various members of the committee expressed the opinion that the very nature and extent

of the opposition to the inquiry emphasized the necessity for it, especially as in a sense the whole future of hospital opportunity for Negro physicians and, in turn, the health of the Negro are wrapped up in the present differences at Harlem Hospital.

On motion of Dr. Darrach, duly seconded, it was
VOTED, That this committee as organized, with the possible resignation of Dr. Du Bois, continue in existence and that if funds can be raised Dr. Corwin and Dr. Sturgis be asked to take over the work, make the study and report at a later date to this committee.

Mr. Spingarn suggested that the Chairman and Secretary of the committee be elected from the medical members of the committee.

On motion duly seconded, it was
VOTED, That Dr. Walter L. Niles be Chairman of the committee.
Dr. Niles accepted with the understanding that trained people would be engaged for the inquiry.
The consensus of opinion was that should Dr. Corwin be engaged, no secretary would be necessary; that in the meantime Mr. White be asked to act as secretary pro tem.

Publicity: It was definitely understood that no statements are to be given to the press regarding the work of the committee except the announcement of Dr. Niles's election as Chairman; that in future all inquiries from the press be referred to Dr. Niles.

The matter of securing funds for the inquiry was discussed. Dr. Darrach offered to take up the matter of an appropriation with the Carnegie Fund. Other sources mentioned were the Spelman Fund, the Rockefeller Foundation and the Milbank Fund.

Executive Committee: On motion duly seconded, it was
VOTED, That an executive committee of three be appointed by the Chairman. (Dr. Niles stated that he would appoint this committee later.)

Walter White

Secretary pro tem.

13-13

[Spingarn Medal Comm.]

Embree

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO

Edwin R. Embree
President
Nathan Levin
Comptroller
Margaret W. Sargent
Secretary

FEB 9 1933

13-10

February 7, 1933

Dear Dr. DuBois: I am sorry that Mr. Embree will be unable to help the Spingarn Committee in deciding the question of the award this year. He is at present in the Dutch East Indies and will not return until the latter part of April.

Very truly yours,

Margaret L. Utley
Secretary to Mr. Embree

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
The Crisis
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

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13-1-56

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 4-6548

Official Organ: The Crisis

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ROY WILKINS ASSISTANT SECRETARY
DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS EDITOR OF THE CRISIS
WILLIAM PICKENS FIELD SECRETARY
DAISY E. LAMPKIN REGIONAL FIELD SECRETARY

February 9, 1933

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Here is Dr. King's speech. I sent it to him on January 24 asking that he let me know of any serious errors in it, and also spoke to him about it. However, I have up to this time heard nothing from him. I am writing him today telling him I am sending this to you and suggesting that if there is anything he wishes to say about it he communicate directly with you.

Sincerely yours,

Irichetta G. Randolph
Office Secretary

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

It is nice to have a note from you — even on business. I miss very much running in and bothering you when you are most busy. DBC

ENDORSED BY THE NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU, 215 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

[Spingarn Medal Committee]

February 10th, 1933.

Miss Margaret L. Utley,
Julius Rosenwald Fund,
4901 Ellis Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Utley:

Dr. Du Bois is out of the city for several months. Your letter is being forwarded to him.

Very sincerely yours,

13-12

lb

Oswald Garrison Villard
No. 20 Vesey Street
New York

February 14, 1933

Dear Dr. DuBois:

If there are no other candidates of note for the Spingarn Medal, my vote would be for Max Yergan.

Sincerely yours,

Oswald Garrison Villard

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City

LL-11-13

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

February 15, 1933.

13-1A-78

Mr. Walter White,
The N. A. A. C. P.,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. White:

Have any further letters come from members of the Spingarn Medal Committee? If so, may I have them? You forwarded one letter from Dillard.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

9 WEST SEVENTY-THIRD STREET

New York, February 17, 1933.

My dear Du Bois:

13-1A-26

I quite agree with you about Schuyler. I do not think you need apprehend anything on that score.

I hear great news of the drive in Atlanta, and am glad you are taking an active part in it. But I am even more anxious to know how your own work goes.

Ever yours,

J. E. Spingarn

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

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DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS EDITOR OF THE CRISIS
WILLIAM PICKENS FIELD SECRETARY
DAISY E. LAMPKIN REGIONAL FIELD SECRETARY

0
13-1A-8

February
20th
1933

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

We have no further letters from members of the Spingarn Medal Committee. Do you wish us to send out a reminder?

Ever sincerely,

Walter White
Secretary.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College
Atlanta,
Georgia.

WW:CTF

(6) — Mordecai Johnson
Rosenwald
Embree
Hope — 6 —
Villard
Dillard
W. E. B. Du Bois — (copy)

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

February 22, 1933.

To the Members of the
Spingarn Medal Committee.

13-1A-81

Gentlemen:

The Spingarn Medal Committee met in New York January 21 with Messrs Johnson, Hope and Du Bois present. They decided to give the Medal for 1932 to Max Yergan, an American Y. M. C. A. worker in South Africa. However, because a minority of the Committee was present, they decided to withhold their decision until they had consulted the whole Committee by letter.

I beg to say that Messrs Villard and Dillard agree with the selection. Mr. Embree is in the Dutch East Indies and Mr. Roosevelt in the Phillipines. The selection will, therefore, be announced as soon as a proper statement is agreed upon.

I am enclosing a proposed st tement. Will you kindly return it to me at your earliest convenience with any suggestions.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

13-1R-79

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

February 22, 1933.

Mr. Walter White,
N. A. A. C. P.,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. White:

Your letter of February 20 has been received. I have had letters from all the members of the Spingarn Medal Committee.

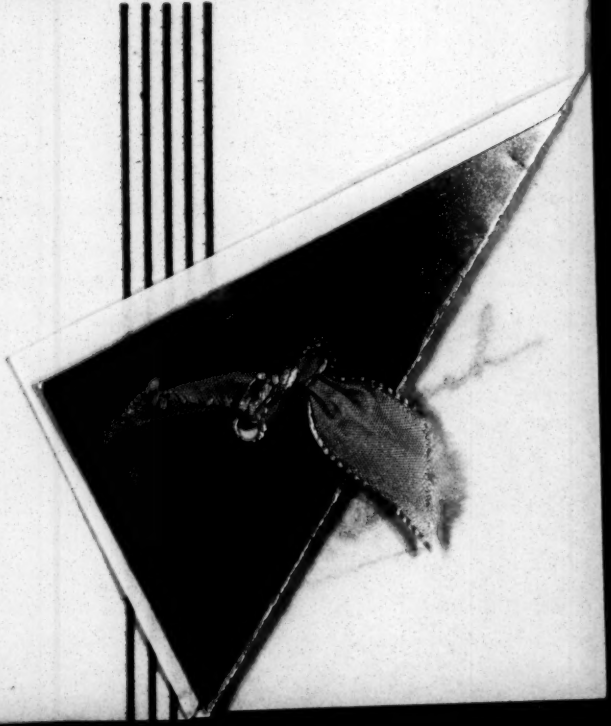
Very sincerely yours,

EBD/DW

February 23-1933

[N.A.A.C.P, Crisis staff]

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS



13-411

and
many
happy
returns
of the day

Grace Powell
Lucia F. Burton
Ruth E. Porter
Hazel F. Branch
Howard W. Otter

BUZZA
CRAFTACRES
MPLS. U.S.A.
15 B 626

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

February 24, 1933.

13-15-36

Mr. Walter White,
N. A. A. C. P.,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. White:

Will you kindly tell me the exact dates of the Chicago conference, if they have been set.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

J. H. DILLARD
BOX 418
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

February 25, 1933.

13-14-23

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have your letter of February 22nd with the inclosed statement, which seems to me quite satisfactory.

Yours sincerely,

J. H. Dillard

[enclosure]

13-1A-84

The Spingarn Medal for 1933 is presented to William Taylor Burwell Williams, Dean of Tuskegee College, for his long service as field agent of the Slater and Jeanes Funds and the General Education Board, his comprehensive knowledge of the field of Negro education and educational equipment, and his sincere efforts for their betterment.

Walter L. Niles, M. D.
115 East 61st Street
New York

March 6th, 1933.

Mr. Walter White,
69 Fifth Ave.,
City.

My dear Mr. White:-

I enclose herewith a copy of a letter which we have recently sent to all of the members of our Committee. Please regard this as personal and confidential.

With regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,

WLN/FCR (Signed) Walter L. Niles.

COPY

13-13

[Enc.]

March 2, 1933.

To the Committee appointed by The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People:-

In accordance with the authorization of the Committee at its meeting on February 6, 1933, I have appointed Dr. Samuel A. Brown and Dr. William Darrach members of the Executive Committee.

The N. A. A. C. P. has appropriated one-third of the amount required to pursue the study, not to exceed twenty-five hundred dollars. Other gifts and reasonable prospects make it probable that the entire sum can be secured. The Executive Committee has therefore authorized Dr. E. H. L. Corwin and Dr. Gertrude Sturges to proceed with the study and they began work on February 26, 1932.

Further consideration has convinced the Executive Committee that the scope of the study should be more extensive than was contemplated at first. The situation at Harlem Hospital is important but represents only one phase of a broad consideration of the opportunities for medical education of negroes in the United States. The Executive Committee therefore recommends that the work be given the title "A Study of Opportunities for the Medical Education of Negroes." It is proposed to review available statistics on this subject and to study the organization and efficiency of the Provident Hospital in Baltimore and the Mercy Hospital in Philadelphia as well as the Harlem Hospital. The greater amount of attention naturally will be devoted to Harlem Hospital; As it is a large municipal hospital it offers unusual opportunities for training negro doctors and may well serve as a model for

13-13

similar institutions.

At the last meeting of the Committee it was agreed that any public statements concerning the survey should be issued only by the Chairman. None have been made thus far and it is the inclination of the Chairman not to issue any until the report is completed.

If the membership of the Committee will cooperate with the Executive Committee in offering suggestions for making the study it does not at present appear necessary to call a meeting until a preliminary draft of the report has been formulated.

Enclosed you will find a brief outline of the proposed studies. Your chairman will welcome suggestions and criticisms and asks that any such will be sent to him in the immediate future as it is hoped to complete the survey within two months.

Very truly yours,

Walter Wales.

Chairman

ENCLOSURE

115 East 61st Street
New York, N. Y.

Harlem Hospital [Encl.]

BRIEF OUTLINE OF STUDY

I. Introductory

A.

1. Facilities for medical education of the Negro in the United States
2. Facilities for intern training
3. Facilities for postgraduate study
4. Study of the organization of the Provident Hospital in Baltimore and of the Mercy Hospital in Philadelphia

B.

1. Number of Negro physicians in New York; the school from which they have graduated; their intern training; the extent of specialization, their hospital connections, incl. the proprietary hospitals
2. The Negro medical societies in New York - their aims and work

C. Health and demography of the Negroes in Harlem, based on data of the Department of Health, the Committee on Health Center Development, the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association and others.

13-13

II. Study of the Harlem Hospital Proper

1. Analysis of the available reports and letters concerning the situation

2. Conference with present and past members of the medical staff of the Hospital, Negro and White; also with representative Negro leaders, as well as others interested in the problem, such as the various social workers who have had professional contacts with the Hospital (The C.O.S., The A.I.C.P., the Urban League, the Harlem Health Center, the Welfare Council, the Convalescence Service, etc.

3. Study of the medical organization of the Hospital; the various divisions and their personnel; the appointment of staff; the assigning of responsibility, incl. the O.P.D.; the supervision of the medical work

4. The esprit de corps of the staff as judged by attendance records, by consultations, by presence and participation at clinical conferences at the Hospital, by complaints which may be registered in the course of the present investigation

5. Examination of the minutes of the Medical Board and of the proceedings at Clinical Conferences

6. Objective Study of medical records from each division and of the O.P.D.

7. Study of autopsy findings

8. Study of admission and ward procedures in the Hospital; the average stay of patients of various types; the mortality records by service and years

9. The supervision of interns in wards, operating room , laboratory and dispensary

10. The opinions of patients

11. The nursing, dietetic and social services

12. The relationship between the administrative and medical staffs and the costs of the various services on a per capita per diem basis

13. Interpretation of findings

14. Recommendations, if any

13-13

[N.A.A.C.P]

March 8, 1933

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

13-7-55

I was disappointed when I went into the Crisis office Tuesday morning and learned that you had left Monday night for Atlanta. That's what I get for trying not to disturb you on your first day in the office when I knew you would be head over heels in work.

However, it was nice to know that you were here.

Sincerely,

Richetta G. Randolph

[N.A.A.C.P]

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

March 9, 1933.

Mr. J. E. Spingarn,
9 West 73 Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Spingarn:

13-14-3

As I said to you in New York, the Spingarn Medal has been awarded to Max Yergan. The statement of the Committee is enclosed. This award was approved by John Hope, Mordecai W. Johnson, Oswald Garrison Villard, James H. Dillard and myself. Neither Roosevelt nor Embree could be reached. They are both in far Asia.

It was very pleasant to have the visit that I did with you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

[Enclosure]

[NAACP - SPINGARN MEDAL]

Statement

1933

11-46-31

The Spingarn Medal for 1932 is awarded to Max Yergan, Negro American Y. M. C. A. Secretary, who has worked for ten years among the native students of South Africa. He is a missionary of intelligence, tact and self-sacrifice, representing that gift of co-operation and culture which American Negroes may send back to their Motherland; and he inaugurated last year an unusual local movement for inter-racial understanding among white and black students.

13-15-40

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

March 9, 1933.

Mr. Walter White,
N. A. A. C. P.,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. White:

The Spingarn Medal has been awarded to Max Yergan and I am enclosing the official statement which the Committee has approved. Those voting for this award were John Hope, Mordecai W. Johnson, Oswald Garrison Villard, James H. Dillard and myself. Neither Roosevelt nor Embree could be reached. They are both in far Asia.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

[Enclosure]

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13-1A-82

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

March 11, 1933.

13-15-41

Mr. Walter White,
The N. A. A. C. P.,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. White:

Answering your circular letter of March 9, I agree with your suggestion that Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn should decide. I am writing him accordingly.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Rookefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

March 13, 1933.

13-7-54

Miss Richetta G. Randolph,
The N. A. A. C. P.,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Miss Randolph:

I am sorry indeed not to have seen you while in New York. I had meant to but I was in such a whirl the few hours there that I forgot to call. Thank you for writing.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

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DR W E B DUBOIS=
ROCKEFELLER HALL SPELMAN COLLEGE ATLA=

BOARD AUTHORIZED CONFERENCE QUOTE UNDER AUSPICES OF THE ASSOCIATION CLOSE QUOTE APPOINTED A COMMITTEE OF THREE WITH YOU AS CHAIRMAN AND DIRECTED YOU AS CHAIRMAN TO PROCEED WITH DESPATCH IN ORGANIZING THE CONFERENCE=

J E SPINGARN.

13-23-1

WESTERN UNION GIFT ORDERS ARE APPROPRIATE GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

[SPINGARN]

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

March 14, 1933.

Mr. J. E. Spingarn,
9 West 73rd Street,
New York, N. Yy

My dear Spingarn:

Your telegram received. We are mailing today 40 letters and 25 tomorrow. I am enclosing a sample of the letter I am sending to persons whom I know all over the United States. I have made the statements a bit vague, so that we can change them. For instance, "twenty-five or more," and again, "about three days," and "men and women." On the latter point, while we'll have to be careful to keep the number down and the selection unusually careful, nevertheless, I think we cannot afford to draw an absolute sex line. At any rate, when I draft the letter to be sent to proposed conferees, I'll submit it to you for criticism. Meantime, send me names of any persons whom you think of who could suggest possible persons to be invited.X

Very sincerely yours,

X And any suggestions and criticisms

WEBD/DW

4-7-48

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

March 14, 1933.

Mr. Roy Wilkins,
The N. A. A. C. P.,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Wilkins:

We are going to have this summer at Amenia, New York, at J. E. Spingarn's beautiful summer home, a conference which we hope to make of great importance. We want to get together some of the younger, independent thinking Negroes of strong, honest character. We have in mind, not men who have just finished school, but rather those who have been out a few years, and yet who are not fixedin their ideas. We want them to discuss in a perfectly frank way and without publicity or limitations, the present situation of the American Negro and just what ought to be done.

The Conference will not be large, perhaps twenty-five or more and will include men and women. It willsit for about three days sometime in August. Board and keep will be free, the only expense being travel.

This Conference is going to be held under the auspices of the N. A. A. C. P. and the Directors have made me Chairman of an Organizing Committee of Three. On the other hand, the N. A. A. C.P. will exercise no control over the Conference and will leaveit perfectly free and untrammelled in discussion and conclusions.

First of all, we want to get in touch with proper persons to invite. Will you kindly send me at your very earliest convenience names of persons whom you feel ought to take part;— persons whom you know or have heard of, either in your vicinity or elsewhere. Send their names and, if possible, present address, so that I can get in correspondence with them right off, as the time for preparation is short.

I shall be under very great obligations if you will make special effort to co-operate with me in this. Please address answers to Atlanta.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

[N.A.A.C.P.]

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

March 14, 1933.

Mr. William Pickens,
The N. A. A. C. P.,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Pickens:

13-17

We are going to have this summer at Amenia, New York, at J. E. Spingarn's beautiful summer home, a conference which we hope to make of great importance. We want to get together some of the younger, independent thinking Negroes of strong, honest character. We have in mind, not men who have just finished school, but rather those who have been out a few years, and yet who are not fixed in their ideas. We want them to discuss in a perfectly frank way and without publicity or limitations, the present situation of the American Negro and just what ought to be done.

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I shall be under very great obligations if you will make special effort to co-operate with me in this. Please address answers to Atlanta.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

March 14, 1933.

Mr. Walter White,
The N. A. A. C. P.,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. White:

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I shall be under very great obligations if you will make special effort to co-operate with me in this. Please address answers to Atlanta.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

WALTER L. NILES, M. D.

115 East 61st Street

Mr. Walter White, Secretary,
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People,
69 Fifth Ave., City.

New York March 16th, 1933.

Dear Mr. White:-

Your letter of the 14th inst., with check for the salary of Dr. Sturges, was received and I have transmitted the check to her. I herewith return a receipt therefor.

I think it would be best for the Association to transfer the sum which has been authorized directly to me and I will see that it is disbursed under the authority of the Executive Committee.

I am glad to know that you have sent supplementary letters to the various gentlemen and hope that you will get a generous response. Dr. Darrach still feels that there is a good chance for getting something from the Carnegie Fund.

Yesterday Dr. Corwin and Dr. Sturges met with the Executive Committee and it is our feeling that they are making very satisfactory studies in their investigations.

I saw Professor Pearl this morning and find that he is entirely cooperative.

With regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,

WLN/FCR

(Signed) Walter D. Niles.

13-13

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

March 17, 1933.

13-1A-27

Mr. J. E. Spingarn,
9 West 73rd Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Spingarn:

What on earth is this I hear through Mrs. Du Bois and thereabout that you have resigned from the N. A. A. C. P. Of course, in a way I do not blame you. You have had a tremendous amount of responsibility thrust upon you with frustration and lack of co-operation. I have seen it for a long time but from my point of view I have been helpless, although perhaps I might have done more or at least done differently. As it is, I hardly know how to set my sails and I should like to hear from you as soon as possible, at least such things as you think wise to set down on paper, and until I do hear from you, I shall go ahead with the Conference.

We have mailed to date letters like that I enclosed to you to 68 persons. I am planning to send them a reminding post card on the 22nd, a week after writing. This ought to bring in the names of at least fifty eligibles and perhaps one hundred. I shall then sift these names by further correspondence and begin to correspond with thirty or forty who seem good material. I shall want to put down in that correspondence some of the following facts which perhaps you can furnish:

1. The cost of one round trip fare from New York to Amenia by bus and by train.

2. The exact date of the conference? I should suggest that it come during the week after the closing of the Columbia summer school. This will be, I believe, about the third week in August. I presume the conference is to sit three days but we would have to determine whether those days should be Friday, Saturday and Sunday, or Saturday, Sunday and Monday, or Sunday, Monday and Tuesday?

(Cont. Mr. J. E. Spingarn.)

If for any reason you think the Conference should not go on, please wire me, and as I said in the beginning, for heaven sakes give me some intimation as to what it's all about?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

W. E. B. DuBois

March 17, 1933

B-IH-30

Amenia Conf

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 4-6548

Official Organ: The Crisis

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13-17-6

March 17, 1933

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Here is the list of persons we invited last summer to the Second Amenia Conference. I have left on the list the notations as to those who could or could not attend last year. Several of those who stated they could not attend wrote us that they wanted to be present but that the notice had been received after other plans for the summer had been made.

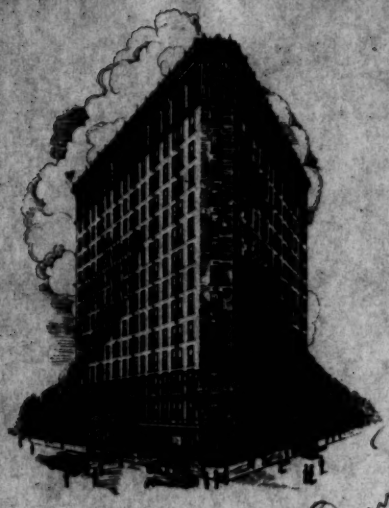
Ever sincerely,

Walter White

Secretary

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

WW/RR



Hotel Lincoln

ON NATIONAL (U.S. 40) HIGHWAY

INDIANAPOLIS

MANAGEMENT:
R. L. MEYER

13-1A-60

March 20, 1933.

My dear Dr Du Bois,

I have been touring Ohio, southern part, and Indiana for the N.A.A.C.P. and have tried to interest people in the crisis. They are interested all right, but the lack of money makes it impossible to get new subscribers and the old ones are compelled to give up the magazine. I had not known conditions until I got here. In Kokomo, for instance, one of our best small branches, every bank failed.

I am sending this letter to Atlanta thinking that you are there now and hoping very much that you will be there when I speak to the branch on April 16. It seems like old times, such wonderful times, to think of you at Atlanta University. I hope you work is going as you would wish.

Always sincerely,

Mary W. Ovington

[SPINGARN]

9 WEST SEVENTY-THIRD STREET

New York, March 20, 1933

47-7-38

Dear Du Bois:

Of course I have not resigned from the Association, and not even from the Board. Why I have felt constrained to resign as President and Chairman, I shall tell you when you return to New York.

There is all the more reason to have the Conference, if you still think it can do any good. I certainly do. I congratulate you on the despatch with which you have gone about organizing it. As to the details for which you ask, I shall be able to write with more certainty in a few days. Pickens suggested that it might be well to have the Conference just before the colleges open in September, or at least early in that month, but I think the second half of August a better time. Have you considered writing to Bishops Jones and Gregg, Dr. Powell and Dr. Bishop, Crystal Bird, and evan(in confidence) Vann and Abbott of the Defender?

Ever yours,

J. E. Spingarn

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta, Ga.

ST. LOUIS BRANCH

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

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N. B. Young, Jr.
Charles Reed

13-17-9

March 20, 1933.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Rockfeller Hall,
Spellman College,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Yours of March 14th overtakes me in St. Louis. I am glad to hear that the Amenia Conference will be held this year. I notice that you expect it to be held in August. I am selfish enough to hope that it will be in the last five or six days of August because I expect to be back from my vacation by August 25th, at the latest.

I will bear in mind what you say about suitable persons to make up the Conference. Is it anticipated that you will expect any representation from the radical organizations like the Communists? They are almost certain not to cooperate with any such movement and would very likely use the invitation in order to damage the prospects as much as possible. However, I would like to know whether the Conference is to include radicals of that dye?

I will bear the matter constantly in mind and will be happy to write any suggestion that would seem to be useful.

I trust you are enjoying your work at Atlanta University. Many people are asking about you here in the middle West.

Sincerely yours,

William Pickens.

WP:A

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 4-6548

Official Organ: The Crisis

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March 21st
1933

TO THE COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION:

Will you note the enclosed request from Dr. Walter Lindsay Miles, chairman of the committee asked by the N.A.A.C.P. to make the investigation of Harlem Hospital, that the N.A.A.C.P. transfer to him the sum underwritten by it for the Harlem Hospital inquiry. You will remember that the Board at its February meeting voted to underwrite one-third of the maximum cost of $2,500, which is $833.33. We sent our cheque for $175, as authorized by the Board at its March meeting, to Dr. Miles in payment of salary for the first two weeks of Dr. Sturges, leaving a balance of $658.33. Will you let me have your authorization by return mail to forward this balance to Dr. Miles?

You will note also the encouraging news that Dr. Darrach feels that there is an excellent chance of getting a contribution from the Carnegie Fund.

In strictest confidence I send you enclosed copy of the outline of the work as being done by the committee. It seemed to the National Office on reading this that this study may well be one of the most valuable steps ever taken insofar as the health of the Negro and opportunity for medical training are concerned.

Walter White

Secretary.

WW:CTF

13-13

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13-15-42

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 4-6548
Official Organ: The Crisis

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DAISY E. LAMPKIN REGIONAL FIELD SECRETARY

March 21, 1933

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

You will note from the minutes of the March meeting of the Board that it was voted that a committee be appointed to consider the resignation of the President and Chairman of the Board, Mr. J. E. Spingarn,

The Chairman of the Board has requested me to inform you that he has appointed the following committee which is to report its recommendations to the Board as early as possible:

Dr. John Haynes Holmes, Chairman
Mr. Harry E. Davis
Mr. Isadore Martin
Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Dr. Louis T. Wright
Mr. James Weldon Johnson

The addresses of the members of the committee are enclosed.

Ever sincerely,

Walter White
Secretary

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

WW/RR

ENDORSED BY THE NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU, 215 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

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13-17-14

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69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
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Official Organ: The Crisis

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WILLIAM PICKENS FIELD SECRETARY
DAISY E. LAMPKIN REGIONAL FIELD SECRETARY

March 22, 1933

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Won't you add to the list of names sent you the other day for the Amenia Conference the following:

William H. Hastie
608 Q Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Edward P. Lovett
Howard Manor
Washington, D. C.

Thurgood Marshall
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

Ever sincerely,

Walter White
Secretary

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

WW/RR

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12-45-96

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DAISY E. LAMPKIN — REGIONAL FIELD SECRETARY

Mch. 28, 1933
Kansas City, Mo.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
Spelman College,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

Would it be a good idea to let the young leaders whom you are to invite to Amenia Conference come as representing various groups: Socialists, Democrats, Republicans, Communists; Catholics, Baptists, Methodists; the College Fraternities; Y.W.C.A. and Y.M.C.A.

Mention ~~of~~ of the Catholics reminds me of something you would like to know: that the Catholic leaders around St. Louis avoided all reference to the essential parts of the Crisis discussion of race prejudice and discrimination in their church and concentrated the attention of their followers, and called their attention chiefly to the reference to the New York meeting as a "big show", or "good show", I forget which. They regarded this as a slight to their great meeting, a slighting reference, and bent all their attacks on that slight.

They got away with it largely, for I found many honest, and apparently sane, Catholic colored folk who had taken Father Marco's side against the heathen enemy. Most of them began by saying: We believe the faults of the church should be attacked, but----------.

Excuse my hurried ty ng. I am working at top speed, as usual.--
Will any young white sons be invited to particpate at Amenia, or only colored people? The first Amenia Conference had the co-operation of white persons?

Very truly yours,

Wm. Pickens----

ENDORSED BY THE NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU, 215 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

B. 17. 23)

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

March 28, 1933.

Mr. J. E. Spingarn,
9 West 73rd Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Spingarn:

The response from the letters sent out has been so cordial and so many persons have been recommended that it has been unnecessary to send the follow-up reminder which I was going to put in the mails this week. I think you ought to see the original letters. I am enclosing them. Please return them to me after you have read them, although there is no rush. You will note the universal demand for conference.

I have marked in the letters, with a blue pencil, those persons whom I suggest might be invited. Before writing them, however, I shall be glad to hear from you. Also, since the total number of persons present is to be 25, how many older persons and N. A. A. C. P. officials are to be included? I suggest White and myself, but possibly two or three others might be invited, beside, of course, yourself and brother. Special delegations, like Dr. Wright, Leslie P. Hill, the Reverend Mr. Imes, James Weldon Johnson, W. R. Valentine, George Crawford, Roy Wilkins and Mr. Pickens, who live in and near New York, might come up for the day.

I shall not send out the invitation until I hear from you, and in the invitations, I suggest including the following statements:

1. Date. Beginning Friday afternoon, August 18; closing Monday evening, August 21, at 6:00.

2. The round-trip week end fare is $3.84. The time of the trip from New York to Amenia is 2½ hours.

3. The object of the meeting is to discuss with perfect freedom and without publicity the present situation of the Negro race. There is no limitation on opinions or expressions, except such courtesy as will recognize the rights of all, and such sincerity

(Cont. Mr. J. E. Spingarn.)

as will waste no one's time.

4. The only expenses incurred by the conferees will be travel and both to and from Amenia. While in Amenia they will be the guests of Mr. J. E. Spingarn, and there will be no charge for board or lodging. The company will live in tents and there will be beautiful surroundings and many facilities for recreation.

Please criticize the above proposed statements thoroughly and note any omissions.

I was in Memphis Sunday and spoke to an overflow audience of 1,500 people in the First Baptist Church. They listened with remarkable attention. Many of our friends remembered and spoke of the meeting which we staged there many years ago. From first-hand reports which I get in Atlanta and Memphis, particularly, and from what I have heard from other places, I think Mrs. Lampkin is the best Field Secretary we have ever had. Everyone agrees that in these two cities they know of nobody who could have raised that amount of cash at this time.

By the way, the conference fever is in the air. I had forgotten that sometime ago George Arthur of the Rosenwald Fund had suggested a conference under the auspices of that fund, and I cordially agreed with him. I have just received the enclosed letter from him.

With best regards

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

March 29, 1933.

Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin,
C/O N. A. A. C. P.,
1913-9th Street, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mrs. Lampkin:

I had a gorgeous time in Memphis and heard your praises sung right and left. We had the First Baptist Church jammed and crowdsdon the outside unable to get in. The Boulé gave me a breakfast, and forty of the citizens a banquet Sunday night. It was really unusually fine and Stuart must have worked very hard, along with others, to get it up.

The more I see of your work in the field, the more I appreciate what you are doing. Everyone has said, both here and there in Memphis, that they know of no one who under the circumstances could have put through such a drive, and they assured me that it was due more to your personality and ~~optism~~ optimism than to anything else. I hope you will have deserved success in Washington.

I know you have heard of Spingarn's resignation as President and Chairman of the Board. I am sure it is for reasons that we talked about. It mixes up matters more than ever and I confess I cannot see far ahead of my nose, but time will tell.

With best regards

Very sincerely yours,

[Lampkin]

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

March 29, 1933.

13-5-34

Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin,
C/O N. A. A. C. P.,
1913-9th Street, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mrs. Lampkin:

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With best regards

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

[MARCH, 1933] [NAACP]

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Comparative Statement, Jan., Feb., Mar., 1932-33

Income	1933					
	January		February		March	
	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932
Contributions	$601.	$2,877.	$ 50.	$2,310.	$ 82.	$1,825.
Branch members	892.	918.	1,739.	1,451.	993.	1,660.
Members at large	337.	257.	263.	534.	234.	215.
Life members	1,350.	1,400.	-	-	-	-
Interest	196.	-	166.	-	140.	
Christmas seals	78.	165.	18.	132.	50.	15.
Legacies	14,439.	-	-	-	-	-
Special appeal	-	-	-	-	-	2,304.
Miscellaneous	-	27.	26.	26.	64.	162.
Totals	17,893	5,644	2,262	4,453.	1,563	6181
Disbursements Current expenses	3,121.	4,425.	3,143.	2,939.	3,464.	5,720.
Disbursements of old debts	1,575.	1,090.	-	298.	-	295.
Repayment to special funds	2,025.	-	-	-	-	-
Payment of Crisis debts	499.	-	599.	-	101.	
Totals	7,220	5,515.	3,742.	3,237	3,565.	6,015.

13-19-88

[Lampkin]

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13-5-36

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OFFICE OF
DAISY E. LAMPKIN, REGIONAL FIELD SECRETARY
2519 WEBSTER AVENUE
PITTSBURGH, PA.

1913-9th St. N.W.

April 3, 1933.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Rockefeller Hall,
Spelman College,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. DuBois;:

I am so glad that your trip to Memphis was so enjoyable and successfull and I am sure that it meant a great deal to Memphis to again pack a church with you as the speaker. It marks the finest success from the NAACP standpoint, that Memphis has ever had. I am so very, very glad that you went. I think Mr. Stuart will make a fine president and it is to be regretted that Walter has a prejudiced opinion about Mr. Stuart due to things told him by Robert Church. I found Mr. Stuart very fine to work with.

I want to thank you very much for your expressions of appreciation for my work in the field. I am glad that you are seeing the results of it, as I think it is not understood in the National Office. You can see that I am trying to build strong branches as I go in addition to raising money. It is gratifying to know that I am welcomed back in every city. It will mean much to me in the National Office when you return.

Yes, I had heard of Mr. Spingarn's resignation and I wish I could see you to discuss it with you. I thought too, that it was for reasons that we talked about and I am very anxious for you to get back to New York. It will be better for all of us when you return.

The campaign here looks good; it closes one week from to-day, April 10th and I am hoping to reach the goal of $2,500. The spirit of your letter helped me a lot, as it has such a happy tone.

ENDORSED BY THE NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU, 215 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

April 3,1933

13-5-37

Write me again soon. I shall leave here April 11th for Pittsburgh.

Ever Sincerely,

Daisy E. Lampkin

Daisy E. Lampkin

DEL:L

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF
THE CRISIS
69 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

13-17-36

April 4, 1933.

Mr. J. E. Spingarn,
9 West 73rd Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Spingarn:

These letters are still coming in. I shall, however, send no more to you. Meantime, however, we ought to settle on the persons to be invited as the invitations ought to go out very soon.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B.
More letters re Conference

WEBD/DW
Enclosures

April 6, 1933

Dear Walter

I am enclosing the letters Du Bois has received regarding the Anemia Conference, with a few suggestions by my brother. Will you kindly go over this matter with Mr. Elkins and return all the enclosures within ~~48~~ hours with your suggestions?

13-17-39

The limit has been raised to 32 — 30 Conferees & you & Du Bois — ~~8~~ tents, each with four occupants. Women, if possible, should be in batches of 4 (~~4's~~ & or 12), otherwise tent arrangements will be complicated.

Yours, J. E. Spingarn

Please return in 48 hours whether you can complete consideration or not.

13-15-44

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WILLIAM PICKENS — FIELD SECRETARY
DAISY E. LAMPKIN — REGIONAL FIELD SECRETARY

AIR MAIL

April 6, 1933

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Your letter of the 4th with its most distressing enclosure is received.

I am putting this down on the calendar for the April meeting as the first order of business.

Are there any additional statements which you wish me to make to the Board, or has Dr. Wright, as chairman of the Board of the Crisis Publishing Company, Inc., all the information you wish presented.

Ever sincerely,

Walter White
Secretary

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia

WW/RR

J. E. SPINGARN
9 WEST 73RD STREET
NEW YORK

April 7, 1933.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Rockefeller Hall,
Spelman College,
Atlanta, Ga.

13-17-41

Dear Du Bois:

This afternoon Walter White and Roy Wilkins met me at my brother's office, and we spent several hours going over the mass of material you sent me. The material is extraordinarily interesting, and both White and Wilkins were simply amazed at the mass of names so quickly assembled.

I have decided to extend the number of conferees to 32, including you and White and Wilkins. This will fill eight tents, with four cots to a tent. This necessitates selecting women in batches of 4, 8, and 12, though at a pinch five women might be uncomfortably squeezed into one tent.

My brother and the others suggested several names not on your red or blue lists, though nearly all of them are mentioned once or more in the letters. We decided on twenty-five names (25, including you, White, and Wilkins), and selected about twelve or fourteen other names from which we request that you select seven (7). These seven, plus the 25 already selected, will constitute the conferees. In two cases, among the 25, we did not decide on a single person, but left you to choose between two persons, both of whom have special qualifications. We were anxious to include a workman, or someone in touch with workmen, at least one minister, and one or two very young people.

It seems to me best, as you originally suggested, that the invitations should come from me personally, and should not be written on Association or Crisis letterheads, in order to eliminate all sense of official connection or of predetermined programme. I wish the idea of absolute impartiality to be as well-assured at this Conference as at the first one. Will you therefore kindly send me the lists of conferees , with their addreses, at

J. E. SPINGARN
9 WEST 73RD STREET
NEW YORK

13-17-42

your earliest convenience, after you receive the letters and the names selected from Association headquarters? Also any suggestions that you care to make. It might be best to suggest in my invitation that all questions in regard to the conference can be answered by the chairman of the committee at Atlanta.

I am wondering whether it might be a good idea to open the closing afternoon session to the public and the press, and invite some interesting people to address it. In any event, nothing that was said or done at previous sessions would be made public without the consent of the conference.

Your mass of material has given a new enthusiasm about the conference to White and Wilkins, and I feel certain the conference will be a great success.

Ever yours,

J. E. Spingarn

[N.A.A.C.P.]

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13-17-43

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 4-6548

Official Organ: The Crisis

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WILLIAM PICKENS FIELD SECRETARY
DAISY E. LAMPKIN REGIONAL FIELD SECRETARY

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

April 8, 1933

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Joel and Arthur Spingarn, Roy Wilkins and I spent three hours yesterday afternoon going over with a fine-tooth comb the qualifications of each of the persons recommended for the Amenia Conference.

First, let me tell you that we all agreed that if nothing else came out of the Conference except to get this list of young key people throughout the country it would have been worth while. For that reason, will you carefully preserve and let me have back as soon as possible the letters which I am returning to you under separate cover. We want to have them for possible use in emergencies affecting the N.A.A.C.P. and the work.

I enclose two lists. List A is of those for whom the four of us voted unanimously. You will note that two of these are alternatives - one the choice of Dorothy Davis or Annette Hawkins, the other as representative of the Church, the Rev. J. Raymond Henderson or the Rev. Herbert E. King of Washington. Two other persons discussed in this connection were the Rev. Adam C. Powell, Jr., and the Rev. Harold M. Kingsley. I imagine the latter is somewhat over the age limit.

List B, consisting of fourteen names, is of those from whom you are asked to pick eight.

This makes a total of thirty-five names, which gives us three extra ones, should, as is almost certain, two or three be unable to come.

You will note that in List A are six women. Please keep this in mind as the tents will hold four each, so that women should be in units of four, eight, or twelve. There is a possibility, however, that five persons can be accommodated in a tent.

Mr. Spingarn thinks it best that he send out

the invitations in his own name and on his personal stationery in order that the Conference may not seem an official N.A.A.C.P. or Crisis affair. He requests that you do not send any invitations until you hear from him. He also requests that you return to him by return mail the final list made up of Group A and your choice of eight of the fourteen on Group B.

You will note in Group B the name of Sara Reid. As you doubtless know, she is the sister of Ira Reid, is active in the Adult Education movement, is an individual of great independence of thought and is very intelligent.

Among the individuals that we discussed informally to be invited up for a day are: James Weldon Johnson, Louis T. Wright, Miss Ovington, Mr. Pickens, Max Yergan, Carl Murphy and Mrs. Lampkin. This list, of course, can and will be added to, as the problem of housing does not enter in with them.

13 - 17 - 43a

Ever sincerely,

Walter White

Secretary

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia

WW/RR

47-7-134

[NAACP]

April 10, 1933

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Mr. Turner asked me to make this copy of the Balance Sheet as of December 31st for the N.A.A.C.P. report. He also asked me to send it to you for your O.K.

Yours very truly

R E Porter

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

April 10, 1933.

Mr. J. E. Spingarn,
9 West 73rd Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Spingarn:

I am rushing back the lists which Mr. White sent. On the second list I have marked seven, according to your suggestion, but you ought to invite the whole fourteen. You must remember that a number of these will not be able to attend. Perhaps you might rush invitations to the seven and ask immediate reply, and then use the others as a reserve. I would not be at all surprised if even with this list, you might not have to go outside of it to get the thirty-two. These are hard times for the young workers.

Very sincerely yours,

P.S. I may say by way of parenthentical advice, that you might omit Elmer Carter and Roy Wilkins without the slightest hurt to intelligent discussion.

P. S. No. 2. Your two suggestions about referring requests for information to me and about the final public session are both all right.

TROUTBECK
AMENIA
NEW YORK

April 12, 1933

13-17-47

My dear Dr. DuBois:

It would give me great pleasure if you would be my guest at a conference to be held here on August 18th to 21st, to which I am inviting some thirty or forty young representatives of the colored race to discuss the present and future situation of the Negro.

I am enclosing a brief account of the conference and what it hopes to accomplish, and I should appreciate it if you could let me know as early as possible whether you will be able to attend. I sincerely trust that you may be here next August.

Cordially yours,

J. E. Spingarn

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

210 Copies 7
the attached letter
has been sent to all
the Branch Secretaries

51-81

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DAISY E. LAMPKIN REGIONAL FIELD SECRETARY

April 12, 1933

13-19

TO THE BRANCHES:

The National Office is addressing you on the matter of the Scottsboro cases and urges your speedy action in co-operation with the National Office.

It is unnecessary for us here to go into the differences of policy between the N.A.A.C.P. and the International Labor Defense. Suffice it to say that the nine defendants and their parents have chosen, as is their right, to be defended by the I.L.D. The one point at issue now is to see that the lives of these innocent boys are saved. To this end the National Office urges the submerging of all organizational differences and the uniting of all efforts to prevent the execution of the nine boys who are, in our opinion, wholly innocent.

Four issues beside that of Haywood Patterson's guilt were on trial at Decatur. The first of these was the jury system of the South under which Negroes are excluded in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment. Second was the issue of North vs. South, and resentment against "outsiders" defending the boys. Third was the issue of racial prejudice against two of the defense counsel. Fourth was the feeling against Communism.

The N.A.A.C.P., as has been stated, still does not approve in full methods which have been used by the I.L.D. and the Communists. In the interest of justice, however, the N.A.A.C.P. is putting aside these differences and is ignoring the attacks which have been made upon it and the untruths which have been told by the Daily Worker, the Communists and representatives of the I.L.D.

The National Office urges its branches to raise funds and send them as speedily as possible to the National Office. Prompt and vigorous action is urged because the time is short and the need is great.

We enclose statement being given to the press today which states the position of the Association in full.

Ever sincerely,

WW:CTF

Secretary

April 12th, 1933 NAACP.

A STATEMENT ON THE SCOTTSBORO CASE BY THE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

****

Since the verdict of guilty and sentence of death was pronounced upon Haywood Patterson, the first of the Scottsboro defendants, by a jury in Decatur, Alabama, April 9, against the weight of the evidence, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People believes that no person or organization interested in Negroes or in justice or in America and her good name can remain silent or inactive in the struggle which the verdict has made necessary.

The defense of the Scottsboro boys, by their choice and by the choice of their parents and guardians, is in the hands of the International Labor Defense, an affiliate of the Communist party. Inasmuch as this choice has been made, the N.A.A.C.P. has no control over the conduct of these cases.

The N.A.A.C.P. has differed and still differs with some of the methods pursued by the Communists in this case.

The N.A.A.C.P. believes in publicity, but does not believe in the rasping ballyhoo which has attended certain phases of this case and which unquestionably has reacted against the welfare of the boys.

We do not believe in the threatening telegrams "demanding the immediate and unconditional release" of the boys, showered upon officials, high and low, many of whom can do nothing to aid, but can do much to harm, the case.

We do not believe the so-called class war should be brought to the front as an issue in this case. We think the prime issue is saving the boys. Settle the class war on a soap box or in pamphlets, but not with the lives of these boys.

For the sake of the boys we choose to disregard — and we ask our branches to disregard — the assaults upon the Association and the slanderous attacks upon its personnel.

Despite all these differences of belief with the I.L.D., the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People cannot stand by idle while this momentous struggle goes on. Time will tell who has the best philosophy on this so-called race problem; but the Scottsboro boys cannot wait. They must have help now. Alabama and its infamous defense of an infamous system of persecution cannot wait; it must be challenged now.

Since January, 1932, when the boys definitely chose to be defended by the International Labor Defense, the N.A.A.C.P. has contributed toward the expenses the sum of $1,135,$1000 of which helped to pay the fee of Walter Pollak, the lawyer who carried the case to the

30-27a-5

United States Supreme Court.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People wholeheartedly offers to raise as much money as it can to be used in the best interests of the boys and to cooperate in any other way helpful to the defendants. It calls upon its 327 branches, scattered from coast to coast and throughout the south, and upon its friends, to rally to the cause and hold meetings, benefits, and solicitations, under the guidance of responsible branch officers for the purpose of telling the story of Scottsboro and raising funds. Such funds are to be sent, as usual, to the National Office, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, marked plainly for the Scottsboro defense. Every penny, as usual, will be accounted for and official receipt sent.

We wish to urge upon our membership that it concern itself solely with the welfare of the boys and the great task ahead. We realize that the efforts to raise funds for this case will impose an extra burden upon our branches at a time when they are struggling to maintain and press forward the whole program of the Association, which contains many issues vital to the welfare of the American Negro; but we ask them to assume this additional burden cheerfully and to exhaust their energy and resources in carrying it. Extra burdens and hard fights have been the lot of this Association since its organization twenty-three years ago and we are confident that our branches will not only carry forward the current program, but will rise up in a great phalanx behind the Scottsboro case.

30-27a - 6

Thousands of dollars will be needed. Each one of the cases has to be tried in the lower court. Each one has to be appealed to the Alabama Supreme Court. Each one has to be prepared and appealed to the United States Supreme Court. Every step costs money.

The famous Scottsboro cases involve more than the lives of the boys. They involve the welfare and the status of every Negro in the United States. Unless they are won, unless the system of oppression which they exemplify is completely exposed to the gaze of the civilized world, Negro Americans remain virtually slaves and white Americans, for all their protestations to the contrary, remain hypocrites and slave-holders. It is to this struggle for Negroes and to this struggle in behalf of our country that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People calls all true Americans, black and white, of every race, creed and section of the country.

(NAACP)

Troutbeck
Amenia
New York

April 12, 1933

13-12-33

My dear Mr. Matney:

It would give me great pleasure if you would be my guest at a conference to be held here on August 18th to 21st, to which I am inviting some thirty or forty young representatives of the colored race to discuss the present and future situation of the Negro.

I am enclosing a brief account of the conference and what it hopes to accomplish, and I should appreciate it if you could let me know as early as possible whether you will be able to attend. I sincerely trust that you may be here next August.

Cordially yours,

J. E. Spingarn

Mr. W. C. Matney
Bluefield Institute
Bluefield, W. Va.

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13-15-45

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

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AIR MAIL

April 12, 1933

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Mr. Spingarn asked me to send you several copies of the enclosed statement regarding the Amenia Conference, which he is sending out with his letters of invitation. These are going forward today under separate cover.

Ever sincerely,

Walter White
Secretary

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia

WW/RR

13-15-47

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April 14, 1933

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The action told of in the enclosure was decided upon as being necessary at a meeting at the office of the Chairman of the Legal Committee on April 12, at which were present the Chairman of the Legal Committee, Mr. Studin, the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary.

Walter White
Secretary

WW/RR

13-15-48

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DAISY E. LAMPKIN — REGIONAL FIELD SECRETARY

April 19, 1933

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION:

Mr. J. E. Spingarn — Mr. Martin
Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn — Dr. Du Bois
Miss Ovington
Mr. Johnson

The Secretary is speaking for the Cleveland Branch on Monday, April 24.

Therefore, the next meeting of the Committee on Administration will be held on Tuesday, April 25, at four o'clock.

Walter White
Secretary

WW/RR

13-15-49

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DAISY E. LAMPKIN REGIONAL FIELD SECRETARY

April 19th
1933

MEMORANDUM FROM MR. WHITE TO MESSRS. J. E. Spingarn and W. E. B. Du Bois.

I attach a self-explanatory copy of letter from Mr. Roy Ellis of Washington who is known to both of you. I imagine that we shall have several other similar requests between now and the time of the conference. What should I say to Mr. Ellis?

I enclose also self-explanatory copy of reply I am making today to Mr. Ellis's letter of the 18th.

Walter White

Secretary.

WW:CTF

[enclosure]

Washington, D. C.

April 18, 1933.

13-15-50

Dear Walter:

Just a matter of information concerning the conference which Mr. Spingarn will hold during the month of August.

What is the policy which he is pursuing with regard to extending the invitations? I have a very good friend in New York City who has heard of the conference and would like very much to attend. He has had quite a bit of valuable experience in the business field, and is thoroughly capable and exceedingly progressive.

The young man to whom I refer is Mr. Kenneth L. Bright. If you feel that I am not taking any undue liberties, I shall be glad to arrange for you to meet him.

Nice piece of work you did on the proposed segregation down here. I reported to Pinkett. Latest is that Prall will rescind the order. Not official yet.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Roy.

[Enclosure]

April 19th
1933

13-15-51

Dear Roy:

I am passing on to Mr. Spingarn copy of your letter of the 18th regarding Mr. Bright. As I understand it, Mr. Spingarn is inviting as an individual and not as President of the Association a group of young people for an informal, free discussion of the present status of the Negro and of his problems.

Thank you for your comment on our action in the matter of the Prall order. I enclose copy of telegram from Prall denying that any such order was ever issued. Mr. Pinkett writes me that there was no question that the order had been issued and that Morris Lewis had, among others, checked up and had definitely confirmed the fact that the order had been issued. I send you also copy of the sharp letter I wrote Prall to which his telegram is a reply, and of my letter to Roosevelt.

Ever sincerely,

(Signed) Walter White
Secretary.

Mr. Roy A. Ellis
1911 Ninth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

WW:CTF

12-44-28

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

April 20, 1933.

Mr. George Crawford,
42 Church Street,
New Haven, Connecticut.

My dear Crawford:

I hear that you are resigning from the N.A.A.C.P. Board. I hope you will hold up final action for a little while. I know just exactly how you feel. I have been on the edge of it for a long time, but I have been talking with Spingarn, and I am going to work out a plan for the complete re-organization of the N.A.A.C.P. Before you take final action, wait until you see the plan.

I trust this will find you and Mrs. Crawford in good health.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Milton Weston

Amenia Conference

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

April 20, 1933.

13-17-48

Mr. J. E. Spingarn,
Troutbeck,
Amenia, New York.

My dear Sir:

A letter sent by you to Mr. Milton Weston regarding the Amenia Conference has been returned. His name was submitted by Arthur Fauset, 5634 Girard Avenue, Philadelphia, and he gave Mr. Weston's address as 200 West 122nd Street, N.Y. Perhaps a letter directed to Mr. Fauset will bring a more accurate address.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to Dr. Du Bois.

To J.E.Spingarn
Harry E. Davis
George W. Crawford

Lillian A. Alexander
Arthur B. Spingarn and
Dr. Louis T. Wright

Personal & Confidential

April 21, 1933.

Gentlemen ~~Madame~~

The time has come for a radical and thorough-going re-organization of the N. A. A. C. P., if we wish the ~~organization,~~ Association not simply to survive, but to function during the next quarter century as effectively as it has in the last. I am, ~~therefore,~~ enclosing ~~to you such~~ a plan of re-organization and attaching to the plan the reasons for each one of the ~~steps~~ proposals. Will you kindly write me at your earliest convenience your feeling concerning this plan. In the light of these replies, I shall either drop the project or re-draft it in such a shape that all or most of you will be willing to sign it and send it to the other members of the Board of Directors. ~~Or in case any one does not sign it to another~~

Very sincerely yours,

Enclosures 2.

37-7-89

13 Mar

A PLAN FOR THE RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE N.A.A.C.P.

1. The Annual Conference of the N. A. A. C. P., scheduled for Chicago in June, 1933, will be postponed until the Christmas holidays, 1933, when it will convene in New York City.

2. All of the salaried officers will May 15 send in their resignations to the Board of Directors to take effect as follows:

A. The Secretary and Assistant Secretary, the Field Secretaries, the Office Secretary, the Bookkeeper and the Editor of THE CRISIS, to take effect December 31, 1933. All of the other employees to take effect July 1, 1933.

37-7-90

3. During the period from July 1 to December 31, the duties and salaries of these officials shall be as follows:

The Secretary, the Assistant Secretary and Mr. Pickens shall have leave of absence at half their present salary and without duties with the expectation that they will use the time in securing other employment.

Mrs. Lampkin will continue her work as Field Secretary, at a salary of $200 a month, and expenses.

Miss Randolph will continue her work, conducting the office, receiving visitors and answering correspondence at her present salary.

Mr. Turner will attend to the bookkeeping of the N.A A.C.P. and of THE CRISIS at his present salary.

Dr. Du Bois will edit THE CRISIS at his present salary with the reduction voted because of his teaching at Atlanta University.

4. From July 1 until the meeting of the Board in September, the National Office will be run with a skeleton force, consisting of Miss Randolph and Mr. Turner, and all effort will be made through Mrs.

(A Plan for the Re-Organization of the N.A.A.C.P.)

Lampkin's field work and correspondence to keep the branches alive, increase their local activity, and acquaint them with the plans for re-organization. THE CRISIS will continue monthly publication, reducing its budget to the lowest point consistent with maintaining its present income.

5. The September meeting of the Board will be especially called and emphasized and will last two or three days; at this meeting a complete re-organization of the N.A.A.C.P. will be effected, covering the following points:

A. The re-arrangement of executive functions.

B. The election of officers and executive staff.

C. The election of the Editor of THE CRISIS, after consideration of the continuance and function of THE CRISIS and its relation to the N.A.A.C.P. in business management and editorial expression.

D. An examination of the Constitution of the Board of Directors and its officers, the relation of the Board to the local branches and the functions of local branches and regional organizations.

E. The adoption of a budget.

22-7-19

EXPLANATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS

1. We have neither the money nor the organization nor the program to hold a successful meeting this summer. It is possible that by Christmas time the depression will have begun to lift, the N.A.A.C.P. will have been re-organized, and we will be able to start forward with new life and vim.

2. There is no use in tinkering with our present organization. The Secretary cannot and will not re-organize this Association on effective lines. Of this, I have long been absolutely convinced. I have no personal animus but I know that we must have a new executive staff and the depression gives us an excuse for such re-organization on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. Lampkin is at present virtually supporting the Association by her work. I have examined her work at first-hand in five or six different cities. I am convinced that she is the most effective Field Secretary that we have ever had. We must keep her at work, particularly during this re-organization and at a slight advance in salary; and in my opinion, she ought to enter the new organization.

Mr. Turner and Miss Randolph are old and trusted employees. As it would not do to have THE CRISIS suspend publication even for a while, the easiest and cheapest way will be to have me to continue its publication until the end of the year.

37-7-92

3. Everything will depend on how thoughtfully, carefully and effectively the re-organization is carried on between July 1a and September 1. The Amenia Conference will give us some idea of the possibilities in new personnel, and we can go beyond that in a search for material.

(Cont. Explanation of Recommendations.)

By the time the Board meets in September, candidates can be known and plans carefully laid and exhaustively discussed.

4. There may be a question as to whether Miss Randolph and Mr. Turner could keep things going during the summer, but it seems to me possible. The branches could be appealed to for necessary local action, and members of the Board, resident in New York, could give advice. Meantime, the expense would be reduced to three half salaries, the salaries of clerk and bookkeeper, Mrs. Lampkin's salary and mine, and the rent. This we could meet from Mrs. Lampkin's work and the regular income.

I do not suggest that the Secretary or the Assistant Secretary remain on duty because I am convinced that if they did, the whole work of re-organization would be held up.

37-7-93

5. Much conference and correspondence should precede the meeting of the Board in September, and the meeting should be as large and representative as we possibly can make it. This meeting would take final action on resignations and elections.

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Dr. Du Bois will edit THE CRISIS at his present salary with the reduction voted because of his teaching at Atlanta University.

4. From July 1 until the meeting of the Board in September, the National Office will be run with a skeleton force, consisting of Miss Randolph and Mr. Turner, and all effort will be made through Mrs. Lampkin's field work and correspondence to keep the branches alive,

37-7-87

increase their local activity, and acquaint them with the plans for re-organization. THE CRISIS will continue monthly publication, reducing its budget to the lowest point consistent with maintaining its present income.

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B. The election of officers and executive staff.

C. The election of the Editor of THE CRISIS, after consideration of the continuance and function of THE CRISIS and its relation to the N.A.A.C.P. in business management and editorial expression.

D. An examination of the Constitution of the Board of Directors and its officers, the relation of the Board to the local branches and the functions of local branches and regional organizations.

E. The adoption of a budget.

37-7-88

47-7-133

[NAACP]

The Crisis Publishing Co

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF

THE CRISIS

69 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK, N. Y.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

April 21, 1933.

To J. E. Spingarn, Harry E. Davis, George W. Crawford,
Lillian A. Alexander, Arthur B. Spingarn and Dr. Louis T. Wright.

Gentlemen and Madam: (Confidential and Personal.)

The time has come for a radical and thorough-going re-organization of the N.A.A.C.P., if we wish the Association, not simply to survive, but to function during the next quarter century as effectively as it has in the last. I am enclosing a plan of re-organization and attaching to the plan the reasons for each one of the proposals. Will you kindly write me at Atlanta at your earliest convenience your feeling concerning this plan. In the light of these replies, I shall either drop the project or re-draft it in such a shape that all or most of you will be willing to sign it and send it to the other members of the Board of Directors.

Very sincerely yours,

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

April 21, 1933.

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Lillian A. Alexander, Arthur B. Spingarn and Dr. Louis T. Wright.

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Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosures 2.

[illegible]

April 21, 1933

AN APPEAL TO THE LOYAL FRIENDS OF THE N. A. A. C. P.

* * * * * * * *

The eyes of the world are focused, and rightly, upon the Scottsboro Cases, both because of the dramatic human factors involved and because these cases stand as a symbol of what race prejudice against the Negro can create.

In the excitement over these cases, however, America cannot afford to lose sight of other cases which are of equal importance and of as great influence upon the future of race relations. It is because of these, which we can only touch upon briefly, and because of the grave jeopardy in which these other cases are, due to lack of finances properly to see them through, that we are appealing to you. We want to urge you, despite the financial situation and the many appeals that undoubtedly are being made to you, to help in this desperate emergency.

13-15

In the federal-financed Mississippi Flood Control project it has been established through five investigations, three of them by the N.A.A.C.P., that ruthless exploitation of laborers, ninety-five per cent of whom are Negroes, is the rule. In the face of bitter opposition the N.A.A.C.P. has secured the passage of a resolution introduced by Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York for a senatorial investigation in which hearings will shortly begin. Funds are needed for the transportation of witnesses to Washington and other expenses necessary to the correction of these flagrant evils. Payment of a fair wage, abolishment of overcharging through the commissary system, establishment of the eight-hour day, and other needed steps will, it is estimated, mean several million dollars a year in wages to Negroes on this one project alone which will require ten years to complete. This is the most concrete single instance of material benefit to the Negro during this grave period when Negroes are suffering far more than any other racial group from unemployment.

A second issue of far-reaching importance, success in which is endangered by lack of funds, is the struggle to end discrimination in professional and other training in state-supported institutions in the South. To focus attention and achieve action on this the N.A.A.C.P. brought action recently for a writ of mandamus in behalf of a young colored North Carolinian who had been illegally excluded from the School of Pharmacy of the University of North Carolina. The writ of mandamus was denied in the lower court, as we anticipated, and an appeal has been taken. Immediately there was introduced in the North Carolina Legislature a bill to finance the education of qualified Negroes of North Carolina in professional schools outside the state. This is only a partial victory but is a revolutionary one when one knows the South and the extent of denial of educational opportunity to Negroes.

A third case of vital and dramatic significance which involves a human life is the George Crawford extradition case in which Virginia is seeking rendition of a colored man from Massachusetts. Crawford is charged with the brutal murder of two white women in Virginia. Witnesses testify that he was in Boston at the time of the murders, and investigation by the N.A.A.C.P. leads strongly to the belief that efforts are being made to make Crawford the goat. Not only is the life of a man we believe to be innocent involved but a fundamental principle, in that we are desperately fighting in the United States District Court in Massachusetts to establish that a state which violates the Fourteenth Amendment by barring Negroes from juries should not have the right to demand the return from an asylum state of a Negro for trial where his constitutional rights will be denied. Mr. J. Weston Allen, former attorney general of Massachusetts, Mr. Butler R. Wilson and Mr. Charles H. Houston, Dean of the Howard University Law School, are three of the five attorneys who are making a brilliant fight in this case. All of the attorneys are serving without fee, but money is needed for investigations, printing of records, travelling expenses of witnesses and

(Continued on page 2)

attorneys, stenographic services and other necessary items. It is probable that this case may go even to the United States Supreme Court as it is, we are informed, an entirely new approach to the question of jury duty and violation of constitutional rights of Negroes in the southern states, in that the issue of jury exclusion is being raised prior to trial on the alleged charges in the state in which the crime was committed.

In Indiana we have succeeded in helping to secure passage of a bill prohibiting discrimination against citizens on account of race, creed or color, in state-financed projects; in New York we helped to secure passage of a bill prohibiting discrimination by public utilities corporations; and we are pressing for similar legislation in nine other states and in the congress.

These are but a few of the cases being fought by the National Office of the N.A.A.C.P. and its 327 branches. The tragedy of the situation lies in the fact that all this is jeopardized by lack of funds. We have cut our staff to the bone; already low salaries have been reduced three times within the past fifteen months, making a total cut of 31-2/3 per cent. Unless friends like yourself come to our rescue it is inevitable that we shall have to make still further cuts and abandon in large part this work which is so direly needed.

13-15

We appeal to you to send immediately as large a contribution as you can possibly send; if you can afford only a small one, do not hesitate to send what you can.

To the N. A. A. C. P.:
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Here is my contribution.

$____ ☐ $10.00 ☐ $5.00 ☐ $2.00 ☐ $1.00 ☐

Name_____ Address_____

_____

NATIONAL OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
J. E. SPINGARN

VICE-PRESIDENTS
HON. ARTHUR CAPPER
BISHOP JOHN A. GREGG
REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES
JAMES WELDON JOHNSON
ARTHUR B. SPINGARN
OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD

TREASURER
MARY WHITE OVINGTON

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 4-6548

Official Organ: The Crisis

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

WALTER WHITE SECRETARY
ROY WILKINS ASSISTANT SECRETARY
DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS EDITOR OF THE CRISIS
WILLIAM PICKENS FIELD SECRETARY
DAISY E. LAMPKIN REGIONAL FIELD SECRETARY

April 21, 1933

13-15

Dear Friend of the N.A.A.C.P.:

You so generously aided us last year when we found ourselves in dire need that we are sure you will be interested in reading the enclosure which tells of a number of cases for which we must have immediate funds. These are only a few of the major issues which the N.A.A.C.P. is handling in its battle for the citizenship rights of the Negro.

Will you read thoughtfully the attached recital and do whatever is within your power to help.

Ever sincerely,

Walter White
Secretary

WW/RR

GEORGE W. CRAWFORD
COUNSELOR AT LAW
42 CHURCH STREET
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

April 22, 1933.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Replying to your note of April 20th, 1933.

13-12-15

I have come to the place when I simply have got to unburden myself of many of the responsibilities being carried, or attempted to be carried, outside of my regular work. Enclosed are copies of letters I am sending today to Dr. Spingarn and Walter White in response to urgent requests from them for me to continue. These state the case only in part.

Referring to the prospective reorganization, I feel quite sure if I remained on the Board it would mean a lot of additional responsibilities in connection with that also. This is an additional reason why I must keep to my determination to resign.

I trust this finds you well and prosperous.

Cordially yours,

George W. Crawford

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College
Atlanta, Ga.

COPY

April 22, 1933.

Dear Dr. Spingarn:

I have your kind note of April 18th, 1933. No one has better earned the right to urge members of the Board against withdrawal at this critical time than you. Moreover I am frank to say that your complete and unselfish devotion to the cause has been among the reasons why my resignation was not submitted before this. As indicated in the resignation itself, however, I am left no choice but to curtail many of my extra-professional activities.

13-1A-3

It has seemed to me for some time that the importance of the work of the Association and the difficulty of its present problems make the assumption of a merely nominal responsibility by Board members who live near to New York less than conscientious. And then there is another consideration: While I am as thoroughly convinced of the worth of the Association and the validity of its program as I ever have been, I find myself in definite disagreement with the manner in which many of its internal concerns are managed and with many of the policies and personal attitudes responsible for the same. I would not withdraw from the Board on account of these things, but they do constitute a very important reason for frequent attendance at meetings of the Board. Since it is wholly impossible for me to do so, I am left the choice of tacit approval of things with which I disagree, or of long distance remonstrance. Neither course appeals to me.

Quite apart from these considerations, it is not fair to you and to the others who are bearing the heavy burdens of the Organization to fill a place which could be taken by someone who is in a better position to share in those burdens. And need I say that the fact that I serve hereafter in the ranks will mean no lessening of my interest in the Association and its work?

With assurances of my continued esteem and gratitude,

Sincerely yours,

Dr. J. E. Spingarn
Troutbeck
Amenia, New York

WMC
Crawford

[Crawford]

COPY

April 22, 1933.

13-15-52

Dear Walter:

I was surprised to receive your note saying that Dr. Tobias has informed Mr. Wilkins that I was very angry about the statement carried in the New York Times concerning the outcome of the Scottsboro trial.

It is inaccurate to say that I was "very angry" or even angry at all about this matter. I did strongly condemn and deplore the statement as both unwise and ill timed. It was unwise because it was unnecessarily controversal and provocative. Why could not the National Office have itself followed the very sound advice given to the Branches in its press release of April 14th under the heading "No Squabbling"?

The statement was also ill timed because it was released at the very moment when all Harlem was acclaiming both the leading lawyer for the defence and Communists by whom he was retained. This evinced an innocense of mob-psychology which may prove very embarrassing in the future.

We certainly are not on the defensive for our part in the Scottsboro case. Not only should we avoid giving that impression, but also should not permit the I.L.D. to place us in such a position.

However, the main point is that this conversation concerning the Times article, at a breakfast table, has no direct relationship to my resignation. I am enclosing a copy of a letter to Dr. Spingarn which sets forth the reasons for my decision. You will see that I have been contemplating this course for some time, and for many valid reasons. I shall continue to fight, but in the ranks.

Very sincerely yours,

WM.

Mr. Walter White
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Davis

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
HARRY E. DAVIS
COMMISSIONER
202 ENGINEERS BUILDING
CLEVELAND

April 25, 1933

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Rockefeller Hall,
Spellman College,
Atlanta, Ga.

In re: Proposed Reorganization

13-3-24

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

I have your letter of the 21st with enclosures, outlining your ideas which I have carefully considered.

I am not in accord with your proposals. There is no doubt that the N. A. A. C. P. is in a desperate situation, but I do not believe this condition is caused by our policies, or by acts of omission or commission on the part of our executive staff. Reorganization ought to be accomplished by a gradual infiltration of new material which would prevent the association from going to seed. I am afraid that if we wrecked our present structure, even conceding defects, we would suffer a loss which would be difficult to overcome. Skeleton organizations do not function effectively, at least this has been my experience.

Further, I do not see how our present executives could refuse to carry out any directions ordered by the Board even if it did not meet with their approval. If they refused to obey a plain mandate of the Board, it would then be time to consider changes in the interest of efficiency. I question very much whether any plan will be devised which will give better permanent results than we are experiencing with out present set up.

I have already indicated, in response to a questionaire, that I believe the Chicago conference should be held. We must keep up a bold front, and a delayed conference together with a skeleton organization for six months would be a fatal blow to our prestige.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
HARRY E. DAVIS
COMMISSIONER
202 ENGINEERS BUILDING
CLEVELAND

13-3-25

Of course I am answering you in the light of the meager knowledge which I have concerning the inside workings of the association. Judging from this and from comparison with other organizations, I feel that the N. A. A. C. P. has done about all that could be expected in the face of distressing circumstances. Further information might alter my judgment, and if such information exists, it ought to be promptly disclosed to the Board members who have only slight contact with the New York office.

I trust I have indicated frankly my attitude in the premises.

Sincerely,

Harry E Davis

HED:B

Harry E. Davis.

12-43-24

Alexander

234 WEST 139TH STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

April 25, 1933

My Dear Dr. DuBois:

In the light of our recent delving into our internal financial condition I approve a plan of reorganization. I believe your suggested plan approaches the best way to do it.

I am answering at once and offering the following recommendations:

Plan 2--A--shall read: Mrs. Lanpkin, the office secretary, the bookkeeper and the editor of the CRISIS to take effect Dec. 31st. etc., etc.,

(I believe it unwise and perhaps dangerous to have these people still "officials).

This would change the first part of paragraph 3

Plan 3-- Paragraph 3 Mrs. Lampkin will continue etc. should have very clearly defined additional duties that will necessarily fall upon her shoulders.

This is poorly expressed but I think it is clear enough.

Very Truly Yours,

Fillian P. Alexander

from
J. E. SPINGARN
9 WEST 73RD STREET
NEW YORK

NEW YORK, N.Y. STA N
APR 26
7 - PM
1933

POSTCARD

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Rockefeller Hall,
Spelman College,
Atlanta, Georgia.

[Joel E. Spingarn]

Have you Rayford Logan's address? A letter to Fisk University has been returned.

I shall answer your letter in a day or two.

J. E. S.

April 26, 1933.

13-1A-5

One ~~Fifth~~ Avenue
~~New~~ York

9 West 73rd Street
New York
April 26, 1933

Dear Du Bois:

13-IA-32

I have thought over your letter a good deal, and I have just discussed it at great length with my brother; and we are both of the opinion that your proposals are neither feasible nor advisable, and that they would inevitably result in the disruption of the Association. We both feel that there must be some kind of re-organization, but it must be one that will enlist the support of the colored people of the country. When you are next in New York, couldn't we have an extended talk about this reorganization, which must in any event include you?

I may add, what I have already implied, that this is my brother's answer as well as my own.

Ever yours,
J. E. Spingarn

D.S. — I have found Logan's correct address.

HOTEL NORTHAMPTON

An Inn of Colonial Charm
at Northampton, Massachusetts

13-15-1

1 May 1933

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Your article on "Marxism and the Negro Problem" is superb. It is by long odds the most sane and informed analysis yet written. I am using it here today in two talks.

What do you think of a pamphlet of it (expanded somewhat to conform with the others in length) in the John Day or Harcourt, Brace series told of in the enclosed clipping? It could do enormous good and we could circulate a great many of them. Let me know what you think of this suggestion and if there is any help I can give, such as suggesting that you be asked to do such a pamphlet if it would embarass you to ask to do it.

The brightest spot in this dark era is the

WIGGINS OLD TAVERN IS ANNEXED TO HOTEL NORTHAMPTON, AND BOTH ARE UNDER THE PERSONAL MANAGEMENT OF LEWIS N. WIGGINS

HOTEL NORTHAMPTON

An Inn of Colonial Charm
at Northampton, Massachusetts

13-15-2

enormous enthusiasm among our branches for the work. The Crawford case, the Univ. of North Carolina suit, the action in the Scottsboro case and the fine work by the branches have stirred everybody apparently, coming at a time when Negroes are waking to the fact that the Communists have lost every case they have undertaken for the Negro. Last Sunday in Pittsburgh and Fewickley, last Monday in Cleveland and yesterday in Springfield I had audiences which packed every nook of the auditoriums. The attacks on us have helped and are proving a boomerang apparently to the attackers. We were all much interested in your demolishing of Farb at Atlanta.

Sincerely

Walter White

WIGGINS OLD TAVERN IS ANNEXED TO HOTEL NORTHAMPTON, AND BOTH ARE UNDER THE PERSONAL MANAGEMENT OF LEWIS N. WIGGINS

47-7-44 [NAACP]

AMENIA CONFERENCE - Report, May 4, 1933

Persons invited 40

Accepted 20
Doubtful 1
Refusals 2

Refusals:

B.E.Mays, must attend University of Chicago summer school to complete M.A., and school closes August 25th.

Sarah Martin, must attend Western Reserve summer school to complete MA., and cannot by close accounting find enough money to add a trip to Amenia

J.E.S.

Acceptances:

Ralph Bunche, Elmer Carter, Marion Cuthbert, Dr.Du Bois, E.Frankli Frazier, Abram L.Harris, Truly Hayes, Charles E. Houston, Juanita Jackson, Ira DeA.Reid, Frank T. Wilson, Walter White, Roy Wilkins, Roy A.Ellis, E.E.Dorsey, Melvin D.Kennedy,Louis Redding,Sue Bailey Tillman. Doubtful:Joseph Jenkins.

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13-15-3

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 4-6548
Official Organ: The Crisis

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WILLIAM PICKENS — FIELD SECRETARY
DAISY E. LAMPKIN — REGIONAL FIELD SECRETARY

May 8th
1933

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I had heard that the Rosenwald Fund was making no appropriation for any purpose because of the financial condition of the Fund but I had hoped that an exception might be made in our case. I therefore wrote to Mr. Embree asking him if our appropriation could be renewed, putting it as strongly as I could, but, alas, here is his reply.

Ever sincerely,

Walter White

Secretary.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College
Atlanta,
Georgia.

WW:CTF

[Enclosure]

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago

Edwin R. Embree
President

May 4, 1933.

Dear Mr. White: I have read carefully and with interest your letter of May 2. I regret very much to have to inform you that the Julius Rosenwald Fund is making no new appropriations to any cause during the coming year. Because of the great amount of appropriations still outstanding on our books, our trustees have decided that we are not justified in making any new commitments at this time.

13-15-4

I am sorry not to be able to stand by in support of the significant work of your organization, but I am sure that wise policy at the present time is to conserve resources in the hope that within a year or two we may be in a position again to exert active influence in fields in which you and we are mutually interested.

Very truly yours,

ERE:MLU (Signed) Edwin R. Embree.

Mr. Walter White
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City.

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May 9, 1933

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

You will note from the minutes of the meeting of the Board yesterday that Mr. Crawford's resignation was considered and that it was voted that a committee of two be appointed to confer or correspond with Mr. Crawford and report to the June meeting of the Board.

You were appointed chairman of the committee, and the other member is Dr. Louis T. Wright.

Ever sincerely,

Walter White
Secretary

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

WW/RR

ENDORSED BY THE NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU, 215 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

THOMAS E. JONES, PRESIDENT

May 12, 1933

13-10-36

My dear Dr. DuBois:

You know, of course, that you were appointed as a member of the committee to consider the resignation of Mr. J E. Spingarn as President and Chairman of the Board of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Probably you know, also, that Dr. John Haynes Holmes felt that he had to decline the chairmanship of this committee on account of his health and the work connected with his church and that I was asked to serve in his stead. Because of that and because I see no possibility of my meeting any part of this committee for some weeks to come I am writing you this letter.

Mr. Spingarn, in his resignation, said, "Naturally I shall not desert my post until the Association shall be able to decide on such a successor, but I wish to make it clear that under no circumstances shall I accept re-election at the expiration of my present term, so that it behooves the Board in any event to begin immediately to consider the problem of succession."

I need not say to the members of this committee what a loss Mr. Spingarn's services to the Association will be if we are not able to prevail on him to reconsider his resignation. Indeed, I know of no one who could fill his place. It seems to me that the wisest and best step which this committee can take, at the present time, will be to urge upon Mr. Spingarn with all the force it can command to reconsider his resignation; or, in case his decision is irrevocable, that he retain the presidency until the expiration of the term at the end of the year. It may be that Mr. Spingarn has reasons for giving up these offices which he cannot set aside. In that case, we should not be warranted in seeking to press upon him a new term. But, I believe, it would be little short of a calamity for the Organization if he should step out at any time before the expiration of the term for which he has been elected.

As a method of getting at this matter I am recommending that each member of the committee, unless he is of a different opinion, write to me here at Fisk University as strongly phrased a letter as he possibly can to the end of bringing about one or the other of the outcomes I have suggested. This letter I shall forward to Mr. Spingarn, together with a letter from me.

Yours very sincerely,

James Weldon Johnson

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia

JWJ:f mm

We should have a report for the June meeting of the Board. JWJ

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13-15-7

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May 17th
1933

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

In Mr. White's absence from the city he has asked me to send you the enclosed copy of letter he has received from Mr. Richard J. Walsh, President of the John Day Company, relative to publication in pamphlet form of your article, "Marxism and the Negro Problem".

In this same connection Mr. J. E. Spingarn has written Mr. White, under date of May 10th;

> "I do not think that Harcourt Brace would find it possible to publish the article on Marx and the Negro as a pamphlet. It is much too short, but even if it were extended, pamphlets are publishing possibilities only under exceptional circumstances. The firm is bringing out a pamphlet by J. Maynard Keynes merely because they have to; he is one of their successful authors, and wished it to be done, but they hardly regard it as a profitable venture."

Very sincerely yours,

Catherine T. Freeland
Secretary to Mr. White.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Spelman College
Atlanta,
Georgia.

CTF

[Enclosure]

THE JOHN DAY COMPANY, Inc., Publishers
386 Fourth Avenue - New York

RICHARD J. WALSH
President

May 11, 1933.

13-15-8

Mr. Walter White
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. White:

Thank you for sending me Dr. Du Bois's interesting article. But I am afraid it won't make a pamphlet. In its present form it is of course far too short, and I hardly see how this single argument could be built up to seven thousand word length. But I do hope we will have something from Dr. Du Bois at some future time.

Sincerely yours,

RJW:CW

Richard J. Walsh

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13-14-91

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DAISY E. LAMPKIN REGIONAL FIELD SECRETARY

May 17, 1933

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I know you have noted in the minutes of the May Board meeting that the Annual Conference this year has been cut to four days - June 29-July 2, inclusive - which permits us but three evening meetings. For the first time in a number of years we are scheduling a meeting for Saturday evening.

It becomes necessary, therefore, to get the Conference off to a good start and to insure that all the evening meetings will be productive of the most good. Accordingly, I am wondering if you will not consent to speak at the opening evening meeting, Thursday night, June 29. We would be pleased indeed if you could see your way clear to discuss from the platform the ideas so excellently set forth in your Crisis article, "Marxism and the Negro Problem". We believe that Negroes are thinking more and more about their economic position and about world economic conditions, but we believe they are greatly confused by the doctrines being flung at them from many schools of thought. Your appearance on the opening night of the Conference in this turbulent year of 1933 would serve to sound a keynote for clear thinking by Negroes as to their economic position in America and the relation of the Marx theory to them.

We have invited Dr. Ernest Fremont Tittle, pastor of the First M. E. Church of Evanston, Illinois, to speak also on the Thursday evening program. Dr. Tittle, you may remember, was the author of and principal agitator for the resolution which was adopted by the 1932 Methodist Episcopal General Conference in Atlantic City which declared against holding the Conference in any city which refused to grant identical accommodations to all delegates regardless of color.

Because of the delay in the decision on holding the Conference this year my task of assembling a program in six weeks is a difficult one and I would appreciate, therefore, having your answer at your earliest possible convenience.

Very sincerely,

Roy Wilkins
Assistant Secretary

RW/RR

ENDORSED BY THE NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU, 215 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

12-43-75

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

May 18, 1933.

Mrs. E. R. Alexander,
234 West 139th Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mrs. Alexander:

I did not have a chance, as I wrote you, to come and see you while I was in New York. Most of the persons to whom I sent the circular letter were afraid of so tragic a step. Several of them agreed with me in principle. Louis Wright was insistent on having both myself and Mr. White stay with the organization. I am, therefore, doing nothing for the rest of the year, and by fall, I shall make up my mind definitely.

My best regards to you and Dr. Alexander.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

47-7-37

[NAACP]

THE AMENIA CONFERENCE

Report, May 18, 1933.

Amenia Conference

Invited 42

Accepted 26
Refused 2
Doubtful 1
Not heard from 13

Re Du Bois:
Many thanks for the interesting letters, which I am studying.
Have you any suggestions in regard to the above?
Ever yours, J.E.S.

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

May 18, 1933.

2-10-37

Mr. James Weldon Johnson,
Fisk University,
Nashville, Tennessee.

My dear Johnson:

I agree with you perfectly concerning Mr. Spingarn's resignation. Of course, it is quite possible that his reasons are such that they cannot be entirely changed, but it seems to me that it would be fair to ask, first, if he will not re-consider his resignation? Secondly, if that is impossible, if he will word it so that it will become effective December 31, 1933. That will give us a chance to reorientate ourselves and decide just what the future of the Association and of THE CRISIS is going to be.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

May 18, 1933.

Mr. J. E. Spingarn,
9 West 73rd Street,
New York, N.Y.

13-1A-33

My dear Spingarn:

I enclose a letter which I have written to James Weldon Johnson. I am going to write to the same effect to George W. Crawford, so that we can, if possible, keep united front for the rest of the year. I hope very earnestly that you will see your way to accede to this.

I am sending you another batch of applications for the business management of THE CRISIS. I hardly know what to do about them. I shall be glad to have your advice. Rather vaguely, I have thought that possibly I might put it up to two or three of the most eligible of these men and say:

"Here is an adventure. I will guarantee you $1,200 for the first year's work. If possible, this $1,200 will come out of THE CRISIS income. If not possible, it will come out of my salary and I will edit THE CRISIS in return for the balance. If you want to try this adventure on these terms, all right."

Of course, this would depend on just what I am going to do next year and what Atlanta University can offer. They are having a difficult time in raising the requisite funds.

With regard to your conference, I know one other person who planned to come, and that is Dr. Virginia Alexander, but I see she has not written. I will remind her. I expect there will be a batch of last-minute acceptances.

With regard to the Chicago Conference, both on account of the expense, and on account of my work here, it will be very difficult for me to attend the Chicago Conference, and I do not see any point in my going. I think that to keep down expense as much as possible, local or nearby talent should be used, and I am, therefore, writing White and suggesting

that I be left off the program this year. I hope you will second the motion.

I am enclosing a copy of a letter from the Postmaster at St. Thomas, E. S. Richardson. He is a former Atlanta University student of mine and a thoroughly reliable young man.

Very sincerely yours,

W E B Du Bois

May 18, 1933

WEBD/DW
Enclosures

13-IA-34

13-1A-92

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May 18, 1933

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE
COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION:

The Secretary is on a speaking tour in North Carolina and will be gone until May 26.

Since there is no urgent business to come before the Committee on Administration at present, the next meeting of the Committee instead of being held on May 22 will be held on Monday, May 29, at four o'clock.

Roy Wilkins
Assistant Secretary

RW/RR

13-15-9

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

May 19, 1933.

Mr. Walter White,
C/O N.A..C.P.,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear White:

With regard to the Chicago Conference, it is going to be expensive and difficult on account of my work here for me to get there. I do not think that my presence is necessary this year. I think we ought to make a point of having this conference confined very largely to people on the spot or very near by. I am suggesting, therefore, both to you and to J. E. Spingarn, that my attendance be dispense with this year.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

May 19, 1933.

13-12-16

Mr. George Crawford,
42 Church Street,
New Haven, Connecticut.

My dear Crawford:

I have your letter of April 22. First of all, let me congratulate you upon what you are doing at Howard. Of course, I do not know all the details, but so far as I can follow and in the newspapers, you are beginning to get some order and reason in that top-heavy and rambling structure. It may be that the depression will prove in Howard's case, as it has in so many others, to be a God-send in time. If there is anything that I can say about it in THE CRISIS, give me the dope. What I should like to remark would be:"In accordance with our advice, Howard has changed both bankers."

I know that you cannot burden yourself with responsibilities, and that the N.A.A.C.P. is a particularly trying responsibility for one that cannot give time to it. Nevertheless, for the sake of the Niagara movement and what we have already accomplished, I wish you would do this: Let your resignation stand, but simply say that it is to take effect December 31. This will avoid publicity until the end of the year, and by that time, I think we will know where we are going, or at least, where we are not going. Please let me have your consent to this.

My best regards to you and Mrs. Crawford and the daughter. May I call your attention to the fact that I have a very remarkable grandchild.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

May 19, 1933.

13-11-93

Mr. Roy Wilkins,
C/O N.A.A.C.P.,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Wilkins:

I have just dictated a letter to Mr. White and Mr. Spingarn saying that for two reasons I do not see how I can take part in the Chicago conference: first, the expense of coming and returning to Atlanta, and secondly, the interference with my work here which will not end until the middle of July. It seems to me that in order to keep down expense, the speakers ought to be as much as possible local people or people from very near, like the pastor you mentioned.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

[N.A.A.C.P]

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

May 22, 1933.

Mr. J. E. Spingarn,
9 West 73rd Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Spingarn:

Here is some more business management letters. May I especially call attention to the letter from Streator which rather intrigues me. Streator is rather an interesting combination. He led the strike at Fisk which finally resulted in the downfall of the President. He has been teaching at Bennett for a couple of years. I think he has done good work but he is eivdently rather too radical and has been let out for next year. His tendency is to be overcritical, but he is a hard worker and intelligently honest. He married a daughter of Colonel Davis of the United States Army, the only Negro Colonel, and now stationed at Tuskegee. His brother-in-law is a West Point cadet. I am rather disposed to give him a trial. What do you think?

Again, with regard to the summer conference. I think it might be just as well to do nothing further, except, possibly, in two or three special cases. I would send out pretty soon, if I were you, some general statement of the object and method. Something like the enclosed but this is just hastily done.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 2.

GEORGE W. CRAWFORD
COUNSELOR AT LAW
42 CHURCH STREET
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

May 23rd, 1933.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear DuBois:

Replying to your letter of May 19th, 1933.

13-12-17

I am sorry that I cannot accede to the suggestion of making my resignation effective as of December 31st. I should be quite unwilling to be committed to much that is likely to happen meanwhile without actively participating in the decisions concerning same. I stated in my resignation that the time has come when it is not fair to the Association for the members of the Board who are close to New York to continue to have a merely nominal responsibility for its policies. On the other hand, I simply cannot give any more time or energy to the Association without serious interference both with my personal concerns and with other interests to which I am definitely committed.

My decision has not been arrived at hurriedly. In fact I had planned to resign at the time of the Annual Meeting last year, but in view of the Budget situation, and my work in connection with the same, I thought that any such action would be misinterpreted. No, I have quite decided to call it a day as far as the N.A.A.C.P. Board is concerned.

Thank you for the observations concerning Howard. It is a terrific job, but we are getting somewhere, although the process is painfully slow. I hope you will not say anything on the subject of Howard nor any of its problems in The Crisis. Especially do I hope you will not make the remark which you say you would like to make. On the whole, the best service that can be rendered to the cause and to us who are trying to work the thing out, is to omit any publicity except that officially authorized.

I notice that you admit that you have a very remarkable grandchild. It will, therefore, be no longer necessary to prove it to you. For my own part, I am quite willing to subscribe to your conviction on the subject, and do convey to that estimable young lady our very sincere-

est regards. When she is somewhat older, I shall sometime make appropriate remarks to her on the subject of the duty of one to make real efforts to escape grand-parental fixation not to mention possible throw-backs to the grand-parental habit patterns. (Try that on your saxophone).

Cordially yours,

George W. Crawford

13-12-18

GWC:S

May 25th, 1933.

Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin,
2519 Webster Avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

13-5

Dear Mrs. Lampkin:-

Your recent letter addressed to Dr. DuBois, is being forwarded to him at Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

Very truly yours,

NATIONAL OFFICERS

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13-15-10

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69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 4-6548
Official Organ: The Crisis

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DAISY E. LAMPKIN — REGIONAL FIELD SECRETARY

AIR MAIL

May 26, 1933

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have just returned from a most interesting and successful trip through North Carolina and Virginia.

Our suit against the University of North Carolina has electrified the state and Mr. Hastie's brilliant handling of it has won us a great number of adherents, both colored and white people. This matter coupled with the Crawford case has given us tremendous advantage in these two states as well as in the rest of the country.

Both Mr. Wilkins and I are most unhappy over your letter of May 19. We were counting on you to start the Conference off as it should be started. We are confining most of the speakers to the immediate neighborhood of Chicago and have made allowances for your travelling expenses either from New York or Atlanta, wherever you happen to be. May we strongly urge you to reconsider. We need you at this transitional period.

Ever sincerely,

Walter White

Secretary

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia

WW/RR

ENDORSED BY THE NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU, 215 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

9 WEST SEVENTY-THIRD STREET

New York, May 31, 1933.

13-1A-37

Dear Du Bois:

I have had time only to glance through the batch of letters you sent me. We are moving to Troutbeck for the summer on June 2nd, and these last two or three weeks are very busy ones. But I can see that there are many intresting letters in the lot, and I should like to go over them carefully when I get settled at Troutbeck.

As to Streator, he seems an unusually bright chap, but I wonder whether he will not be disappointed (and you too) by the sort of job offered him at the Crisis. He will have to spend his time in business administration and organization, for the most part, but what he wants is agitation, which is more or less your part of the job. Most publishing houses regard a man with literary ambitions as the wrong sort of person to take into the business, except for temporary work as "readers", because he will be too much interested in his own literary work to attend th the purely business side of publishing; and I wonder if this does not apply more or less in this case. The first requisite of the business manager job should be business ability, and not the purely intellectual gifts that would fit the candidate to be editor in chief. Intellectual gifts, openness to new ideas, cultivation, and other qualities of the sort are extremely important, but they seem to me secondary in this case to business ablity and loyalty. This is not intended to be decisive in regard to Streator, but merely to present a question for your consideration.

Ever yours,

J. E. Spingarn

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois.

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

June 1, 1933.

13-1A-0

Mr. J. E. Spingarn,
9 West 73rd Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Spingarn:

I have sent out to all the persons who were asked for lists the enclosed statement which I think will clear up any misapprehensions concerning invitations to attend the conference.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

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69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

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13-15-12

June 1, 1933

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Won't you, as usual, serve as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions to be adopted by the Annual Conference, and won't you get the draft of the resolutions to us in time to be sent to members of the committee for their approval?

Needless to say, we shall appreciate this.

Ever sincerely,

Walter White

Secretary

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia

WW/RR

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

HEADQUARTERS

69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS WILL BE HELD ON THE AFTERNOON OF MONDAY, JUN 12 1933 AT 69 FIFTH AVENUE, AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

Walter White

SECRETARY.

JUN 3 - 1933

13-20

[c. June 3, 1933]

National Association for the Advancement
Advancement of Colored People
1196 National Press Building

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE [unused]

13-20

PECORA ASKED TO INVESTIGATE "FORCED" LOANS TO HAITI AND LIBERIA

The Senate Banking and Currency Committee, now investigating the affairs of J. P. Morgan & Company, was called upon this week to extend its investigation to include the alleged "forcing of loans" by the National City Bank and other financial institutions upon the republics of Haiti and Liberia. The request was made by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in a letter sent to Ferdinand Pecora, counsel for the Senate Committee, by Walter White, secretary of the Association.

In his letter to Mr. Pecora, Mr. White described the Haitian loan as "one of the most flagrant tie-ups in history between financial powers and government," and demanded that the affair "be entirely aired."

Mr. White charged that "there can be no doubt that the Republic of Haiti has been victimized through the unjustified profits which have been taken by these financial interests in the transactions connected with the handling of the bonds issued on the basis of the loan to Haiti."

The letter to Mr. Pecora follows:

"June 3rd, 1933.

"Ferdinand Pecora, Esq.,
Counsel, The Senate Banking and Currency Committee,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Pecora:

"I wired you yesterday as follows:

"'In your able inquiry into functioning of various American banking institutions may we be permitted strongly to urge that you investigate forcing of loans upon Republic of Haiti especially by the National City Bank and the alliance between banks and National Government in using armed forces of the United States to force loans upon Haiti and to protect bondholders after loans were made. This con-

stitutes one of most flagrant tie-ups in history between financial powers and Government and should be entirely aired. We urge also investigation of similar financial transactions of National City Bank and other institutions in Republic of Liberia. Mailing you under separate cover copies memoranda submitted last year to Senate Finance Committee upon occasion of investigation of sale of foreign bonds and securities in the United States pursuant to S. Res. 19.'

"Will you permit me to supplement the above message in the following manner:

"In the inquiry into the nature, terms and other circumstances of the loan to Haiti, inquiry should be made not only into the connection of the National City Bank with that loan but into the affairs of the National City Company, the securities subsidiary of the National City Bank through which the loan was made, and into the affiliate of the National City Company and the National City Bank -- namely, the National Railroad Company of Haiti. There can be no doubt that the Republic of Haiti has been victimized through the unjustified profits which have been taken by these financial interests in the transactions connected with the handling of the bonds issued on the basis of the loan to Haiti. Inquiry should also be made into the manner in which the American Government, especiallythrough the Financial Adviser and Receiver General of Haitian Customs, chosen upon the recommendation of the National City Bank itself, has been used to collect interest and dominate a sovereign republic through force of arms for the collection of loans from the National City Bank and its subsidiaries and affiliates.

"In the matter of the Liberian situation, may we be permitted to urge thatnot only the National City Bank but the American Finance Corporation, a Firestone subsidiary which made the 1926 loan to Liberia, be examined.

"Both of these matters are of vital importance not only in their effect upon these two countries but also because revelation of the manner in which these financial interests have acted in these specific instances will uncover ramifications of these financial interests which are of vital concern to the American public.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Walter White, Secretary.

P.S. - I am enclosing the memorandum referred to in my telegram of yesterday. W. W.

13-20

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

June 5, 1933.

13-1A-38

Mr. J. E. Spingarn,
9 West 73rd Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Spingarn:

Both White and Wilkins have written me about speaking at Chicago the first night of the Conference. I had told them both that I think that it would be a needless expense and that they should get speakers near at hand.

Also, I may say to you that this would seriously interfere with my work as I am spending every spare minute in trying to finish my book on Reconstruction. Of course if you think that it is a very serious matter, I will go to Chicago, but otherwise I am very unwilling.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

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Form 16

13-1A-95

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1933 JUN 5 AM 11 02

DR W E B DUBOIS=
ROCKEFELLER HALL SPELMAN COLLEGE=

HAVE NO REPLY AIR MAIL LETTER MAY TWENTY SIXTH HOPE YOU CONSENT TO SPEAK THURSDAY NIGHT JUNE TWENTY NINE CHICAGO CONFERENCE AND ADVISE ME TODAY BY RETURN WIRE=

ROY WILKINS.

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June 6th
1933

13-20-1

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Apropos of the Liberian situation, here is copy of the story we have just sent out through William T. Stone of the Washington office of the Foreign Policy Association who has several times helped us in this fashion since a release on such a matter from Washington has a much better chance of carrying than one from New York.

Ever sincerely,

Walter White

Secretary.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia.

WW:CTF

[1933]

We should wire State Department and Cecil and Winship Stop Insist that Firestone interests shall not appoint dictator stop No dictator need but only an adviser should be named with consent of Liberia and full recognition of her independence and sovereignty stop for facts consult my article in Current Foreign Affairs magazine based on documents

W.E.B. Du Bois

To: Walter White
C/O N.A.A.C.P.
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Collect

13-28-5

June 6 - 1

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DR W E B DUBOIS=

ROCKEFELLER HALL SPELMAN COLLEGE=

13-20-3

DOROTHY DETZER OF WOMENS INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE WIRES US TODAY CABLE RECEIVED FROM GENEVA OFFICE URGING NEGRO GROUPS CABLE LORD CECIL EASTON PLEASE AND GENERAL WINSHIP GORING HOTEL LONDON UPHOLD LIBERIAN DESIRE GENERAL ADVISOR SHALL NOT BE NATIONALITY CONCESSIONAIRE STOP CRIMES WISHES DUTCH OR SCANDINAVIAN STOP LIBERIAN COMMITTEE MEETING LONDON THIS WEEK STOP AFTER TALKING WITH STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS DETZER BELIEVES NOT ONLY CABLES NECESSARY BUT PRESSURE WASHINGTON STOP PLEASE ADVISE BY WIRE

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LCO	DEFERRED CABLE
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Form 16

YOUR RECOMMENDATIONS=

WALTER WHITE=.

13-20-4

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June 7th
1933

AIR MAIL

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

This morning I received the following telegram from Miss Dorothy Detzer of the Washington office of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom:

"Cable received from Geneva office 'Urge Negro groups cable immediately Lord Cecil, Easton Place, and General Winship, Goring Hotel, London, upholding Liberian desire that general advisor shall not be nationality concessionaire. Grimes wishes Dutch or Scandinavian. Liberian Committee meeting London this week.' Have seen today State Department officials. Believe not only cables necessary but pressure Washington."

I wired you today as follows:

"Dorothy Detzer of Women's International League wires us today cable received from Geneva office urging Negro groups cable Lord Cecil, Easton Place and General Winship, Goring Hotel, London, uphold Liberian desire General Adviser shall not be Nationality Concessionaire. Grimes wishes Dutch or Scandinavian. Liberian Committee meeting London this week. After talking with State Department officials Detzer believes not only cables necessary but pressure Washington. Please advise by wire your recommendations."

When I did not receive a reply from you by three o'clock I feared that you were out of Atlanta. I therefore wired Lord Cecil and General Winship as follows:

"National Association for Advancement Colored People in name its 327 branches and Negro and white membership of one hundred thousand vigorously urges upholding Liberian desire General Adviser shall not be nationality concessionaire."

I also wired Roosevelt:

"National Association for Advancement Colored

has received report today from Europe that our State Department is backing demand of Firestone Rubber Company that chief adviser for Liberia under League of Nations plan should be an American. Liberian government on other hand is making entirely reasonable demand that general adviser shall not be nationality concessionaire and is asking for appointment a Dutch or Scandinavian national. Advancement Association vigorously urges that Department State and American government desist from protecting private financial interests against wishes of Liberian government, if reports we have received are correct. Does not the "New Deal" include Liberia as well? Urge statement by yourself or State Department repudiating impression that American government is upholding Firestone interests in Liberia. In this connection may we respectfully inquire why Liberia was omitted from the 54 nations to which you cabled your message on Disarmament and Economic Peace on May 16? Was Liberia omitted or did invitation go to that country? An inquiry to this effect to the State Department made May 20th by Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois of this Association remains unanswered."

13-20-8

I also enclose copy of memorandum which I have sent to various influential Negro groups asking them to send similar cables.

Ever sincerely,

Walter White

Secretary.

P.S. - Later. Your telegram has just come. I have been trying for the last three days to get a copy of the June Foreign Affairs but learned that we cannot get a copy until June 15th. I am telephoning the Foreign Affairs office to see if I can get a copy earlier than that. When your telegram came our cables and the telegram to Roosevelt had gone. I hope they cover the situation.

W.W.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Rockefeller Hall, Spelman College
Atlanta,
Georgia.

WW:CTF

This memo went to
Mrs. Sallie W. Stewart, Pres., Nat'l Assn of Col. Women.
Dr. L. K. Williams, Pres., Nat'l Baptist Convention, Inc.
Carl Murphy
E. K. Jones
Dr. R. R. Moton
Jesse Heslip.

Walter White

13-20-6

June 7th
1933

MEMORANDUM FROM WALTER WHITE
TO

We have just received the following telegram from Miss Dorothy Detzer of the Washington office of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom relative to the acute crisis in the Liberian situation.

"Cable received from Geneva office 'Urge Negro groups cable immediately Lord Cecil, Easton Place, and General Winship, Goring Hotel, London, upholding Liberian desire that general advisor shall not be nationality concessionaire. Grimes wishes Dutch or Scandinavian. Liberian Committee meeting London this week.' Have seen today State Department officials. Believe not only cables necessary, but pressure Washington."

The League Committee on Liberia moved over to London this week where they are trying to reach a compromise on the loan controversy and an agreement on the League plan. So far they have made very little progress. Mr. Grimes, representing Liberia, wishes a Dutch or Scandinavian national, while the Firestone interests are holding out for an American.

We today cabled Lord Cecil and General Winship as follows:

"National Association for Advancement Colored People in name its 327 branches and Negro and white membership of one hundred thousand vigorously urges upholding Liberian desire General Adviser shall not be nationality concessionaire."

We have also telegraphed President Roosevelt today:

"National Association for Advancement Colored People has received report today from Europe that our State Department is backing demand of Firestone Rubber Company that Chief Adviser for Liberia under League of Nations plan should be an American. Liberian government on other hand is making entirely reasonable demand that general adviser

shall not be nationality concessionaire and is asking for appointment a Dutch or Scandinavian national. Advancement Association vigorously urges that Department State and American government desist from protecting private financial interests against wishes of Liberian government, if reports we have received are correct. Does not the 'New Deal' include Liberia as well? Urge statement by yourself or State Department repudiating impression that American government is upholding Firestone interests in Liberia. In this connection may we respectfully inquire why Liberia was omitted from the 54 nations to which you cabled your message on Disarmament and Economic Peace on May 16? Was Liberia omitted, or did invitation go to that country? An inquiry to this effect to the State Department made May 20th by Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois of this Association remains unanswered."

13-20-7

We strongly urge that you send a cable to Lord Cecil and General Minship and a telegram to President Roosevelt, if you agree with the position we have taken. Immediate action is necessary as apparently the decision is to be made within a week.

Ever sincerely,

Secretary.

COPY

WW:CTF

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June 8th
1933

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

The Foreign Affairs office is trying to get us a set of proofs of your article. They said that the only one they could spare had been sent to you and that the magazine would not come out until some time later than June 15th as they have been delayed.

I have a letter this morning from William T. Stone, Washington representative of the Foreign Policy Association, copy of which is enclosed. We are releasing through Mr. Stone at Washington story on the cables to Cecil and Winship and the telegram to Roosevelt. I shall send you a copy of it as soon as it is received.

Enclosed is copy of the memorandum which was to have been enclosed in my letter of yesterday to you.

Ever sincerely,

Walter White

Secretary.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia.

WW:CTF

ENDORSED BY THE NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU, 215 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION
1226 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

June 7, 1933.

Mr. Walter White, Secretary
Nat'l Association for Advancement
of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York.

Dear Mr. White:

I am sorry that I have not been able to get the address of Mr. Grimes in London. The State Department does not know where the meetings of the Liberia Committee are being held, but suggest that members of the Committee could be reached through Lord Cecil.

I saw officials of the Western European Division yesterday (after Miss Detzer showed me her cable from London) and got the impression that a great many points were still in dispute between Firestone and Liberia, as well as on the League plan itself. The Department says that the issue of the nationality of the Chief Advisor under the League plan has not yet come up and that the real points at issue are over the terms of the Firestone loan. I was not able to get a list of the outstanding differences, however.

If you get out another statement on Liberia I wish you would send me several copies for newspaper men here. The Scripps-Howard chain might be willing to run an editorial on Liberia if they had a new story on which to base it.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) William T. Stone

WTS:G

13-20

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13-IA-96

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June 8, 1933

Air Mail

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I attribute your failure to answer my telegram of June 5th either to your absence from Atlanta or to the pressure of your duties at the University at this season of the year. We are assuming that you will speak on the opening night of the Conference in Chicago, June 29, and are sending the program in that fashion to the printer next Monday, June 12.

We have listed for Thursday afternoon, June 29, under the general topic of Branch Work, the sub-topic of "Support for The Crisis by Branches". We would like to have you devote a few minutes to this topic and explain to the delegates the needs of the magazine. If you do not think you will arrive in Chicago in time to do this, will you delegate the discussion to someone else? Or perhaps you wish to prepare a memorandum to be read that afternoon?

I have just sent over to Miss Burton a brief synopsis of the Conference program for inclusion in The Crisis which is to appear this month. One reason for the delay has been that the program had not taken sufficient shape by May 31st in order to prepare such a story. I am hoping that you can use some part of it even at this late date.

Very sincerely yours,

Roy Wilkins

Assistant Secretary

RW/ID

P.S. - We would like to have you present, also, because of the interesting discussion scheduled for Saturday morning, July 1, under the topic, "Shifting Lines of Attack to Meet the Needs of the Day".

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

June 9, 1933.

13-20-15

Mr. Walter White,
C/O N.A.A.C.P.,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. White:

Enclosed is the text of my Foreign Affairs article.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

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June 9th
1933 AIR MAIL

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I enclose self-explanatory copy of letter from Dorothy Detzer of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. In replying I am asking her to send you a copy of the confidential memorandum on her talk with Phillips of the State Department.

Is there any likelihood of your being in Washington at any time soon? It seems to me it would be very valuable for you, Miss Detzer, Mr. Stone of the Foreign Policy Association, and perhaps myself to talk with Phillips and let him know the extent of the opposition to certain aspects of the Administration's attitude toward Liberia. In writing Miss Detzer today I am telling her that I am finding out from you if there is any likelihood of your being in Washington for this purpose. It seems to me that we ought to do this before Winship returns and before the decision is made regarding the General Adviser.

I enclose copy of the release on our telegram to Roosevelt which Mr. Stone released from Washington. Ludwell Denny of the Scripps-Howard papers promised Mr. Stone to do an editorial on Firestone and Liberia, based on our release. This editorial will appear in twenty-six Scripps-Howard papers.

Ever sincerely,

Walter White

Secretary

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia.

WW:CTF

ENDORSED BY THE NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU, 215 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE — CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, June 27 - July 2, 1933

[Enc.]

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM

1805 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

June 8, 1933.

Mr. Walter White

National Association for Advancement of Colored People
69 Fifth Ave.
New York City.

Dear Walter White:

Thank you so much for your letter of June 7th enclosing your telegrams.

I have just been in touch with Mr. Stone and he is releasing the story at once. I had talked yesterday to Ludwell Denny about the possibility of an editorial, and he told me that if a release was gotten out by you, he would give us an editorial - so I hope there will be one within the next few days.

13-20-12

You may be interested to know that I have had quite an interesting letter from Miss Graves today telling about a long conversation she had with General Winship in Geneva whom she found delightful and charming, but who has the point of view of a southerner of the old south in a kindly, paternalistic attitude toward Liberia. She said it was quite impossible for him to get another point of view,- that he talked about hospitals which the Liberians ought to build, but does not seem to recognize that the people who would be taxed for them are dying of starvation now.

Mr. Phillips promised me that no decision would be made about the general advisor until he had given an opportunity to some of us who are opposing an American in that place, to discuss the matter after Winship returns. Perhaps we ought to discuss our tactics before that time and work closely together on it.

Enclosed is a memorandum which, as you know, is confidential.

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) Dorothy Detzer
Executive Secretary

D/R

National Association for
Advancement of Colored People
1196 National Press Building

[Ethe.]

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ROOSEVELT ASKED TO REPUDIATE FIRESTONE BACKING IN LIBERIA

President Roosevelt was called upon today to repudiate the impression that the American Government is upholding the interests of the Firestone Rubber Company in Liberia, in a telegram addressed to the White House by Walter White, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The Association has received reports from Europe that the State Department is backing the demand of the Firestone Company for an American citizen as chief adviser for Liberia under ~~the League~~ of Nations plan which is being discussed in London this week. The plan was drafted in Geneva several months ago, but has been held up pending settlement of a controversy between Liberia and the Firestone Company which holds a large rubber concession and a loan on which payments were recently suspended.

Mr. White asserts that the Liberian Government is making the "entirely reasonable demand" that the chief adviser shall not be a national of a country holding concessions in Liberia and is asking for appointment of a Dutch or Scandinavian citizen. The Association vigorously urges that the State Department and the American Government "desist from protecting private financial interests against the wishes of the Liberian Government."

Asking President Roosevelt whether "the New Deal does not include Liberia", the Association strongly urges a statement "repudiating the impression that the American Government is upholding the Firestone interests in Liberia." The telegram follows:

(Dr. Du Bois has copy of the telegram which was quoted here in full.)

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June 9th
1933

AIR MAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY

13-20-14

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have been asked to serve as a member of the Committee on Findings and Action of the recent Conference on the Economic Status of the Negro at Washington. This committee is meeting on June 16th at Washington. I would be very grateful to you if you would send me a memorandum as quickly as possible of specific ways in which theory may be translated into action. In this connection I enclose self-explanatory copy of letter from William E. Hill which seems to me a most sound.

I shall leave New York Monday after the Board meeting for a tour of Virginia cities with Charles H. Houston to stir up the animals on the Crawford case. Could you get the memorandum to me by then? I should like to be able to study it before going to Washington. If, however, that is impossible, you could send it to me in care of Mordecai Johnson so that I can receive it when I arrive for the conference at 10:00 A. M., on Friday, June 16th.

Ever sincerely,

Walter White

Secretary.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia.

WW:CTF

220 Morris Ave.
Summit, N. J.
June 4, 1933

Mr. Walter White
69- Fifth Avenue
New York City
N.A.A.C.P.

Dear Mr. White:

I had the pleasure of attending the recent conference in Washington on the Economic Status of the Negro. You were also a delegate to this conference. I am writing you because of all the persons present that I can think of, somehow you seem to be one of the few who might feel moved to do something about it or at least you might appreciate the point of view which I am here representing.

12-35-60

The presentations made at this conference were excellent. The facts were comprehensive and appear in most instances to have been well chosen. But who is going to do anything about them? I am particularly disturbed that little or no result seems likely to result from these meetings. If my guess is correct, then the conference might well have been omitted for the sake of economy in time and money. It seems that Negroes pay a very high price when conferences like that one are initiated for us and not by us.

During these meetings in Washington, it happened that the National Administration was pressing for passage of the Industrial Recovery Act. This Act is not yet law. According to press reports this Act repeals the Anti-Trust Laws and provides Federal sanction for some sort of equality between labor and industry in the United States. In response to a question which I directed to Dr. Paul Douglas during one of the meetings, without referring to the Industrial Recovery Act, he suggested that as organized labor gained concessions from industry and industry aid from the Federal government, Negro labor should exact concession from organized labor. Dr. W. W. Alexander pooh-poohed the idea and as there was no representative of organized labor present, the conference took a nap with the aid of Charles S. Johnson.

Now here are my questions. Is there no way that the legal and other resources of the N.A.A.C.P. can be utilized to take advantage of the benefits hypothecated in the Industrial Recovery Act for Negro labor? If we join in the assumption of Dr. Du Bois that consumers cooperation is our only way out, what prevents the N.A.A.C.P. from taking active steps through its existing machinery to start the best brain and brawn among our young Negro men in a vigorous fight to achieve the promised benefits? I recognize the financial limits of the Association but after that- what?

With proper leadership including guts and brain, a little resourcefulness and Imagination and a good push from the N.A.A.C.P. the job can be done. I am even in favor of a Negro brand of a kind of Fascism which would substitute economic power within the race for the usual political aims of like groups in other countries.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) William E. Hill.

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WILLIAM PICKENS FIELD SECRETARY
DAISY E. LAMPKIN REGIONAL FIELD SECRETARY

13-20-75

June 9, 1933

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Will you include in the draft of the resolutions for the Chicago Conference a strong statement relative to Hitler's persecution of Jews and Negroes, on the proposed legislation in Germany to deny to Jews and Negroes the right to purchase and own property, and to bar intermarriage?

Perhaps we ought to make a statement also on the participation of Negro athletes in the 1936 Olympics. As you have noted in the press, General Sherrell and the American delegation took the position that unless all barriers to participation on account of race, creed or color are removed the 1936 meet should be held elsewhere than in Germany.

I enclose clipping from the Herald-Tribune in which the Jews are not excluded but I do not gather from this that the bar against Negroes is altogether lifted.

Ever sincerely,

Walter White

Secretary

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia

WW/RR

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

June 10, 1933.

Mr. Walter White,
C/O N.A.A.C.P.,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. White:

This letter is going to reach you too late for use. I am leaving myself Monday for Fisk. I have sent you a copy of my Foreign Affairs' article which I hope will reach you in time. If I get a chance to work out anything for your Washington conference, I will write you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

June 10, 1933.

Mr. Roy Wilkins,
C/O N.A.A.C.P.,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Walkins:

As I have already written Mr. White and Mr. Joel Spingarn, I am not planning to be in Chicago for the Conference.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

WALTER L. NILES, M. D.
115 East 61st Street
New York

June 12th, 1933

Mr. Walter White,
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People,
69 Fifth Ave., City.

Dear Mr. White:-

We held a meeting of the general committee on the Harlem Hospital survey on Friday last and I hope that we will be able to send the final draft of our report to you within the next two weeks. The Executive Committee was authorized to adopt the report after considering all comments and suggestions which have been made or will be made by other members of the Committee. Dr. Corwin tells me that it is the most exhaustive study of a hospital that has ever been made. We are not making any very sweeping recommendations but the facts about the Hospital are all contained in the report and I hope that they will serve to check some of the misinformation which has been broadcasted.

The state of our finances is as follows:

Amount remaining on deposit $143.36.

We still have to pay $300.00 for the nursing report and there will be some incidental expenses getting out the final report. I should think this would not exceed $75.00. The apparent deficit therefore will be about $232.00.

So far as I know the $100.00 donated by Mrs. Morrow has not been turned over to the Committee and I trust that your Association will reimburse us for the small additional expense.

With regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,

WLN/FCR (Signed) Walter L. Niles

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 4-6548

Official Organ: The Crisis

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DAISY E. LAMPKIN — REGIONAL FIELD SECRETARY

13-20-17

June 12, 1933

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

My best thanks for letting me have the text of your article on Liberia. I am leaving tonight for Virginia but am seeing Miss Detzer in Washington tomorrow morning. This will be very helpful in talking with her.

Sincerely yours,

Walter White
Secretary

WW:LB

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

June 16, 1933.

Mr. Walter White,
C/O N. A. A. C. P.,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. White:

I cannot write the N.A.A.C.P. resolutions this year. For the last ten years and perhaps longer I have tried drafting the resolutions and have done my best, but it seems to me, as I look back upon them, that they have really no organic connection with the work and are not expressions of our real policy. I want, therefore, a regular Resolutions Committee to be appointed and to do something which in their opinion does express the present trend of the N.A.A.C.P.

I am sorry not to be able to serve you but on mature reflection, I cannot do it.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

June 16, 1933.

Mr. Walter White,
Mrs.

Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear

You have a book, Gruening's "These United States". We borrowed this book at the library downtown and it is overdue. Please send it up to me immediately.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

NATIONAL OFFICERS

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DAISY E. LAMPKIN — REGIONAL FIELD SECRETARY

12-20-1-9

June 23rd
1933 (Dictated June 22nd)

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

On my return from a tour of Virginia in connection with the Crawford extradition case on which I was accompanied by Charles H. Houston and Edward P. Lovett, I find your letter of the 16th advising me that you cannot write the resolutions. I am sorry. It seems to me that one of the chief reasons for the effectiveness of the Association's resolutions has been that they are more than an organizational expression and have been instead a statement of principle and procedure for the entire country on the race question. We are somewhat swamped here at the office so we shall have to do the best we can since you cannot prepare the first draft for us.

I enclose self-explanatory copy of letter from the State Department on the Liberian situation.

Ever sincerely,

Walter White

Secretary.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College
Atlanta,
Georgia.

WW:CTF

[Enc.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

June 21, 1933.

Mr. Walter White,
Secretary, National Association for
Advancement of Colored People,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, New York.

Sir:

Your telegram to President Roosevelt regarding the appointment of a Chief Adviser to Liberia under the plan proposed by the League of Nations to assist that Government has been referred to the Department of State for acknowledgment.

As you are aware the Government of the United States is cooperating with the League of Nations in an effort to find a satisfactory solution for the serious problems now confronting Liberia. After much consideration and investigation a plan of assistance for Liberia was devised by a special committee of the League. To be effective this plan called for the modification of certain contractual obligations between the Liberian Government and the Finance Corporation of America. On October 5, 1932, the plan was endorsed by the Government of the United States to the American Finance Corporation as a basis for the further development of the Liberian problem through direct negotiations between it and the Liberian Government. These negotiations have been carried on since that date and are now being conducted in London. The question of the nationality of the Chief Adviser is but one of many questions under discussion. On this point the American Government has taken the position that it will not insist on the appointment of an Adviser of any given nationality. However, it will not oppose the appointment of an American citizen to such a position.

Regarding your inquiry concerning President Roosevelt's message of May 16 to various other governments, I may state that this message was sent to those governments which the Department of State had been informed on that date were actively cooperating in the Disarmament Conference in Geneva and in the preparations for the Economic Conference in London.

Very truly yours,

William Phillips
Acting Secretary of State.

COPY

[N.A.A.C.P.]

As from
29 rue Fort Baneau
Geneva, Switzerland

Paris - June 24, 1933.

Dear Mr. White - or Mr. Pickens

I am very much distressed at not ever having heard from you since I sent you that document on Liberia, and more distressed still because except for Dr. Du Bois's article and the resolution (which I haven't seen but heard of) which Mr. Lesley Pinckney Hill got sent out - the American Negroes seem to be doing nothing. For Poor Liberia may be in a worse plight than Haiti - because more off the road and so not so easily investigated and the Negroes of America seem to be standing by.

13-16-34

You know what absentee landlordism means.

You know what taxes would be necessary to raise the money for such salaries and such exhorbitant interest.

(You know what hut taxes mean. If you don't, read Kenya - A Last Chance - by Norman ___)

You know what concessions mean (If you don't, read Andre Gide's Voyage on Congo)

You know that the terms of the concession were not just and were fraudulently obtained.

You know that Firestone is still hand in glove with Mr. King, the one condemned by the commission of 1930.

You know that everyone sent by the United States has something to make him partizan. (I think General Winship means to be honest - but he is - southern - white military. He can't get the point of view of the Negro who doesn't want military control. He was partly responsible for the Cuban code of law - i.e., the code putting Cuba under U. S. control - which has _____ in making Cuba an island of peons - all her produce sucked out of her for the benefit of U.S. shareholders) Reber and Briggs are personal friends of young Firestone. Briggs is the one who probably drafted that remarkable telegram to you - and now a fourth - whose experience is Caribean!! - (Costa Rica) is being sent out. The just plan is to have all the economy necessary taken out of Liberia's own budget, instead of a reduction in the salaries to these advisers - or a reduction in the interest. Liberia's own budget is to be so reduced, according to this plan of the Financial Corporation, that she is to spend nothing at all on education - her Dept. of Education to be wiped out entirely.

I hope Mr. Grimes will not be forced to sign out.

The League is getting tired at the delay. The U. S. State Dept. is trying a Fisherman's place of wearing her patience out. The League may throw the whole thing up and just now the League is Liberia's only hope. She, Liberia, is a member and she has a voice if the League controls. If the United States took control, the United States would be judge, and jury

as well as dictator. There is this critical situation and Liberia has appealed to the Negroes of the United States and the appeal has been practically in vain. Are you going to do nothing? Liberia's enemies are very many (?) Have you read the remarkable pamphlet by the head of the African Colonization Society - in which Liberia is called a "thankless child" because she doesn't want to be eaten up and has appealed to the League.

For God's sake do something and do something quickly. It may be too late now but I hope everything can again be deferred to September.

As to Liberia's being made to Mr. Mitchell. What was Mr. Mitchell? He couldn't be a charge to a government not recognized. That is an anomaly and haven't you ever heard about His Excellency General George Washington Commander in Chief of the Army of the United States of America - refusing to receive a letter addressed to him until it was properly addressed. You know Mr. Mitchell was a tool. Why don't you let your voice be heard as an Association?

I hope you have telegraphed to General Winship and Lord Cecil and have written to Mr. Grimes. (Mr. L. A. Grimes can be reached by sending a letter to him c/o Baron de Lynden - Minister of Liberia to the Court of St. James, 37 Pont Street, London, S. W.)

A very great issue is at stake - the autonomy of the last Negro bit of Africa. You must protest.

(Anna M. Graves ?)

COPY

N.A.A.C.P.-69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

June 24th
1933

13-20

My dear Dr. Niles:

Do forgive me for my delay in answering your letter of June 12th. As Mr. Wilkins wrote you, I have been away on a speaking trip and am leaving again today for the middle west.

We are delighted to know that the report of the survey will soon be ready. I want to tell you once again how very grateful we are to you and to the other members of the Committee for the magnificent service which you have rendered.

I am sending you enclosed cheque for $100.00 covering Mrs. Morrow's contribution. Part of her contribution was expended in the early stages but we shall bear those expenses.

As to the balance of $132.00, I will take this up with our Board at its meeting on July 10th and will write you immediately afterwards.

Cordially,

(Signed) Walter White
Secretary.

Dr. Walter L. Niles
115 East 61st Street
New York City.

WW:CTF

J. E. SPINGARN

Troutbeck Farm and Nursery

AMENIA, NEW YORK

June 27, 1933.

13-1A-39

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Spelman College,
Atalanta, Georgia.

Dear Du Bois:

I did not answer your letter about the Annual Conference, because I did not think it imperative for you to attend. I am not going myself, but I am sending a brief and cordial greeting to be read at the Conference, and perhaps it would be wise for you to do likewise, by airmail or wire.

I hardly know what to say about Streater. He seems a bright energetic person, but I was not wholly impressed by his letter; of course he misumderstood my refernce to literary ambitions, which did not refer to him at all, but was intended as an analogy to his ambitions for agitation. The Board adopted a budget that does not extend beyond the September meeting, and what will happen after that heaven only knows. Possibly it might be best to wait until then, though if you think Streater could help to keep the Crisis going without any subsidy from the Association until September, that would be a different matter.

I have had 29 acceptances for the Amenia Conference, 2 declinations, and 2 doubtful. Perhaps it might be wise to send invitations to several other people. Would you care to suggest anybody? And what do you think of the two women Mrs. Alexander recommends in the enclosed letter, which kindly return? Also, have you prepared a tentative programme of discussions, and should this be sent out to the conferees so as to help them frame what they plan to say at the Conference? Finally, are there any people you would like to have invited to visit the conference as auditors on any one of the three days?

Sincerely yours,

J. E. Spingarn

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

June 29, 1933.

Mr. J. E. Spingarn,
Troutbeck,
Amenia, New York.

13-1A-40

My dear Spingarn:

I think that both Anna Arnold and Winonah Bond might be profitably invited to the conference. Enclosed are some suggestions about discussions. I am returning Mrs. Alexander's letter.

I shall let the Streator matter drop for the present.

With best regards

Very sincerely yours,

HHBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

13-20

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

[redacted] HEADQUARTERS

69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS WILL BE HELD ON THE AFTERNOON OF MONDAY, JUL 10 1933 AT 69 FIFTH AVENUE, AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

JUN 29 1933

Walter White

SECRETARY.

[N.A.A.C.P.]

29 rue Fort Baneau
Geneva
Switzerland

30/VI/'33

Dear Mr. White

After writing to you, I received Dorothy Detzer's letter quoting your telegram to President Roosevelt and saying that you had also cabled to Lord Cecil. I am so glad. But very hard concerted action is necessary now.

The League seems to have thrown over Liberia. I think the reason is this. I think Lord Cecil got orders from the British Foreign Office that America was not to be irritated just now at this Economic Conference time. Liberia after all was a small affair, and could be thrown as a sop, to America, which sop might put America in a better humour. At any rate, she might be irritated at any obstructive attitude there, and Britain didn't want to risk any extra irritation. Lord Cecil after all is only a mouth piece of the British Foreign Office and receives his orders.

If the British Foreign Office had only realized, or thought, that the American public was getting restive at the fact coming home to them that such men as Firestone were spending the taxes of the citizens in sending former members of the State Department or diplomats out to Liberia and to expensive hotels in London and Geneva for his own private benefit, and had realized Liberia's being thrown to Firestone wasn't a sop to the American public, if the British Foreign Office had realized all that, things might have been different. Now, though the League says that after all it can't interfere in a contract between a company and a government, (when for two years it has acted as if it thought it had the right to interfere.)

Now the plan, which Firestone and the American State Department (Winship and Briggs) have worked up and which the League's experts have concurred in, (order I think of the Britist Foreign Office) is on its face preposterous, arranging for a $700,000+budget for Liberia, when her revenue is less than $500,000, which of course means piling up more debts.(They want her to borrow the $250,000,000 more). But in this budget nothing, nothing is to go for Education. That is all to be left to the missionaries!! No schools, nothing, not managed and financed by the missionaries. The missionaries in all Africa areaalmost all under the influence of those who subsidize them. There would be no education in Liberia not controlled by organization subsidized by - Firestone! (or some such capitalist. Very evidently Firestone has been after the American Colonization Society and Thomas Jesse Jones. It would be impossible for any one to say what Thomas Jesse Jones and Mr. West have said unless there were some strong means used making it worth their while to say Firestone was honourable when all they had to do was to read the terms of the contract.)

Do write to Mr. Grimes and to Liberia. Encourage them in their resistance. And let the State Department know what you think of it, and get if you can to Hull, over the underlings, the permanents in the State

Dept. Get Buell to write, and see if you cant get Lady Astor to take it up as a cause and Bernard Shaw. Get such an investigation to go out as Miss Balch's to Haiti. Show active sympathy, and I think one company, Firestone, (after all Firestone is one company, it isn't Standard Oil) cant rule out all decency. But don't delay, for God's sake don't delay.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) Anna M. Graves

13-16-53

P.S. Have your own suggestions for the American minister to Liberia, and send their names to the State Department, saying any one of these men would be acceptable to the Negroes of America. We dont want professional politicians among the Negroes to go any more than professional politicians among the whites.

Do you think Dr. James Weldon Johnson would go?

COPY

37-6-52

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE 24TH. ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Chicago, Illinois

June 29th.-July 2nd.1933

THE NEGRO'S ECONOMIC STATUS

Of paramount concern to the Negro to-day is his economic status. His interests in this field are identical with those of all workers.

He demands redistribution of wealth through progressive taxation of large incomes and through the conduct of industry and government for the benefit of the many and not of the few. He insists on prompt enactment of sickness, old age and unemployment insurance legislation; on access without discrimination to all public educational institutions whether North or South. He insists upon the rights of employment without discrimination not only in private industry but also and especially in all projects financed by public funds to which the Negro contributes as w worker and as a taxpayer. Specifically, we urge:

1. That a limit be placed on profits of private business. That wages keep pace with the cost of living, that workers be guaranteed a sufficient return for their labor to maintain for themselves and their families the highest standard of living commensurate with the nation's industrial and technological advancement.
2. That qualified Negroes be appointed to membership on the Labor Advisory Board established under the Industry Recovery and Public Works Act; to stratgetic positions in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and all federal and state boards dealing with agricultural problems, industrial and educational problems, reforestration projects and agencies

handling feed, seed and fertilizer loans.

3. We demand that officials authorized to execute the provisions of the Industrial Recovery and Public Works Act enter into no agreement with organized labor especially the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated branches until absolute assurance is given in writing by such labor bodies that the Negro worker will be accepted in their trade bodies as an equal. We urge Negro workers to fight ceaselessly for full rights as workers.

37-6-57

We recommend to Branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and to all progressive Negro bodies to join everywhere in the fight for equality for the Negro as a worker and as a citizen.

4. As technological unemployment and the heightened world economic crisis are destined to throw more Negro workers into the ranks of the unemployed, we recommend that unemployed Negroes unite in all communities to obtain adequate relief for themselves and their families, for only where the unemployed have organized have they been assured even the minimum essentials of food, clothing and shelter.

We recommend to Negroes that they exercise their collective power as consumers to insist that corporations and businesses which obtain profits from Negroes employ Negroes in their offices, shops and factories. To the growing number of life insurance companies seeking business among Negroes we would recommend that they devote more time to the serious problem of strengthening their questionable financial reputations and less effort to aid the rapidly growing tendency to discriminate against Negro policy holders who come to their offices on business.

THE HITLER GOVERNMENT

We denounce the vicious campaign of race prejudice directed against Jews and Negroes by the Hitler Government in Germany.

We denounce with equal vehemence the attacks against workers and workers' organizations by this government.

We call upon the Olympics Committee to secure an immediate and unequivocable statement from the German Government that no discrimination against Negroes or other races in the 1936 Olympics will be tolerated. If such assurance is not forthcoming we demand immediate transfer of the games to some other country.

LIBERIA

We insist that Liberia be permitted to work out its own destiny unaided by the venal efforts of such institutions as the Firestone Corporation and Wall Street Investment houses.

37-6-58

HAITI

The Republic of Haiti has been a tragic victim of American imperialism.

We demand the immediate and permanent withdrawal of all marines and American Naval, Military and Civil Officials.

HAWAII

Since the Massie case the American government is revealing a definite tendency to reduce the people of Hawaii to the level of colonial independents. We insist that President Roosevelt continue the established practice of permitting the territorial governor to be chosen from the island population and that no efforts be made to restrict the independence of the islanders at the behest of a vicious and prejudiced naval clique.

THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

We recommend complete autonomy for the Virgin Islanders who are suffering intense economic and political oppression under American control.

THE RIGHTS OF NEGROES AS CITIZENS

Lynching, jim-crowism and the entire body of discriminatory legislation against Negroes must spedily end and if the American government is to endure.

We call upon the peoples of the world to protest vigorously against a situation which has placed the American Negro in the United States in a position comparable to nothing known to modern history. No where else except in the United are human beings burned at stake and their wives and daughters violated with impunity.

37-6-59

We recommend to President Roosevelt that he exercise the broad, executive, virtually dictatorial, powers against those sections of the country which engage in lynching, peonage, disfranchisement and all form of vicious discrimination.

We welcome the growth of liberalism and radicalism in the South and sincerely hope that this tendency will continue.

We rejoice in the growing unity between young whites and Negroes of the South.

We demand that the representation of Southern States in Congress be reduced in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and we insist that President Roosevelt iniate the steps necessary to carry out reduction of congressional representatives.

We recommend that Negroes insist upon full civil rights in all courts of law including the presence of Negroes on juries.

THE VOTE

We recommend the establishment of schools of citizenship in all Negro communities for the purpose of educating the Negro to the importance of registering and voting. It is a matter of individual choice what party or candidates are voted for, but the Negro must qualify as a voter and participate to the fullest in government.

We recommend that Negroes study all party platforms and be receptive to various political theories. He should observe with special care the attitude of all parties toward the Negro and determine which are willing to go farthest in granting to the Thirteen Million American Negroes their full constitutional rights; he should also investigate the records of all candidates to determine their attitude on the Negro question.

We are interested not in promises but performance; the Negro has had enough of routine superficial campaign statements expressing love and affection for the Black man. Henceforth, he will insist upon action.

37-6-60

RESOLUTION

The following portion of the Resolution submitted by the Chicago Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People it is recommended for adoption:

37-6-61

1. The Constitution and By-laws of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, should be immediately revised and amended and that a system of representative Government for the organization be established.
2. That each individual member of the organization be given the right to vote for members of the governing Board of Directors or the right to vote for delegates who shall have the power to elect the members of the governing Board of Directors.
3. That members of the Board of Directors be elected at annual meetings, held at convenient times and places, by delegates or representatives chosen by the respective branches throughout the country; that the number of delegates or representatives allotted each Branch be based on the number of dues-paying members thereof.
4. That a copy of this resolution be immediately transmitted by the clerk of this Conference to the Board of Directors.

Trentbeck,
3 July 1933.

POST CARD

Many thanks for your suggestions. I shall probably quote them in whole or in part, in a future memorandum, so that some thought can be given to them in advance, and shall state that they are your suggestions.

J.E.S.

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
Rockefeller Hall,
Spelman College,
Atlanta,
Georgia.

THIS SPACE FOR MESSAGE.

13-IA-54

THIS SPACE FOR ADDRESS.

Post Cards of Quality. — The Albertype Co., Brooklyn, N.Y.

13-17-72

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

July 10, 1933.

Mr. J. E. Spingarn,
Troutbeck,
Amenia, New York.

My dear Spingarn:

Enclosed is one other suggestion for a session of the Conference. You may want to think it over.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

13-17-78

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

July 10, 1933.

Mr. J. E. Spingarn,
Troutbeck,
Amenia, New York.

My dear Spingarn:

Enclosed is one other suggestion for a session of the Conference. You may want to think it over.

There is one probability which we must be prepared to meet. Somebody is sure to want permanent organization or at least to provide for further and perhaps larger conferences. We ought to have pretty distinctly in mind our attitude which might be something as follows:

I. The essence of the Amenia conferences is occasional and character at time of crisis. It would not, therefore, be in accordance with this character to have a permanent organization. It would be quite in order for this conference to recommend another conference at convenient time and place.

I merely suggest this.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

NATIONAL OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
J. E. SPINGARN

VICE-PRESIDENTS
HON. ARTHUR CAPPER
BISHOP JOHN A. GREGG
REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES
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Louis L. Redding

13-16-22

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 4-6548
Official Organ: The Crisis

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WILLIAM PICKENS FIELD SECRETARY
DAISY E. LAMPKIN REGIONAL FIELD SECRETARY

AIR MAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY

July 10, 1933

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I enclose self-explanatory copies of letters dated July 7 and July 8 from Dorothy Detzer, together with enclosures of a letter from Grimes to Miss Graves, dated June 28, and memorandum of May 10 from the Women's International League to the Department of State, all dealing with the Liberian situation.

It is impossible for me to go to Washington this week, and even if it were possible for me to go down I do not feel competent to handle the Liberian situation. I, therefore, presented the entire matter to the Board today and the Board instructed me to ask if you can represent the Association at this conference with Winship and Assistant Secretary of State Phillips.

You will note that Winship is due to arrive in New York about Wednesday and that Miss Detzer has to leave for Chicago on Saturday, June 15. If you cannot make it this week, will you wire her suggesting a date that would be convenient for you when she returns from Chicago.

Your much greater familiarity with the Liberian situation and all the factors involved makes you the ideal person to represent the Association. Please let me know what you are able to do. I am writing Miss Detzer today that she will receive a wire from you this week .

Ever sincerely,

Walter White

Secretary

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia

WW/RR

[Enclosure]

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM

1805 H. Street, N.W. Washington, D.C.

July 7, 1933

Mr. Walter White,
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City

Dear Mr. White:

13-16-23

I learned today that Winship sails today for the United States and therefore ought to arrive within about five days, I suppose. I wish it were possible for us to have a joint conference with him. Is there any chance of your being here some time next week? I leave for Chicago on the 15th, but I should imagine that Winship would be here before then.

If you cannot see him here, perhaps you could see him in New York before he arrives. I want so much for us to have a chance to go to see Walter Van Kirk together. I was horrified to find that the Federal Council of Churches has taken just the opposite position from us. I wonder if there is anything that can be done about it now. I tried to see Walter Van Kirk, but he was out of town. Though Dr. Gulick said he would see me, I always feel that Dr. Gulick is so conservative that he doesn't ever get very adequately my point of view, so I have been waiting to see Van Kirk. I cannot see how it is possible for even the Federal Council of Churches to oppose the appointment of a Scandinavian as general adviser.

Yours,

(Signed)
Dorothy Detzer
Executive Secretary

D:m

[Enclosure]

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

1806 H. Street, N.W. Washington, D.C.

July 8, 1933

13-16-24

Mr. Walter White,
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. White:

I am sending you the attached letters which have just come from Miss Graves this morning. Will you please return them to me after reading them?

According to a long letter from her, I get the following information:

First, that the League plan provides for the expenditure of $700,000 when the Liberian income is only $500,000.

Second, that there is absolutely no budget for education; that all education is to be turned over to the missionaries.

She says she will send me the documentation on this as soon as she can. The more I learn of this situation, the more important it seems to me that we should jointly see Winship when he returns. If you could come down here, could we get a meeting of you and Secretary Phillips, Winship and myself? We might get Mordecai Johnson, Dean Slowe and some of your other people down here, and perhaps I could get members of our Interracial Committee and perhaps Mr. Hallgren of The Nation to go along. If you think this is at all possible, wire me, and I will let you know the exact date on which we could get an appointment. It seems to me vitally important. I think we could get then a first-class story from Lud Denny in the Scripps-Howard press. Together, I am sure we could make him see this.

Yours,
(SIGNED) Dorothy Detzer
Executive Secretary

D:m

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE
U.S.SECTION, WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM
1805 H. Street, N.W. Washington,D.C.

Metropolitan 3807

June 27, 1933.

Mr. Walter White,
Chicago, Ill.

13-16-25

Dear Walter White:

I had hoped to see you in New York when I am there on Wednesday, but again you and I are playing hide and seek. I have had an extraordinary letter from Anna Graves, sending me a resolution from the Federal Council of Churches. In fact, I am sending you a copy of the document which she sent to me. And now you are not in New York. I hope, of course, you will have a strong resolution passed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on this Liberian matter. In the meantime, I hope I shall see Mr. Gulick on Wednesday. We have got to change the attitude of the church.

In haste,

(Signed)
DOROTHY DETZER
Executive Secretary

D:m

P.S. It would be marvelous too if something could come from your conference for Pearson.

[Enclosure]

THE LONDON GROUP ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS - Race Relationship in Africa.

Cables, Telegrams & Telephone
Franklin (London) 6170

Secretary: F.S. Livie-Noble

44 Denbigh Street
Westminster,
London, S.W.1

13 June '33

Miss Anna Graves,
c/o Arthur Black Esq.,
9 Tideswell Road,
Putney: S W

13-16-24

Dear Miss Graves:

I called on Mr. Grimes the other day after your visit to me, and had a most interesting talk. His engagements are so full that I have been compelled to convene a meeting of the Group for him at a very short notice. We are to meet on THURSDAY, at 8.15 p.m. in St. George's Conservative Club, 32 Churton Street, Victoria (close to my office); and I am hoping that you will find it possible to attend. I shall probably take the Chair myself. Should, by any mischance, Mr. Grimes be not able to arrive, I wonder if you would carry on for him, giving the substance of your open letter? I think the early history might be curtailed, and special emphasis put on the present condition with reference to the moratorium. I have not the faintest idea how many will be present at such short notice, but I have put in a couple of days' work at trying to do my best.

Also, I want to ask whether you will consent to becoming a member of the Group? Although you are out of England most of the time it would be a great thing for us if you could regard me as your headquarters here and supply from time to time such information as you think we ought to know. The annual sub, is 10/-, and donations are solicited to clear of our debit balance. Do think about it.

Yours most sincerely,

(Signed) FRED S. LIVIE-NOBLE

[Enclosure]

Hotel Belgravia, Grosvernor Gardens,
Longon, June 28th, 1933.

My dear Miss Graves:-

I hope that ere this reacnes you you will have safely returned to Geneva, and settled down after your trip. I must next express my sincere appreciation for the suggestions made, and other help rendered, me from time to time.

I regret to have to say that things have not been going well with me since your departure. The League of Nations, instead of showing a disposition to help Liberia have, from my point of view, assisted in offering us terms that will tend to increase the burden. I am sorry I havn't a copy of Mr. Ligthart's report to send you, but his recommendations summarized are as follow: Expenses of Liberian Officials $300,000. The Plan of Assistance $150,000, Salaries and Expenses of Loan Officials $44,500., Bank Commission $7,500., Interest on Loan $25,000., Amortisation of Arrears $40,000., Amortization of Loan $66,000, assuming that we would issue new bonds; total $733,000., all out of an estimated revenue of $456,320. Last Friday when the report was read I filed a memorandum protesting against the treatment that they had attempted to mete out to Liberia, pointing out several objections. I am sorry that I havn't a roneoed copy of this memorandum to send you. At all events I instructed Dr. Sottile to obtain one from the office in Geneva and hand you, but have just been informed that they have not yet been sent to Geneva for roneoing; in fact members of the subcommittee did not want it to form part of the Committee's report, but yesterday it was decided that as it had been read, and formed part of the process verbal, the gist of it should be attached to said report. However I take pleasure in sending you a typewritten copy, not so well prepared, but readable, which you will please allow Dr. Sottile to read, and then return to me, pending the time that the roneoed copies in the proces verbal shall appear.

I am not very much surprised at the apathy of the Committee. With the exception of Lord Cecil and the American Delegation, the members who were not with Liberia were secretaries of embassiew and of legations in London, knew nothing of the background, and some did not even know such a question was pending or where Liberia was. They, in spite of all that has been said and written for the months and years past, decided that the League had no jurisdiction to criticise, or suggest modifications in, a private contract, but would take note of what ameliorations had been worked out in Monrovia; subsequently, i.e. on yesterday, that even the ameliorations worked out in Monrovia were subject to a successful execution of the plan, or in other words an adoption of the plan as amended in the last few days. Naturally I could not agree to all of these amendments, modifications and additions, but insisted that the matter would have to be referred to Liberia, and

13-16-27

that both the Executive and Legislative branches of government would have to be consulted. They then requested that I demand that a special session be called in order that they may have the answer when the Council met in September, but, of course, the discretionary power to summon an extraordinary session of the Legislature is not in me, but abides in the President; nor can I even make such a recommendation without having all of the documents to put before him for him to exercise that discretions. It was then decided that Mr. Firestone would go to represent his company in the negotiations, and Dr. MacKenzie, medical expert, to serve as financial expert in behalf of the League in showing the Government the advisability of adopting the scheme. So the meeting adjourned.

Today I was summoned again to see if I would, in behalf of Liberia, ask Mr. Firestone to advance Dr. MacKenzie's passage and expenses out of the money to be made available for the plan! I only asked that that be put in writing, but naturally not only is it not within my power to make such a financial commitment, but also it should be clear to them that even if I had the power I would be foolish to make such a moral commitment as well. However I have not replied to the letter as yet. But I gained this, that last night Mr. Firestone decided that as he had reached the limit he could go in making concessions there was no need for him to go to Liberia, but asked if General Winship would go back!

13-16-28

I talked all these matters up to their development of yesterday over with Mrs. Stracney last night. She was profoundly touched, and seemed anxious to help. But all she found it possible to do now was to write to Mr. Buell, and see if he could suggest how sentiment in the U.S.A. could be aroused in our behalf. She kept a copy of my observations, and I have an impression that she intends showing that copy to Lady Astor.

But now the point is this, with the League apparently against us, and the American Government against us, in the event that we reject these onerous terms when the Legislature meets whether in September or October, what will become of us? Will the nations join America, or connive at her, destroying Liberia either by military force, economic pressure or in some other way? General Winship did us one favour yesterday, and that was when I objected to an expression in the draft report that the object of the assistance was to remedy conditions reported by the International Commission of Inquiry, I naturally protested that the report was not a correct report or picture of things as they are today, and General Winship after, at first trying to support the sentence on other grounds, when pressed, admitted that conditions in Liberia had considerably improved over the conditions therein recorded.

Meantime I have been dreadfully busy, but am writing to Monrovia the suggestions made by Miss Wood, and would appreciate your giving me the address to which a letter should be sent.

According to my present plans I shall leave London as soon

as I shall have received my mail from Liberia by Sunday night or Monday night. After that time my address will be: c/o of the Liberian Consul, 101, Westersingel, Rotterdam, as I have some business to be attended to for the Government over there.

I have given you my present problem as succinctly as possible, and shall appreciate any suggestion or assistance you may be able to give towards a happy solution.

Trusting that you are well, and with my kindest regards,
Believe me, dear Miss Graves,
Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) L. A. Grimes

13-16-29

P. S. It may interest you to know that the unofficial delegation heretofore composed of Dr. West and Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones has been augmented by the addition of Bishop Campbell. They are all here waiting to see if they must continue to send money to their schools in Liberia or not, as Dr. West admitted to me in the Royal Court Hotel last week. And is that the foundation stone upon which our educational structure must be built?

L.A.G.

I am sorry that this is so badly typed, but it is because I had to use a machine with which I am not familiar...

L.A.G.

COPY

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 4-6548
Official Organ: The Crisis

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WILLIAM PICKENS FIELD SECRETARY
DAISY E. LAMPKIN REGIONAL FIELD SECRETARY

13-20-23

July 14th
1933

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

The matter of the document on the textbooks came up again for discussion at the meeting of the Board on Monday. I was asked by the Board to find out if there is any possibility of your being able to prepare this at any early date. If it is to be effective we ought to be able to make our protest prior to the opening of schools in the fall in order that objectionable textbooks may be eliminated. Otherwise we will have to wait for action until the fall of 1934.

The suggestion was made at the meeting that if there is no possibility of your being able to do the work soon that we might be able to employ Mr. Rayford W. Logan to do it. I was asked to find out what you thought of this.

Miss Boardman has about completed her work and she has turned over to us a considerable amount of material which she has gathered. I shall hold this until we hear from you.

As Dr. Carter Woodson is in Europe for the summer there is a likelihood that Mr. Logan can do this work for us this summer better than at any other time. I will therefore appreciate your letting me hear from you as soon as possible.

Ever sincerely,

Walter White
Secretary.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Rockefeller Hall, Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia.

P.S. Enclosed is a letter which Mr. Thomas L. Dabney of Covington, Virginia sent in a letter to me and asked that I forward to you.

W.W.

WW:CTF

[N.A.A.C.P]

July 18, 1933.

Miss Anna Graves
c/o Women's International League
Geneva, Switzerland.

Dear Anna Graves:

Thank you so much for your confidential letter which came just before my interview with General Winship. I had hammered hard at Walter White to get a good colored delegation to go with me, but the National Association is so bound up at the present time on the question of trade codes under the Recovery Act that I think almost everything else has been set aside. He suggested that I get DuBois. I sent three telegrams to DuBois, but the latter could not come until August, he said, and of course the matter will long be settled before then. So the day came when I had to go alone.

13-16-31

Briggs was there, the new man handling Liberia, and General Winship. Mrs. Partridge went with me; being a southerner from Alabama, it seemed to me that her presence would help. We had a pretty stiff talk for over an hour, and though I liked the General as you did because he is a sweet, southern type, nevertheless the poor old boy simply opened traps for himself to step into. Briefly the gist of our conversation covered the following points:

He began by telling me how fine Firestone had been; that he had reduced the interest rate on the loan from seven percent to five. I said that was fine, but what was the price to Liberia? He replied that Liberia would be saved $50,000 a year and I again put my question, "And what was the price that Liberia was to pay in return for this $50,000 a year?" He did not get my point at all, though the other two men from the State Department did, and I finally had to ask him outright if the price was an American chief advisor. He then went off into most glowing terms of the Americans, our traditional interests in Liberia, the marvelous work missionaries were doing, the beautiful civilization we could carry to Liberia, etc. This gave me my opening with regard to the League plan on turning over all the educational questions to the missionaries and not appropriating any money for Liberian schools. He thought this was a marvelous scheme and was really baffled when I suggested that this was definitely interfering with the basic cultural institution of the country. He asked me if it could be proved that the missionary schools were better than the Liberian schools and if I wouldn't think it wiser to let the missionaries run the schools, and he seemed even more baffled and hurt when I said that I felt that when it came to cultural institutions, countries should control those themselves even though they might not be as good as outside influence; that Germany might be able to run better schools in the United States than we, but that we would never relinquish that control; besides which I said I felt this was much worse because I was perfectly confident that the missionary groups received large contributions from the Firestone

Company.

With reference to the chief advisor, we went into circles, of course, regarding any possible objections to the choice of a Scandinavian. He again was amazed when on asking me if I could have my choice of picking an American as chief advisor for Liberia, wouldn't I do that rather than urge the government to follow Liberia's request of a Scandinavian, and when I told him that I felt that the principle involved was much more important than any choice I could personally make, - - -

Well, I won't go on with the whole hour's conversation but you can realize what my line was. But the long and short of it is that Winship is advising an American-- Firestone of course demands an American for his price of $50,000 a year, and Cecil and the French, as you have suggested, have switched to "cooperation" with the United States. Before your letter came, I knew this, as Mr. Moffat had told me that there was now a basis of agreement between the United States and Great Britain and the other countries, which had not happened before.

13-16-32

After our interview, I went to see Lud Denny and I am sending you today the editorial which he wrote while I was there and which I hope you feel is satisfactory. He then called Mordecai Johnson and suggested that they snap into it as quickly as possible and that I should not be left to fight this fight alone. Today young Mr. Murphy of the colored press has been here. I have given him a long story on the interview with Winship. He has just gone to see Winship and he promises me if possible to get a bold faced editorial on the front page. If the Negro press is thoroughly aroused, as I think now it will be, it will help a lot. Young Murphy promises that he will try to run a running story for several days in his chain of papers and that the papers themselves will try to whip up activity on the part of Negro groups. I told him that I felt that strong expressions of moral indignation were very important, particularly as Farley is touring the south in order to try to again gain southern votes because of the loss of the prohibition issue. If they also irritate the Negroes at this time, it will be bad political strategy.

I am leaving unfortunately this afternoon for a week in Chicago and won't be able to work on this steadily until my return, but I am getting Mauritz Halgren of The Nation, and I think with this Negro press started, we can at least make them uncomfortable. The worst thing is the action of the Federal Council of Churches,- if we could only switch their policy!

In the meantime, thanks for all the information you have sent me and are sending me, and best wishes to you.

Faithfully yours,

D/H

Dorothy Detzer
Executive Secretary.

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

July 17, 1933.

Mr. Walter White,
C/O N. A. A. C. P.,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

13-20-24

My dear Mr. White:

If you will hold the textbook matter until I reach New York August 1, I will let you have my judgment.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

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July 18th
1933 AIR MAIL

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

13-20-25

Here is a further letter from Dorothy Detzer. You will note that she will not be back in Washington until the 26th. I notice that you are speaking at Swarthmore on July 28th. Could you stop over in Washington en route to Swarthmore for this conference? If so, will you let Miss Detzer know? Will you also let us know so that we may be informed of developments?

Ever sincerely,

Walter White

Secretary.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia.

WW:CTF

ENDORSED BY THE NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU, 215 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM [Enc.]
1805 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

July 15, 1933.

Mr. Walter White,
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Walter White:

I seem to be pursuing you hard on this question of Liberia. Without giving you any sources, may I say this: that I have definite information, which is confidential (not from my usual sources of information) that the difficulty behind the present conflict in Liberia is that the French and the British have now decided that for the sake of keeping their African colonies silenced, either America with a general adviser will hold Liberia firmly in hand, or they will take her over. It seems to me that the freedom of this Colored Republic in Africa is definitely being jeopardized at this time.

13-20-27

Firestone is doing his best to win over by "sweetness and light" even the Liberian officials, who at least, thank Heaven, I think see through him. The Women's International League alone cannot check this situation. The only possible power which can be felt will be a combination of us or the National Association. Dr. Du Bois says he cannot come to Washington this week, and I am so afraid the decision is going to be reached soon. I shall wire you today if Winship is in New York. I cannot see the answer by America-- the objection to the appointment of a Scandinavian as general adviser. Surely a Scandinavian can offer the best Anglo-Saxon civilization, which is the reason given here in the State Department for our need to retain an American chief adviser.

I leave Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock for Chicago, not to be back until the 26th. I am so afraid that things will be crystallized before I get back.

Winship is not in Washington yet, but if he is here on Monday or Tuesday, I shall see him some way or other. Our attempts may be futile, but I think we must do something about this. Dr. Du Bois says he cannot come here. If he cannot, won't you wire some strong, outstanding colored person of the National Association to go with me to see Winship?

Yours, in haste,

Dorothy Detzer
by M.M.
Executive Secretary.

[N.A.A.C.P.]

RADIOGRAM

July 19, 1933

GENEVE 40 18 1219

N LT WALTER WHITE NAACP 69 FIFTH AVENUE NEWYORK

13-16-36

STRONGLY URGE YOU SEND REPRESENTATIVE TO LIBERIA IMMEDIATELY WHILE WINSHIP AND FIRESTONE AGENTS ARE THERE. NEGRO INTERESTS NOT REPRESENTED; ONLY STATE DEPARTMENT AND CONCESSIONNAIRE. GREAT PRESSURE BEING BROUGHT ON LIBERIA

ANNA GRAVES

COPY

[N.A.A.C.P.]

103 W. 141 St.
New York City

July 19, 1933

My dear Mr. White:

I know you are very busy but I have great confidence in your opinion and desire very much to have your actual opinion on the matter of an American Financial Advisor for Liberia; confidential if you wish.

I enclose copy of Miss Detzer's interview and actions.

Faithfully,

A.W.Hunton

13-16-37

COPY

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

July 19, 1933.

13-28-26

Mr. Walter White,
C/O N. A. A. C. P.,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. White:

I am going to be in Swarthmore from July 25-28. I will take a trip to Washington to talk to Miss Detzer if you think it worthwhile. I will have to charge your office the expense of such a trip. You might write me at Swarthmore.

There has come from the Federal Council of Churches, a request for reprints of my Foreign Affairs article on Liberia. I have written Foreign Affairs and I have the enclosed letter. If the Federal Council of Churches and the N. A. A. C. P. want reprints of the article, I should be perfectly willing for them to have them. Personally, I cannot afford to order them.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

[N.A.A.C.P.]

July 21st
1933 (Dictated July 20th)

13-16-33

SPECIAL DELIVERY

My dear Mrs. Hunton:

I am dictating this just as I am rushing to make a train so that it, unfortunately, cannot be as full as I should like to make it.

I enclose self-explanatory copies of press releases and of telegrams to Roosevelt which state our position on the Liberian situation. I am most sorry but we are absolutely swamped here at the office due to the Crawford case, the industrial codes and public works act and work we are doing on them, the absence on vacation of Mr. Wilkins and Miss Randolph and the fact that Dr. Du Bois is in Atlanta and cannot reach Washington until the end of this month. I am sending him copy of Miss Detzer's letter to Miss Graves and am very much hoping that he will be able to get to Washington soon.

Ever sincerely,

Secretary.

Mrs. A. W. Hunton
103 West 141st Street
New York City.

WW:CTF

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 4-6548
Official Organ: The Crisis

JUL 26 1933

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13-20-28

July 22, 1933

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

It will be well worth our while to pay your expenses from Swarthmore to Washington on the Liberian situation. Mordecai Johnson has just called me over long distance stating that he had had a call from Ludwell Denny of the Scripps-Howard papers, saying that unless something is done by colored people right away, the results will be disastrous for Liberia.

Will you let Miss Detzer know when you can be in Washington. I suggest that also while there you talk with Rayford Logan, Mordecai Johnson, Ludwell Denny and William T. Stone of the Foreign Policy Association, so that all our efforts may be coordinated and made to be of maximum effectiveness.

Ever sincerely,

Walter White

WW:LB

Secretary

DEFENDER BOND

[N.A.A.C.P.]

FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION

National Headquarters, 18 East 41st Street, New York

Telephone: LExington 2-2523 Cable Address: Forpolas

Raymond Leslie Buell
Research Director

July 31, 1933

Mr. Walter White
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear White:

I finally got ahold of the recent Liberian documentation, and the conclusion of my study you may gather from the enclosed copy of a letter I have written to Mr. Grimes. I think it highly important that your Association cable Grimes, either now or when my article appears, somewhat to the same general effect.

I am to be in town this week and next and perhaps we can get together for a lunch or a dinner, if you want to go into this question in more detail.

Sincerely yours,

Raymond L. Buell

RLB:MHC

13-16-4

July 31, 1933

Hon. L. A. Grimes
Secretary of State
Monrovia, Liberia

My dear Mr. Grimes:

I have just completed a detailed study of the documents of the last Liberia Committee meeting and of the new plan. I have reached the conclusion that the plan is very unsatisfactory from the standpoint of Liberia, the League of Nations and the United States, and I do not believe it should be adopted except with the following amendments:

1. The Chief Adviser should be a non-American.
2. Liberia should be granted a moratorium on the 1926 loan.
3. The rubber concession should be reduced from a million acres to, say, two hundred thousand acres.
4. Mr. Firestone should not be allowed to finance this plan, but the leading governments should guarantee the annual minimum of $78,000 to pay the foreign experts.

13-16-5

Obviously, if Mr. Firestone finances the plan the League will not be able to control his activities to any fundamental extent. Should the United States insist on an American as Chief Adviser I am of the opinion that it should relinquish its right to appoint the five financial officers under the 1926 loan contract and merge all these officials under the League plan. Regardless of the nationality of the Adviser, the present proposal to maintain two different sets of officials in Liberia, one American and the other League, involves the danger of friction and needless expense.

I do not believe that the alternative to the rejection of this plan is the military occupation of Liberia by the United States. The fact is that neither President Roosevelt nor Secretary Hull, overwhelmed by more immediate problems, has had any time personally to look into the Liberia situation. The problem has been handled, therefore, by subordinate officials. If the question of a military occupation of Liberia should, however, arise the whole problem would at once come before the President and I am sure that he would oppose any such measure.

Sincerely yours,

RLB:EB

Wilkins

August 2, 1933

13-1A-100

Memorandum to Dr. DuBois
From Mr. Wilkins

I believe you are best fitted to answer the inquiries contained in the attached letter, so I am asking if you will be good enough to assist me by replying to Mr. Abplanalp.

RW/ID

Cincinnati, Ohio

July 29, 1933

Mr. Walter F. White
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

7174

AUG -1 1933

13-1A-98

My dear Mr. White:

At the suggestion of Dr. W. O. Brown of the University of Cincinnati, at which institution I am a graduate student of Sociology, I am writing you for suggestions and assistance which I hope you will be able and willing to give me.

At the present moment I am engaged im preparing a Master of Art's dissertation on the control of minority peoples by the majority or dominant group. I am placing special emphasis on the control of the Negro group by the white group in the United States--perhaps I shall find it advisable to confine my study exclusively to that type of relationship. My basic problem involves the collecting of data concerning specific control cases, i. e., cases in which control has actually been exercised or at least attempted.

I have learned from your writings that you and your associates have investigated many cases of coercion in the forms of lynchings, riots, etc. In addition to this type of control I am interested in obtaining cases in which control of a more subtle kind has been exerted, such as control through economic pressures, withholding of privileges, subtle social pressures, etc. etc. If you have in your files records of any specific cases of any of the above mentioned types which you could place at my disposal I should be very grateful to you. Perhaps if you will forward my communication to Dr. DuBois he too will be able to give me some data.

AUG 2124 1933

13-1A-9a

In addition to the above requests, I should like to ask you for some ~~additional~~ information. (1) Will it be possible for me to acquire anywhere a copy of "Thirty Years of Lynching" ? (2) Are there any statistics on lynching to supplement this work other than those published in the Negro Year Book, and if so, where can I obtain them? (3) Please send me information concerning membership in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. What are the fees and who is eligible for membership?

Thanking you in advance for any information which you will be able to give me, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Henry W. Abplanalp

Henry W. Abplanalp
Cincinnati, Ohio
Sta. M., R. F. D. #1.

August 2, 1933

13-1A-101

Mr. Henry W. Abplanalp
Station M, R. F. D. #1
Cincinnati, Ohio

My dear Mr. Abplanalp:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 29th addressed to Mr. White, who is away on vacation. I am referring all of it to Dr. DuBois, except your last question on membership in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

I am enclosing a small pamphlet giving a brief history of the Association, with the schedule of memberships. Membership is open to anyone who wishes to subscribe to the program of the Association.

Very sincerely yours,

Assistant Secretary

RW/ID

Personal

TROUTBECK
AMENIA
NEW YORK

Aug. 4/33

13-1A-42

Dear Du Bois:

Would it be possible for you to motor here on the 17th instead of the 18th? The tents and Equipment are coming on the 16th & Walter White & Charles Houston on the 17th, so I think it important that you sh? be here on the 17th too. Your advice will be most welcome in advance of the opening of the conference. Ever yours,

J. E. Spingarn

P.S. — Have you any suggestions for the housing of the Conferees — i.e. who should sleep together?

Pickens

Dr Du Bois

To the Attention of
The Chairman of the Board,
The Secretary,
and the Treasurer,
By the Field Secretary of the NAACP- Sunday, Aug. 6, 1933 ---

February 12, 1934, will mark the end of 25 years since the first meeting of the group that organized the NAACP. Our Branches and our friends should be asked to raise some sort of fund in commemoration of that fact. To start thinking, I make the following suggestions:

1. That the Board appoint a committee on a "Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Fund" ("Quarter-Century N.A.A.C.P. Fund"). It would be well to include on the committee, of course, two or three of the executive officers who will have to get the matter to the branches.

2. That the Branches be asked to raise the fund between Feb. 12th and the date of the Annual Conference of 1934.

3. That the anniversary fund be a sum contributed by each branch and its friends over and above the accepted branch "apportionment".

4. Some definite scheme like this, in hard times like these, may prove attractive:

> That the sum from each branch be one cent a head for each individual of the Negro population in the city where the branch is located. If it be a "county" branch, then for each colored person in the county. It will be the Negro population, not the membership of the branch, that will form the basis of this one cent per capita contribution.
>
> The fund should be started with a dinner or mass meeting on Lincoln's birthday, Feb. 12th. Other forms of entertainment might be suggested also for launching the drive.
>
> Each branch should have a special committee, including the president and the treasurer, ex-officio, for the raising and conserving of this special fund.
>
> Regular campaigns for apportionment funds would not be interfered with, and of course could be carried on as usual in all of the rest of the year as well.

5. This special fund, sent to the National Office, will be set apart: one half of it for general current expenses, and the other half in a permanent fund to be known as The _____Fund, the income of which is to be used for general expenses of the Association.

6. The national committee should seek to enroll in this campaign not only all our branches but also other organizations, especially in all places that have no branches,-- seeking at least one cent a head from all the members of such organizations, or from the Negro population where the such organization is operating.

On Some such plan considerable money might be raised, with very little extra expense to us: the invitations could be mimeographed and sent out to our branches with other communications to them; the press releases could be used; some letters could be sent to the organizations that will have contributed to us during 1933, and to other organizations.

Very truly yours, - William Pickens.

August 8, 1933

Mr. Joel L. Spingarn
Troutbeck
Amenia, New York

13-1A-10

My dear Spingarn:

I had promised to bring two or three of the conferees up to Amenia on the 18th. I could, however, drive up the 17th and return sometime on the 18th and bring up my guests, or I could come up and return by train. It depends a little on just when you would rather have me be there; let me know.

I have no suggestion as to the housing of the conferees, as I have forgotten the names.

Best regards,

WEBD:GAT

W. E. B. DuBois

[N.A.A.C.P.]

"Riverbank"

Great Barrington, Mass.

R.F.D.1

August 10, 1933

My dear Mr. Pickens,

I think your idea of a celebration of our 25th birthday a very excellent one.

Could it be more far reaching? What would you think of having the celebration culminate with Lincoln's birthday instead of beginning with it, and do you think we could make it broader than a branch matter? Do you think that we could get newspapers, organizations, etc. to pledge themselves to help us to get that penny for every Negro in every county where they are at work on this matter? I think that's a grand slogan.

I heard that at Swathmore at the recent conference Odum of the U. of No. Ca. said that the case to secure entrance for a Negro in the University had put back the Negro cause. That he told how fast they were progressing and that now they would not go so fast. And that Mr. Johnson suggested that the good that came out of it was that the Negro had made the demand, had shown his courage and desire. I am quoting second hand but that was the idea I got. What would you think of the slogan for this 25 anniversary, "The Negro demands his freedom." The idea that the Negro is making this demand I think attracts pretty nearly every one who is at all interested in the subject. I understood that Odum felt that was the one good thing that came out of the case.

The southern white naturally wants to solve this matter

himself. He still looks upon the Negro as his ward. But the Negro is tired of being put in that position. Can't we get a concerted effort of the whole race in America, and perhaps solicit funds also abroad, to uphold this organization? Raper says in his book, "the Marion branch of the N.A.A.C.P. was the only local organization that waged an open and direct fight in any case of lynching in 1930." That's the sort of thing we want to get every Negro to understand.

I would like to see this work begin in the fall, and would suggest that all monies come directly to the N.A.A.C.P. and then the branches can do their regular work in the spring.

....

Yours,

M.W.O.

COPY

12-415

RR Please refer to Dr. DuBois
Keep copy for files.
WW

12-20-31

Walter White Esq.
National Association for
the Advancement of
Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City
Etats Unis d'Amérique

To be read
by Mr. White
Important
Forward to him
if he is not
in New
York.

29 - rue Fort Barreau [1933]
Geneva - Switzerland

August 13 - 1933

Dear Mr. White

Thank you very much for the copy of the Statement your delegation made to the State Department. It is splendid though. I am terribly afraid, that it is only an attempt to lock the door after the steed is stolen. I can't understand yet - why you didn't answer the repeated letters I wrote you from December 1932 to July - 1933. The copy of the open letter I wrote to Secretary Stimson - you never even acknowledged. If this delegation - with the material already available proving the outrageous attitude of the State Department in protecting Firestone - had gone last December last February - it might have been possible to prevent the appointment of Buggs and Wineship. If you had gone again - in April - before the May and June meetings here in Europe - England might not have turned a cold face - (from bad Cecil's attitude of last year) and thrown Liberia to the dogs - (the U.S.A. State Dept and Firestone dogs during the civil wars) No one knew in the Council that Liberia had one single active friend - except - me (and I didn't count - they were afraid of me) (except in so far as they thought I could influence Liberia) absolutely - even other voice - that might have helped make public opinion was silent until - the deed was done. Now M. Du Bois's article in Foreign affairs - and your delegation were splendid. But I am afraid futile - Then - Six months - even three months earlier - (when enough material was available) they might have prevented the League Council from committing itself. For it, the Council to go back on its decision - to wash its hands

13-20-32

of the affair - [if Liberia doesn't accept] is a very difficult thing for it to do - and if it does wash its hands of the affair - then there will be 3 days certain and probably 4 (Great Britain and possibly France - as well as Firestone and the U.S. State Dept.) all fearing Liberia hysterics.

I spoke and begged - for attention - from December until telling what was happening
I left on May 10th - and then wrote - and I am humiliated by their fear Cassandra like my prophecies were. You would not listen. But Firestone was active behind missionary boards. The Phelps Stokes Foundation and the Am. Col. Society

The U.A.C.P. ought to send some one to Liberia - if it meant selling - its - typewriters - & the clothes off the back of some of you. I don't think you not being in the same room as the others, who are incurring themselves in a big insurance co. (I hear you are making a struggle about that) a little - think. I know it is important that you should never let up on that struggle - but there is Liberia's fate is more important. This too - may be too late. You should have - as I cabled - got some one there while If you sent some one now
General Winship and Th. Mackenzie were there - ~~if they~~
Liberia should have had some moral support while she was being harried and threatened as she is being this month - August - and of course every possible attempt to bribe her is also being made. Think - of the fate of those over taxed - proud laborers!
For God's sake - try to make up for the luke warm-ness of the past 8 months - and forgive me for saying what I think.

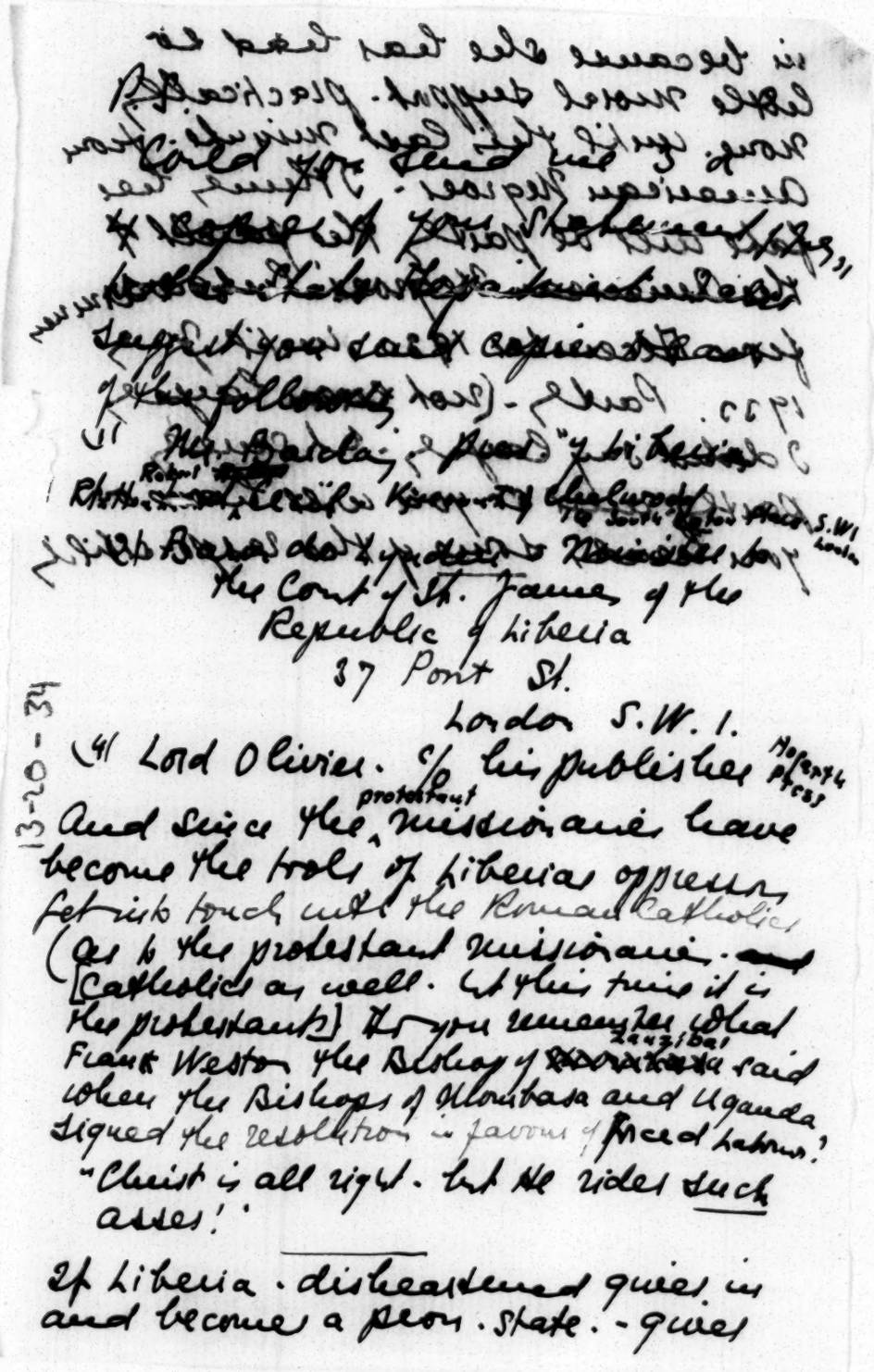
They - you must - have one of your best most trustworthy men and be ready to press him as the United States Minister to Liberia. Another Mitchell must not be sent because you have a man, ready whom you are insisting should be sent - as one persona grata to you.

Please show this letter to Th. Du Bois - and

Yours Quasi
Faithfully

P.S. Let me know if I will know you have read and digested

13-20-33



The Court of St. James of the
Republic of Liberia
37 Pont St.
London S.W. 1.

13-20-34

(41 Lord Olivier. c/o his publishers Hodder & Stoughton

And since the protestant missionaire have become the tools of Liberia oppress
Get in touch with the Roman Catholics
(as to the protestant missionaire. and
[Catholics as well. With this in the protestants] Do you remember (that
Frank Weston the Bishop of Zanzibar
when the Bishops of Mombasa and Uganda
signed the resolution in favour of forced labour:
"Christ is all right. but He rides such
asses!'

If Liberia. disheartened quiet in
and become a peon. State. - quiet

Pages Partly Illegible

Pages Partly Illegible

Dr Du Bois

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE -

69 Fifth Avenue - - - New York City

August 15th, 1933

Miss Mary White Ovington
"Riverbank"
Great Barrington, Mass.

My dear Miss Ovington:

Thanks for your very interesting letter of August 10th. I just ran into the office today to do a little work and catch up on some of my mail. Yesterday I moved back to New York City, 260 West 139th Street. It was a great job and it will take a week to get things straightened out. The house had been leased for five years and you could imagine the dirt to be removed and repairs to be made. With the help of eight or ten men, plumbing, painting, carpentering, floor cleaning, etc., I have been watching and working for three weeks and there are still some things to do.

I certainly agree with you that a plan to get one cent a head for every Negro in the United States on the occasion of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Association should enlist the support of all sorts of organizations of colored people, and of all the white organizations which we can reach. It would be a good thing if the idea could be launched or at least broached at the Amenia Conference and taken up at our September meeting of the Board. Especially if we are to try to close the campaign on Lincoln's birthday in 1934 should this start be made now. I had in mind when I wrote the first suggestion of closing the matter at our Annual Conference, but I believe with you that Lincoln's birthday would be a date of greater appeal to everybody, especially since the Association was founded on Lincoln's birthday.

I had not heard of Odum's speech at Swarthmore, but I would not be surprised if the most liberal southerners should show a little fright when the Negro really begins to demand his freedom and his equality, as was exemplified in the Hocutt case. A good slogan for our campaign would be "The Negro Demands Freedom", as you suggest. It is time to quit begging, or even to pretend to beg, which we often do with our tongues in our cheeks. No grown-up Negro man or woman feels comfortable as one of the "wards" of white society. And really I think it does no good to pretend; it does not fool anybody and simply delays progress.

I hope to see you at the Amenia conference.

Mr. White is not in the office now, so I am sending him information about this correspondence and your suggestions about the possible anniversary campaign.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) William Pickens,
Field Secretary.

WP:ED

[NAACP]

File NAACP - DuBois Files

COPY

August 17, 1933

Mr. Walter F. White
National Office, N.A.A.C.P.
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Sir:

As chairman of the Committee appointed at the 24th Annual Conference, I am enclosing a copy of the resolutions adopted and a copy of the so-called "Chicago Branch" resolutions which was not adopted in the form presented, but referred to a committee with instructions to draft it in its final form for submission to the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

You will also find for your guidance a copy of the articles of incorporation of the N.A.A.C.P., a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws of the National organization and three or four suggested plans for the liberalization of the structure of the Association. The first plan takes into consideration that it is necessary for the Annual Meeting to be held in New York City, the others disregard this legal provision and presume that a new charter be secured which permits the Annual Meeting to be held elsewhere or contemplates such changes as will permit some acts outside of the State of New York to be made binding upon the person in Annual Meeting in New York City.

Will you please check (1st) your preference of the plans submitted; (2nd) Indicate any changes to any of the plans submitted; (3rd) Amend any of the plans to suit your reaction and (4th) Mail at once your discision to me at the Chicago Branch Office of the Association, 3458 South State Street, Chicago. I will in turn compile the results and mail back to you a draft that takes into account all of the recommendations received which draft will indicate who made such changes, and what changes represented the majority opinion of the committee. You will be asked to sign this final draft and write a letter instructing me to send same to the New York Office as per instructions of the 24th Annual Conference.

Very sincerely yours,

Irvin C. Mollison, Chairman
Committee.

ICM/m

47-6-354

TROUTBECK
AMENIA
NEW YORK

August 22, 1933.

Dear Du Bois:

With reference to Mr. Morgenthau's request for suggestions about a Negro adviser, may I tell you in strict confidence that he insists on having a man who has grown up with the problem and knows it from the ground up, rather than a professor of economics or an intellectual who knows it only from books? Harris is exactly the type he objects to, and Pickens the type he wants. If Pickens could only get on with people, he would be all right; but there must be people of his general type who could be of real service in such a position.

13-1A-43

Ever yours,

J.E.S.

Confidential

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

13-A-44

August 23, 1933.

Mr. J. E. Spingarn,
Troutbeck,
Amenia, New York.

My dear Spingarn:

I want to thank you from the depth of my heart for the Amenia Conference. I know just what it entailed in work, worry and cost. Although the results may not seem to be tremendous, yet it can well be that they will prove as epoch-making as the first Amenia Conference. At any rate, I believe it was well worth the time and trouble, and I want you to know that I appreciate everything that you did and the fine co-operation of Mrs. Spingarn and your children.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

J. E. SPINGARN
AMENIA
DUTCHESS COUNTY
NEW YORK

August 24, 1933.

TROUTBECK

Dear Du Bois:

I was deeply touched by your generous letter about the Amenia Conference. Whatever it may or may not have accomplished, I know that I drew new inspiration from association with these fine young spirits.

13-14-45

In my recent letter I reported what Mr. Morgenthau told me on the evening he spoke. Since then he and his wife have spoken quite differently to Mrs. Spingarn. It seems (and I am telling you this in strict confidence) that he has found his ideal adviser in - YOU. He was tremendously impressed by what you said, especially about trying the plan out cautiously in several districts first. Of course you could give better advice than probably anyone else, but wouldn't your appointment frighten the South and possibly make the plan harder to carry out than if a more neutral name were used? If you think the risk worth taking, and if you would care to do it, I should love to see you try it; but I still wonder whether F.D.R. would dare to appoint you. Possibly also Moregnthau may change his mind when he talks to other people.

In any event, I think it highly important that his attandance at the Conference should not be mentioned, and I suggest that you warn others (especially Wilkins) not to blurt it out.

Ever yours,

J. E. Spingarn

Confidential

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

August 24th
1933

MEMORANDUM TO DR. DU BOIS FROM MR. WILKINS:

We have a letter from Miss Alberta Mayo, 716 East 32nd Street, Los Angeles, California, who is a director of a Negro art series there. She wishes to be directed to the person or agency handling exhibits of Elizabeth Prophet's work as she is desirous of showing the Prophet sculptures as a number on the fall series. Can you furnish us with that information?

13-1A-102

RW:CTF

August 28th
1933

MEMORANDUM TO DR. DU BOIS FROM MR. WILKINS:

13-16-50

I am attaching a letter we received this morning from Miss Dorothy Detzer, with several enclosures in re Liberia. There seems to be a necessity for some prompt action. I am sure since you have been active in the Liberian matter that Mr. White would want you to see this communication and take such action as you deem best.

RW:CTF

[Enclosure]

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, 12 RUE DU VIEUX COLLÈGE, GENEVA
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, U. S. SECTION, 1806 H STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C.

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URUGUAY
YUGO-SLAVIA

3-16-4-1

August 26, 1933

Mr. Walter White
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

AUG 28 1933 7745

Dear Walter White:

I attach (1) a cable just received from Anna Graves, (2) confidentially, a letter from Sydney Gulick with a copy of an enclosure. I shall definitely be in New York the first week in September and we shall have to go after Federal Council. In the meantime I have sent the following cable to Mr. Grimes: "Don't yield". I wish you would feel free to do the same. This is a great responsibility but it can't be worse than Liberia walking into the British-American noose which they are planning. Hull is out of town and so is Phillipps, but I am seeing Moffat, Chief of the Western European Division, this morning.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Detzer
Executive Secretary

WW. 8-28-33
Rcd.
Rfd. to
Ack.
D.O.

D:c

P.S. Just saw Moffat. He almost fainted when he knew I had word re this note of the U.S. & Britain. Said it could not be released for the Press just now — so I promptly went & told all reporters I could find to go after it

[Enclosure]

COPY

RADIOGRAM

Received at 1112 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C. 1933 Aug 26 AM 8 52
Standard Time

GENEVA 60 26 1220

NLT DETZER WILUS WASHINGTON

13-16-45

RECEIVED TODAY CABLE FROM MONROVIA SAYING REPRESENTATIVES
BRITISH AND AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS PRESENTED JOINT NOTE TO
PRESIDENT REQUESTING ADOPTION OF PLAN
UPON SUCH ACCEPTANCE AND PLAN GOING INTO EFFECT AND RELEASE
OF POLITICAL PRISONERS THEY OFFER FULL DIPLOMATIC RECOGNITION
STRONG POPULAR OPPOSITION STOP URGE YOU IMMEDIATELY MAKE
PUBLIC THIS MACCHIAVELLIAN MANOEUVRE AND CABLE LIBERIA
DONT YIELD

GRAVES

[Enclosure]

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA

105 East 22nd Street

New York City

August 25, 1933

Miss Dorothy Detzer
Women's International League
532 17th St., N.W.
Washington, D.C.

13-16-46

My dear Miss Detzer:

On getting back from my vacation I find the discussion with regard to Liberia is going on vigorously. I saw Dr. Donohugh the other day and loaned him copies of the report by the experts, prepared at the end of 1931, and also the report of the Committee on June 27, 1933. Based on these documents, together with his own knowledge, he has written me a letter which is rather informing. I am venturing to send it to you and will ask for its return.

If you have not seen the report by the experts and the report adopted on June 27, 1933, may I suggest that you should get them? May I also inquire if you have seen the pamphlet by Henry Litchfield West, president of the American Colonization Society, issued in May?

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Sidney L. Gulick

Secretary

[Enclosure]

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

150 Fifth Ave.

New York City

August 28, 1933

Dr. Sidney L. Gulick
Department of International
Justice and Goodwill
Federal Council of Churches
105 East 22nd St., New York City

Dear Doctor Gulick:

I have looked over the documents with reference to Liberia which you kindly left with me, with deep interest, and am returning them with much appreciation of your courtesy in allowing me to see them.

The points which impress me as of great importance are the following:

1. "Liberia's financial situation is tragic". (See Report, p. 11, for a very frank statement of the underlying difficulties, which concludes: "economically and financially Liberia is in imminent danger."

2. "The members of the Committee, other than the Liberian representative, are in full agreement with the recommendations of its financial expert and approve his proposals."

3. "The plan as it stands appears to the Committee, with the exception of the Liberian representative, to be fair and practical and, in fact, to constitute the only way in which to comply with the request for assistance of the Liberian Government. Consequently, the Committee strongly recommends it to the Council and the Liberian Government. The Committee emphasizes the necessity for the acceptance by the Liberian Government of the plan as a whole, if it desires the assistance of the League."

4. "Finally, the Committee would draw attention to the danger of further procrastination in putting the plan into force."

These quotations (2, 3, and 4) are from the Report of the Committee to the Council (Sections 7 to 10, and 11, p.2).

The real conditions in Liberia were disclosed by the Report of

the International Commission of Inquiry into the existence of slavery and enforced labor of 1930, which, as you recall, created quite a storm. However, the League did not proceed upon this alone, but sent out three impartial experts, who have dealt frankly with the conditions which must be remedied if Liberia is to be saved. The expert and the Committee of the Council of the League are representatives of nations other than the United States and their unanimous recommendations are worthy of vastly more confidence than the adroit and misleading statements from Liberia and would-be friends of Liberia, who ignorantly or deliberately fail or rfuse to state the facts in their articles in the press and magazines.

The amounts which must be paid under the agreement may seem large proportionately, but the financial expert of the Committee believes that they can be met and his report has been accepted unanimously by the Committee. I do not presume to have the grasp of the conditions upon which he has based his report which he has, but his judgment and that of the impartial Committee counts far more with me than the opinion of those who have made only brief visits to Liberia and who fail to bring out the difficulties involved in any attempt to help a country which is governed by a small group of leading families largely in their own self-interest and in ways which are driving the people of Liberia into the Bush and into abject poverty and need.

13-16-48

The best brief statement I have seen about conditions in Liberia is that of Mr. West, the President of the American Colonization Society, which I am sure you have seen. This has been widely circulated, with the hope that it would counteract many of the false statements appearing in the press, largely from the point of view of those who would "uphold the sovereignty of Liberia", without any adequate conception of what it is they are proposing to uphold, and what it means to countless numbers of the real Liberian people in misery and suffering, people who are not in the small Americo-Liberian section.

Another point which is <u>never</u> mentioned is that there has been no real Americo-Liberian leadership since the administration of Ex-President Howard. To far too large an extent the control of Liberian affairs is now in the hands of people who have come in from Sierra Leone and other colonies and who really constitute an Anglo-Liberian group, who are not in sympathy with the United States and who resent this interference in their schemes for self-aggrandizement at the expense of the Liberian People. In my opinion this is one of the situations which needs to be corrected and the control of Liberia restored to its own people, under the friendly guidance of the United States, and without the constant underhanded interference of influences from France, England and Germany in their own interests.

Under these circumstances and in view of the fact that Dr. Jones and Mr. West, two of the best informed friends of Liberia, are now in that country, I trust that our Committee on African Welfare and the Federal Council will not take any action until they have returned

and are able to present the facts in a full report, with every opportunity for discussion.

With kind regards, and greatly appreciating your interest in this whole difficult matter, I reamin

Yours very sincerely,

(signed) Thomas S. Donohugh
Associate Secretary

13-16-49

COPY

August 29, 1933.

Mr. J. E. Spingarn,
Troutbeck,
Amenia, New York.

B-1A-1

My dear Sir:

Doctor Du Bois would like to have you send him the complete list of those who attended the Amenia Conference.

Thanking you in advance,

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to Dr. Du Bois.

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13-IA-103

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 4-6548
Official Organ: The Crisis

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DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS — EDITOR OF THE CRISIS
WILLIAM PICKENS — FIELD SECRETARY
DAISY E. LAMPKIN — REGIONAL FIELD SECRETARY

August 29, 1933

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
The Crisis
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois:

This is a copy of the story which I have prepared to go to the Negro press on the Amenia Conference. I wish you would look it over carefully and make any suggestions for improvement and let me have it back in my office by Thursday. I would like to get the mimeographing of it out of the way before our regular press release on Friday. I wish particularly that you would look carefully over the report of the Findings Committee and make any clarifications in there that seem necessary to you.

Very sincerely yours,

Roy Wilkins

Assistant Secretary

RW/ID

DEFENDER BOX

MEMORANDUM TO MR. WILKINS
FROM DR. DU BOIS

August 30, 1933.

The report which you send is entirely satisfactory to me and I have no suggestions.

13-19-104

MEMORANDUM TO MR. WILKINS
FROM DR. DU BOIS

September 5, 1933.

The telephone in your outer office is frequently left so that an incoming call sets it to buzzing and it buzzes for long periods, running down the battery. On Saturday, Sunday and Monday, I was working in the office and twice stopped my work to shut it off. At last I let it run, and it must have gone at least twenty-four hours. The matter needs attention.

SQ - 41 - 13

September 6, 1933

MEMORANDUM TO DR. DU BOIS FROM MR. WHITE:

12-43-91 a

Would you let me have your opinion of this proposal by Miss Boardman of a textbook survey? In discussing it with her on yesterday we mentioned these possibilities:

1. That one of the foundations might be interested in financing this study.

2. That students at Fisk, Atlanta, Howard, and perhaps other schools might do much of the actual research under the direction of the departments of history, receiving credit for the work.

Could you let me have your opinion of this before you leave?

WW:CTF

[Enclosure]

12-43-91

The Teaching of American History as it Affects the Negro

(A Text-book Survey)

- - - - - -

12-43-92

The Teaching of American History as it Affects the Negro
(A Text-book Survey)

- - - -

I. The Purpose of this Inquiry.

The survey was undertaken with the intention of finding out the manner in which American history is being presented to the young people of this country, particularly with reference to those events especially connected with the presence of the Negro in the population. This includes the selection and method of relating incidents, the emphasis and color given to them, any bias, error or misrepresentation, and all important omissions. It is further intended to show in what way any bias on the part of the authors tends to create or strengthen prejudice in the minds of the students.

II. The Plan of the Survey.

(1) To make a detailed analysis of one high-school text-book. For this,- A History of the American People, by David Saville Muzzey, was chosen because it is one of the text-books most extensively used in high schools throughout the country. Those passages were quoted which deal with events directly or indirectly connected with the presence of Negroes in America. These quotations have been followed by comments supported by citations from recognised sources. The second part of the analysis consists of a list of some of the important events in connection with the Negro which have been omitted from this text-book. It is not intended to imply that all of these should be included in a high school text-book, but rather to show the extent to which the contribution of the Negro to American history has been ignored. This portion is also supported by

citations from recognized authorities.

2. The examination of all of the leading history text-books used in secondary schools, on the following points:

(1) Any general bias on the part of the author.

(2) Particular bias in regard to -

a - The Negro
b - The North
c - The South
d - The abolition movement and abolitionists
e - Reconstruction

12-43-93

(3) Any recognition of the contribution of the Negro to our history.

(4) The probable influence of the book in shaping the attitude of the student toward the Negro.

A graded bibliography of history text-books will be made on the basis of this examination.

3. ~~A questionnaire to be submitted to high-school classes in~~ ~~[illegible]~~. It will include questions similar to the following:

(1) What three famous Negroes can you name?
(2) Was slavery necessary? Why?
(3) What was the influence of the abolition movement?
(4) Who was Frederick Douglass?
(5) In what ways did Negroes before 1860 work to achieve emancipation?
(6) What part did Negroes take in the Civil war?
(7) What beneficial laws were passed by Southern reconstruction legislatures?
(8) Do Negroes vote in the South today?
(9) Do you think it is right for Negroes to vote? Why?

Such a questionnaire, if answered by a sufficient number of students should produce important evidence as to the relation of history teaching to race prejudice.

September 6, 1933

MEMORANDUM TO DR. DU BOIS FROM MR. WHITE:

Here is a very interesting exchange of viewpoints between Viscount Cecil and Raymond Leslie Buell. In thanking Buell for letting me see it I am asking him for permission to share it with you should you wish to comment upon it. I will let you know what he says.

WW:CTF

13-16-8

[Enclosure]

COPY

CHELWOOD GATE HAYWARDS HEATH

14 Aug. '33

Dear Mr. Buell

Thank you very much for your letter and for your courtesy in sending me the proof of your article on Liberia. I have great sympathy with your point of view. But we must not forget that Liberian troubles are primarily due to the incompetence or worse of Liberians like ex-President King. The trouble all through has been that there is no means of getting rid of the Firestone contract save by buying them out or repudiation. For the first it is necessary to find some one to advance the money and we were advised that apart from action by govts that could not be done. Further, no govt that I know of is in existing circumstances prepared to advance a cent to Liberia. Repudiation was tentatively tried by Liberia with the result that the U.S.G. were very angry and said they must back up Firestone. There has been no change in their attitude under the new administration. The only way out was for Liberia to make such terms as she could with Firestone. Accordingly when at long last Firestone arrived at the Liberian Ctee negotiations began. Liberia asked for the assistance of a Dutchman Lighthart who had been a member of the Brunot Commission and of the Finance section of the League Secretariat. Both were granted to her. In fact the proposals ultimately agreed on were those approved by Lighthart. The Committee did not feel itself competent to review them and simply said that it was for Liberia to decide whether she would accept them. On the question of govt reforms the Ctee took the view that it was for them to say if they were such as would enable the League to take part in the nomination of the new officials and the reception of their reports. On the whole the changes we accepted from our original proposals were not far-reaching. The control of the new advisers was slightly increased. As for Education our view certainly was that expenditure on Education was in the highest degree desirable, but that the first thing to be done was to establish order and good government in Liberia, including such improvements in sanitation as would make it possible for white officials to live and work there. We anticipated that as one of the results of the reforms increased revenues would be available to be applied to Education, Public Works, etc, etc. I did my best to persuade Firestone and the U.S. representative General Winship who was most helpful that it would look better not to have an American Chief Adviser. But I admit the arguments on the other side were very strong. It was said that there was a great sentiment in the U.S. that Liberia was an American enterprise that to have a non-American Adviser would look like an international censure on American action, that large sums of money at present being spent in Liberia would no longer be supplied, that the adviser if an American would be still appointed by the League and answerable to the League, that experience had shown in the case of Jeremiah Smith in Hungary, Norman Davis on more than one occasion et . etc. that Americans working under the League produced excellent results and that it would be made quite clear that any American appointed would have no connection with Firestone interests. In the result the Committee said that the matter was one for the Council of the League to determine and we put nothing about it in our report. Personally I believe the best solution would be to have an American Chief Adviser and a non-American

13-16-9

financial adviser. It must be remembered that it is important that the C.A. should be English-speaking since that is the official language of the country and there are serious political objections to an Englishman e.g. neighbourhood of Sierra Leone, jealousy of other European powers etc. I suggested this solution to General Winship and he promised to consider it. I ought to add that Mr. Firestone Jr. made an excellent impression on the Committee.

I very much hope that some solution on these lines will be reached. at our suggestion a League official Dr. MacKenzie who did splendid work with the Krus last year has gone out as a mediator. I am much afraid that if this plan finally breaks down the Council of the League will feel that it has exhausted its powers of conciliation and will retire from the question leaving Liberia, Firestone and the U.S.A. to settle it as best they can. If I were a Liberian I should not regard that prospect with any enthusiasm. Whereas I do firmly believe that reform under a White Adviser - even if an American - responsible to the League gives a real hope of prosperity and peace.

13-16-10

Yours very sincerely,

Cecil

COPY

[Enclosure]

August 30, 1933

Viscount Cecil of Chelwood
Chelwood Gate
Haywards,Heath, England

Sent to London address

Dear Lord Cecil:

I appreciate very much your informing letter of August 14. I agree that Liberia is partly responsible for her troubles; but this judgment, in my opinion, is subordinate to the major issue whether or not the League should undertake a reconstruction program which contains serious elements of injustice to Liberia. Several League reports have severely criticised the Firestone contracts and have recommended their revision. Yet the final proposal contains no plan for their alteration in any material respect; on the contrary, the adoption of this proposal would give the Firestone contracts a protection far beyond what they at present enjoy. I favor your suggestion that the League Chief Adviser should be an American provided the financial adviser were a non-American. But in my opinion, no adviser of whatever nationality can accomplish much for Liberia, if his hands are to be tied by the present contracts.

13-16-11

You state that there is no means of getting rid of the Firestone agreements except by buying them out or by repudiation. I am afraid I cannot agree with this statement. Despite the Fourteenth Amendment, the states of the American union have a "police power" under which they may revise franchises which have proved socially injurious, without compensation. Half a dozen states in Central Europe have carried out agrarian reform without compensation; a dozen governments today are in default on their foreign obligations; leading powers, such as Great Britain and the United States, have gone off the gold standard and thus impaired the interests of investors. I am sure that had it been given jurisdiction the World Court would have sustained the action of the Mexican government in revising monopolistic oil concessions held by foreigners; and that this tribunal would also sustain the legality of the action of the Liberian government in unilaterally revising a contract, should the need for such revision be established. Under Article 19 of the Covenant, the League may review unjust treaties and recommend revision. I think the League has even more latitude in recommending the revision of an onerous concession granted under the laws of a single sovereign government, and not enjoying the protection of a bi-lateral treaty.

The leading reason why the United States is taking the present attitude is because the responsible heads of the Administration, occupied with more immediate tasks, have left the Liberia question to subordinate permanent officials. From the standpoint of the reputation of the Deague, I should prefer to see you wash your hands of the whole Liberian affair rather than become party to an arrangement which will open the League to the charge of being the instrument of international imperialism.

I do not share your belief that the present League plan, despite its defects, would be preferable to leaving Liberia take its chances with the United States alone. Should the League wash its hands of the matter, the question might become so serious that President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull would be obliged to take it up personally. I can hardly conceive that these leaders, having advanced the cause of social justice in this country to a far greater extent than any previous regime, would impose a settlement upon Liberia containing the obvious defects found in the League plan.

Again with many thanks for your letter,

Sincerely yours,

RLB:MHC

September 6, 1933

MEMORANDUM TO DR. DU BOIS FROM MR. WHITE:

13-20-29

I attach self-explanatory copy of letter from Dr. Leonard W. Doob of Dartmouth. I would not bother you with this but for the fact that Mr. Doob impressed me on various meetings as being absolutely sincere and very honest in his opinion. I pass on his criticism to you for whatever it may be worth.

WW:CTF

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE
Department of Sociology
Hanover, N. H.

[Enc.]

1 Barrymore Road
Hanover, New Hamp.
14 August 1933

Mr. Walter White
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. White,

I want to take this opportunity to thank you and also Miss Marshall for the assistance you have given me in the preparation of my thesis for Harvard University. Both the material which you yourself gave me and the files which Miss Marshall placed at my disposal are proving invaluable to me as my work begins to progress.

I have studied this year's copies of "The Crisis" and would like to make one suggestion. You understand, I know, that I am a very friendly critic and, at the same time, I am attempting to ascertain what constitutes effective "propaganda". I say, then, that I do not think the three columns called "As The Crow Flies" maintain the spirit of the rest of the magazine. I realize that these rather witty comments on contemporary events are another indirect means of demonstrating the principles for which the Association stands. And yet their tone seems to me to be too bitter, too sardonic. Often, too, the columns contain observations that are almost vulgar, others that are half-truths or even exaggerated deceptions. I am aware of the fact that the position of the Negro in this country must often compel his supporter to adopt sentiments and techniques which reflect that situation; my question is, then: in the long run is this free expression of individuals' personal reactions conducive to the propagation of your cause? As I have said, this is only a friendly suggestion. I shall be willing, however, to quote specific instances which seem objectionable to me from <u>your</u> point of view.

Again, let me express my appreciation to you. At the start of the year, I shall submit parts of my thesis to you, in order to ascertain their validity.

Sincerely yours,

Leonard W. Doob

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12-43-89

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 4-6548

Official Organ: The Crisis

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September
12th
1933

MEMORANDUM TO DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS, Chairman
DR. WILLIAM ALLAN NEILSON,
DR. JAMES WELDON JOHNSON,
Committee on Textbooks

From Walter White, Secretary.

I enclose self-explanatory memorandum from Miss Helen Boardman on an interview she has had with Dr. Paul H. Douglass of the Institute of Social and Religious Research on the school textbooks, for consideration by your committee.

Secretary.

WW:CTF

ENDORSED BY THE NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU, 215 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

[Enclosure]

MEMORANDUM TO MR. WHITE FROM MISS BOARDMAN:

September 12th, 1933.

12-43-90

On September 8th, I saw Dr. H. Paul Douglass of the Institute of Social and Religious Research and discussed the text-book survey with him. He expressed very great interest in the study and a belief in the importance of having this inquiry made as thoroughly as possible. He went over my plan at length. His first suggestion was that I should familiarize myself with the leading studies on the teaching of history, getting the generalizations from which to particularize in this study. As you know I have already compiled a bibliography with a view to doing that. He next suggested that, on the basis of my analysis of one text-book, I should work out the points to be covered in examining text-books so that the results can be tabulated. His opinion is that it is not necessary to examine a large number of books but to cover the few widely used authors carefully. He also suggested that I consult people who are interested in this problem and have already done some work, such as E. R. Clinchy and Woofter. The latter might be of help in getting us in touch with southern schools. He also called in Dr. Luther Fry who said Dr. Alexander of Atlanta might help in getting a questionnaire into southern schools. He felt that this part of my program would be the most difficult. Both Dr. Douglass and Dr. Fry invited me to consult with them at any time.

Dr. Douglass suggested an interview with some text-book author such as Beard, and learning his reasons for making such statements and omissions as they do in regard to the Negro. In pursuance of this he agreed to write to one author whom he knows and get his explanations, which he will send to me.

Mary White Ovington

Dr. DuBois —

"RIVERBANK"

Great Barrington, Mass.

R. F. D. 1

Sept. 14, 1933

My dear Mr. Pickens,

Thank you so much for your letter. I am very glad I wasn't at the meeting, for it came out all right and it was the judgment of such a man as Dr. Neilson to have the budget continued, not to mention Mr. Johnson. Of course, I wanted it but I am around much of the time.

13-IB-62

About the literature regarding the 25th anniversary which I take it was voted. Would you and Mr. Wilkins like me just to send in ideas or would you want something more elaborate? I will send you a broadside that you could cut down and do anything with that you wanted or just the idea. Supposing I say that I will mail from here on September 20th what suggestions I have. That will give me a little time and while you want to start soon you don't really need to make your first broadside, I should think, until the middle of October, say Oct. 12th, four months before the day.

Perhaps that is earlier than necessary. I hope so for I would like to have the November Crisis herald it. But I presume that would be waiting too long. The Crisis should have an article featuring the Niagara Movement and the N.A.A.C.P.

I won't try to write more but will get something to you by next Thursday morning.

Yours,

Mary W. O.

Mr. Martin is always very kindly toward me, but the N.A.A.C.P. is much bigger than I and we especially want to feature all those who have helped it along.

September 15, 1933

MEMORANDUM TO DR. DU BOIS FROM MR. WHITE:

Here is copy of correspondence between Cordell Hull and Raymond Leslie Buell which Buell has let me have.

For your information also I am attaching also copy of letter I am writing Dr. Gulick today.

WW:CTF

13-20-35

[Enc.]

September 7, 1933

Hon. Cordell Hull
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

It was good of you to take the trouble to write your informing letter of September 5. It is still not clear to me, however, why the United States has not attempted to bring along the revision of the Firestone concession in Liberia along the lines recommended by several League experts. Likewise it is not clear to me why the United States has not agreed to merge its customs receivership with the League plan so as to establish a system of undivided responsibility. In a dozen countries foreign concessions of a monopolistic nature are being revised so as to conform to social necessities. In the United States the Roosevelt administration is placing restrictions upon private property for the sake of the national good. I am at a loss to understand why this government should not apply the same principles in its dealings with Liberia.

As in the case of the Hawes-Cutting Act relative to Philippine independence, the general purpose of the present Liberia proposal may be sound, but the detailed reservations in my judgment make the plan as a whole unjust and unworkable.

It is because I have so much admiration for the social philosophy which President Roosevelt is applying at home and for the principles of international relations which you have so strongly supported, that I am concerned with the Liberian situation. I sincerely hope my misgivings may prove unfounded.

Sincerely yours,

RLB:MHC

COPY - 6 [Enc.]

The Secretary of State
Washington

My dear Mr. Buell:

I have read with interest your article in the New Republic concerning the policy of this Government in regard to Liberia. Although I have not had time to go into all the details of this question, I have given considerable attention to the main purposes of our policy.

As I see it, if this problem is reduced to its simplest terms, there are only three possible alternatives before us: (a) we could assume exclusive responsibility for Liberia; (b) we could disinterest ourselves entirely in its future development, or (c) we could join with other nations in attempting to rehabilitate Liberia through cooperative effort. We have elected the third alternative. Our general objective is to assist in bringing about an amelioration of conditions in Liberia, and from what our representatives tell us there seems little chance of doing this without assistance from the outside. You will recall that Liberia appealed to the League for such assistance and during the past two years the Liberian Committee of the League has been working out a plan. So far as I know, no one has claimed that the plan which has now been completed is perfect. It does, however, represent the best efforts of experienced, unprejudiced men of many different nationalities who have been actuated by a desire to work out as fair and practical a solution as they could find. We have been in touch throughout with representatives of American missionary and philanthropic organizations, who are working in Liberia and are familiar at first hand with conditions in that country; they have, of course, no commercial interests at stake. They are unanimous in assuring us that the plan is fair and workable and offers the best available means for rehabilitating the country.

The Liberian problem has been one of long standing and its solution is none too easily found. General Winship, the special representative of the President who has represented us in Monrovia and on the Liberian Committee, is a man of highest calibre and in whose judgment I have the utmost confidence. His purpose throughout has been to help work out a solution which will (a) enable Liberia to make needed progress, (b) which will be fair alike to the Liberian Government, to the native elements, to foreign philanthropic institutions, and to private commercial interests doing business in the country, and (c) which will be subject to the general supervision of the League of Nations, with which we are prepared to continue our cooperation.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) Cordell Hull.

Raymond Leslie Buell, Esquire
Foreign Policy Association
New York, N. Y.

13-20-37

[Enc.]

September
15th
1933

My dear Dr. Gulick:

Miss Dorothy Detzer's secretary writes that Miss Detzer is away from her office and that my letter asking for copy of the document showing the use being made by the State Department of the Federal Council of Churches' resolution on Liberia is being sent to Miss Detzer. Miss Detzer's secretary adds that she is asking Miss Detzer to get in touch with me as soon as possible regarding the matter. As soon as this is received I shall forward it to you.

In discussing the Liberian situation with Dr. Raymond Leslie Buell, who is on one of your committees, he informed me that he had had recent correspondence with Secretary of State Cordell Hull in which reference was made by Mr. Hull to American missionary and philanthropic organizations who are "unanimous in assuring us that the plan is fair and workable and offers the best available means for rehabilitating the country". I asked Dr. Buell to inform you and the Federal Council of this use of the Federal Council for action and he stated that he would do so. He is in better position than I to give you the exact facts. In the meantime, if you have not already done so, may I again urge you to read Dr. Buell's article, "The New Deal and Liberia" in the New Republic of August 16th, and Dr. Du Bois's article "Liberia, the League and the United States" in Foreign Affairs for July, 1933.

Ever sincerely,

Secretary.

Dr. Sidney L. Gulick
Federal Council of Churches
105 East 22nd Street
New York City.

WW:CTF

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13-20-39

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Official Organ: The Crisis

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September
19th
1933

MEMORANDUM TO DR. DU BOIS FROM MR. WHITE:

Please note the attached copy of letter from Max Eastman regarding Claude McKay, and my reply. Claude is, of course, of no value from the business point of view, but I am wondering if the sales value of his name might not justify some sort of arrangement where, say, for a few dollars a month he did a book-page or column on affairs generally for the Crisis, doing this, of course, as a part-time matter if Eastman is able to find something else for him.

You will note I have said nothing to him about the idea for I wanted to get your opinion on it first.

WW:CTF

ENDORSED BY THE NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU, 215 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

[Enc.]

MAX EASTMAN
Chilmark
Martha's Vineyard
Massachusetts.

September 16, 1933

Dear Walter,

Thank you ever so much for giving me the information in regard to Claude and his visa. I am forwarding your letter to him.

He has applied for the Guggenheim scholarship and I have advised him to stay over there until he sees whether he gets it. I feel very strongly, however, on general grounds, that he ought to return to this country. I wonder if there would be any possibility of finding him some sort of niche in a publication or elsewhere which would give him something to come to and something to keep him alive until he got his bearings over here. I am a good deal troubled about him, and I wish you would let me know whether you think such a thing is possible.

With sincere regards, as ever

Max Eastman

13-26-40

[Enc.]

September
19th
1933

Dear Max:

Thanks for your letter of the 16th. I thoroughly agree with you that Claude ought to return to the United States and learn at first-hand of many things which have changed since he left.

The problem of finding him a place with some publication is at the moment a most difficult one. He would, for example, be a great asset to the Crisis but, frankly, it is a question as to how much longer we are going to be able to continue publication. Dr. Du Bois is doing everything he possibly can but all magazines, and especially ones which refuse to bow the knee to advertisers, are having an even tougher time than such journals of advanced thought as the Saturday Evening Post. I wonder if Eugene Saxton at Harper's might not be able to find a berth for Claude in his outfit, or help find one?

I have another idea in mind that I am going to look into. It is very doubtful that it can be consummated but I will see anyhow. I will let you know if I have any success.

Cordially,

Mr. Max Eastman
"Chilmark"
Martha's Vineyard,
Massachusetts.

WW:CTF

12-43-94

Boardman

September 21, 1933.

Dr. William Allan Neilson,
Smith College,
Northampton, Massachusetts.

Dear President Neilson:

I am sending you herewith the copy of Miss Boardman's study. Will you kindly return it to me at your convenience. The more I read it the more I puzzle at any practical action that we can take.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosure herewith

12-43-95

September 21, 1933

MEMORANDUM FROM MR. WHITE TO THE
COMMITTEE ON TEXTBOOKS:

The two clippings attached from, from the Herald-Tribune of September 17 and September 21, may have some bearing on the study we are making.

WW/RR

September 27, 1933.

Mr. J. E. Spingarn,
Troutbeck,
Amenia, New York.

My dear Spingarn:

13-1A-46

One other matter that I forgot. We wrote to Morgenthau concerning Hunt on August 30. We have had no acknowledgment. This may be all right, and at the same time it may mean that our letter got no further than Morgenthau's secretary. Is there any way in which we can find out whether he received it or not?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

EUROPEAN PLAN

THE BROZTELL

FIFTH AVENUE AT TWENTY SEVENTH STREET

NEW YORK CITY

EVERY ROOM
WITH
BATH AND SHOWER

October 5, 1933

12-44-61

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thank you for your reassuring letter. I earnestly hope the addition to your staff will result in a distinct success.

In a book of mine that will be published are some comments on your genius and work that may interest you. I have asked that a copy be sent to you.

Yours very truly

Charles Edward Russell

13-7-58

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DAISY E. LAMPKIN REGIONAL FIELD SECRETARY

October 10, 1933

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

At the Board meeting yesterday you were appointed a member of the Nominating Committee, of which Mrs. Lillian A. Alexander is Chairman. The third member of the Committee is Miss Ovington who is still at "Riverbank", Great Barrington but will be in New York on October 20, at 12 East 97th Street.

Mrs. Alexander's address, as you know, is 234 West 139th Street.

I am enclosing a list of the members of the Board whose terms expire December 31.

I have told Mrs. Alexander that the report of the Committee should be made to the November meeting of the Board.

Sincerely yours,

Richetta G. Randolph

Clerk of the Board

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Rockefeller Hall
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

R

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[Enclosure]

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Members of the Board of Directors whose terms expire December 31, 1933, are:

George W. Crawford, New Haven (resignation accepted at September, 1933, meeting)
Clarence Darrow, Chicago
H. Claude Hudson, Los Angeles
James Weldon Johnson, New York
Joseph Prince Loud, Boston
Carl Murphy, Baltimore
Frank Murphy, Detroit (now Governor of the Philippines)
Ella Rush Murray, New York
William Allan Neilson, Northampton, Mass.
F. B. Ransom, Indianapolis
J. A. Somerville, Los Angeles
Arthur B. Spingarn, New York
Charles H. Studin, New York
G. R. Waller, Springfield, Mass.

13-7-60

October 10,1933

TROUTBECK
AMENIA
NEW YORK

October 10, 1933.

Dear Du Bois:

At the Board meeting yesterday I appointed a Nominating Committee consisting of Mrs. Alexander, Chairman, yourself, and Miss Ovington. I earnestly hope that you will accept, and use this as an opportunity to transform the Association. Whatever happens, I want you to feel that the Association is <u>yours</u>, something you helped to create, something you have helped to keep alive, and something you are now going to put new life into. Don't fail me or the Association now.

Ever yours,

J.E.S.

B-IA-48

(Elder Shakamore'

V.P.
Darrow
Loud
Grimke
Crawford
Murray
Ransom
Somerville
Waller
Wadsworth

<u>Confidential</u>

Dr. W.EB. Du Bois,
Spelman College,
Atlanta, Ga.

P. Shuttlesworth
T. Ovington

11 Houston C
2 Frazier C
3 Du Bois W
4 Alexander C
5 Harris C 8 11
6 Byrd C 9 1
7 S. Brown C 10 J.
8 Johnson
9 Nelson W
10 Shuttlesworth W
11 Shadrin W
12
13

[Neilson]

SMITH COLLEGE
NORTHAMPTON MASSACHUSETTS
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

October 11, 1933

Request to read Manuscript

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
The Crisis
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

12-39-4

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I am returning to you the copy of Miss Bodman's study which I have read with much interest. I am not convinced of real animus on the part of Muzzey and from my impression of him I should think that he would be open to conviction that he had not been fair and might be willing to do some effective revision before printing.

I do not see any practical way to other direct action beyond getting scholars in the field to publish articles with a corrective tendency.

I will look forward to an opportunity of discussing this with you next time I can get to your office.

Sincerely yours,

W. A. Neilson

Mss. by Express.

October 16, 1933.

13-7-59

Miss Richetta G. Randolph,
N. A. A. C. P.,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Miss Randolph:

I have your letter of October 10 and I shall be glad to act on the Nominating Committee.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

October 16, 1933

Mr. J. E. Spingarn
Troutbeck,
Amenia, New York

My dear Spingarn:

I have received the following copy of a letter from Morgenthau.

Very sincerely yours

13-1A-15

WEBD:DW
Enclosure 1.

October 16, 1933.

Mr. J. E. Spingarn,
Troutbeek,
Amenia, New York.

My dear Spingarn:

Thank you for your letter of October 10. I shall certainly accept the appointment and stand with you and the Association to the last ditch. I make the following tentative suggestions for your reaction:

1. That the Vice Presidents be enlarged indefinitely from time to time and built up until a sort of Advisory Committee or body of Elder Statesmen. It can be a place where we can shelve members of the Board who are inactive. In accordance with this, I suggest that Darrow, Loud, Carl Murphy, George W. Crawford, Mrs. Murray, F. B. Ransome, Dr. Somerville, Dr. Waller and Dr. Hudson be elected Vice Presidents.

2. Then I suggest that the following persons be re-nominated for the Board: James Weldon Johnson, President Neilson, Arthur Spingarn and Mr. Studin.

3. I suggest that two vacancies be left on the Board.

4. I suggest that 10 new members be elected. For these new members, I make the following suggestions:

A. Charles Houston of Washington, whom you know.
B. E. Franklin Frazier of Fisk, who is our best expert in social studies and while he grows on acquaintance, is thoroughly honest ad reliable.

C. Rachel Davis Du Bois, a white woman of about 40, who is doing the best scientific work in race relations in secondary schools and colleges that is being carried on. She is lecturing under the Extension Department of Columbia and under Temple University, and has fulfilled all requirements for the Columbia University Ph.D., except the thesis. You will remember that she served a while on THE CRISIS Advisory Board.

D. Dr. Virginia Alexander, the young Philadelphia physician. She is on the staffof two leading hospitals and for some time worked on the Board of the Y. W. C. A.

E. Abram Harris. He is our best theoretical economist, and while as yet over-academic, has a clear, logical mind and is reliable.

F. Mabel Byrd, a young woman of wide experience, trained at the University of Oregon, employed for a couple of years at the League of Nations, experienced in Y. W. C. A. work, and now connected with the N.R.A. in Washington. A fine, level-headed person.

(2)

(To Mr. J. E. Spingarn.)

G. Sterling Brown. He represents the literary angle and is well grounded in English. At the same time, intensely interested in our work.

To these ought to be added three white persons:

A. Martha Gruening, connected with our work almost from the beginning, as one.

B & C. I cannot think of suggestions for these places now.

5. I suggest that we retain the present incumbent as President and Treasurer of the Board.

Kindly think over these suggestions while I also do some more cogitation, and let me hear from you.

The work is going well here and the surroundings are very lovely.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

13-1A-51

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13-20-47

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October
18th
1933

AIR MAIL

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

We have just received this morning a letter being sent to colored teachers in North Carolina urging their attendance at the meeting at Raleigh on October 28-29, when we plan to organize a State Conference of Branches of the N.A.A.C.P. In this letter it is stated that you probably will be present. Mr. Streator also tells me that you have written him that you might see him in North Carolina. I do hope that you will be there. Would you let me know by telegram if you can be with us either on October 28th or 29th, or on both days? It will mean a great deal to us to have you with us. Would it be possible for you to speak?

We have meetings scheduled for 10:30 A.M. and 2:30 P.M. on Saturday, the 28th, and on Sunday afternoon at 3.

Ever sincerely,

Walter White

Secretary.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta,
Georgia.

WW:CTF

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DAISY E. LAMPKIN REGIONAL FIELD SECRETARY

13-20-48

October 21, 1933

Dear Du Bois:

Thank you for your telegram. I am delighted to know that you can be w ith us in Raleigh. I have taken the liberty of suggesting to Prof. W. Edward Farrison, who is in charge of the program, that on the basis of your telegram he may go ahead and put you down as one of the speakers.

The state seems to be stirred from end to end over this vicious differential in teachers' salaries and I believe we have a good chance of getting somewhere.

May I suggest that you see this week's issue of the Chicago Defender in which they have an eight-column streamer across the front page accusing you of approving Foreman's plan of segregated farm areas. There is nothing in the story to justify this streamer though you w ill note that they pin it on the remark made by Foreman to the effect that you believed the Negro must build up a great economy.

The Defender is considerably more friendly towards us than it has been in the past, but don't you think this unjustifiable headline ought to be corrected?

Ever sincerely,

Walter White
Secretary

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Rockefeller Hall
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

WW/RR

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TREASURER
MARY WHITE OVINGTON

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 4-6548

Official Organ: The Crisis

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DIRECTOR OF PUBLICITY

October 23, 1933

(Dictated October 21st)

b4-02-21

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am enclosing self-explanatory copy of correspondence I have had with Dr. Russell, together with copy of letter which he is writing Mr. Johnston today. Please let me have a report for the Board for its next meeting, which is on November 13th, on the status of this matter.

Ever sincerely,

Walter White

Secretary.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia.

WW:CTF

[Enc.]

THE BROZTELL
Fifth Avenue & Twenty Seventh St.,
New York City

October 4, 1933

Mr. Walter White,
Secretary N.A.A.C.P.,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City

Dear Mr. White:

I have received your letter about the erroneous statement that I had resigned from the Committee on School Text Books.

You say that from my correspondence with Mr. J. E. Spingarn and the Secretary's office it was desired that I wouldn't resign.

I have had no correspondence with Mr. J. E. Spingarn on this subject or any other. If my letters to the office of the Association have been kept and you will examine them, you will find in them not a word that intimates any desire on my part to resign.

To correct the minutes as you suggest will be a proceeding wholly inadequate. What is indicated here is an examination of why and by whom the statement was made that I desired to resign and a correction of the action that was taken with that baseless statement.

The exercise of a knowledge of "constructive" or "selective resignation" is new in my experience. May I also suggest that in any organization that aims to conduct its affairs in an orderly and legal manner it is also highly perilous.

Yours truly,
(Signed)
CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL

[Enc]

October 7, 1933

My dear Dr. Russell:

I have your letter of October 4.

We would very much prefer not having any controversy or feeling of the slightest sort over the matter of your membership on the Textbooks, Committee, for we are now and always have been unequivocally of the opinion that your great knowledge of history, especially of the Reconstruction period, and your indomitable spirit, would be of untold value to the Committee. We would consider it a distinct loss if on this matter we did not have the benefit of your opinion.

B-20-10

On the other hand, we would not for a moment have you believe that we have been indulging in "selective resignation".

I enclose copy of letter written by you July 17, 1932, to Mr. J.E. Spingarn, in which, in commenting upon the action of the Board in asking Dr. Neilson to serve on the Committee, you wrote: "In such conditions I do not think it strange that I regarded the situation as hopeless and resigned from the committee."

Let me reiterate that we did not want you to resign; we did want you on the Committee. Under the circumstances the Board felt, as I interpret their action at the September meeting, that it could not force you to remain on the Committee if you did not wish to serve.

May we not hope that the matter is now settled and that you will consent to lend your great knowledge and experience to the end that we can get something done on this exceedingly important matter.

Ever sincerely,
(Signed) WALTER WHITE

Secretary

Dr. Charles Edward Russell
The Broztell
Fifth Avenue and 27th Street
Ne York City

WW/RR

[Enc.]

R.F.D. No. 4
Holland, Michigan
October 11, 1933

Mr. Walter White
Secretary of the N.A.A.C.P.
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City.

Dear Mr. White:

I am in receipt of your letter of October 7 for which please accept my thanks.

May I draw your attention to the fact that the letter to Mr. Spingarn, a copy of which you enclose, was written July 17, 1932, refers to an 1932 committee and cannot possibly have any relation to a committee of 1933. As the officers are elected annually, the committees must be of each year. I have not resigned from any committee of 1933 and consequently have not resigned from any existing committee of the Association.

I am glad to learn that there is no thought of "constructive" resignations. After my experience of last spring I might reasonably have formed a different impression.

Please accept my thanks for the pleasant expressions concerning my possible usefulness to the school text book committee.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd) Charles Edward Russell

[Enc.]

N.A.A.C.P.-69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

October 14, 1935.

Mr. Charles Edward Russell
R.F.D. #4
Holland, Mich.

13-26-52

My dear Mr. Russell:

I, too, am happy that the matter has been satisfacorily settled and that we are going to have the great benefit of your aid on the school textbook committee.

I have just learned that Dr. DuBois is reviewing your autobiography in the December issue of The Crisis. I shall see that a copy is sent you as soon as it is off the press.

Cordially,

(Signed) Walter White
Secretary.

WW:LB

[Encl.]

R.F.D. No. 4
Holland, Michigan

October 18, 1933.

Mr. Walter White
Secretary of the N.A.A.C.P.
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City.

Dear Mr. White:

Thank you for your pleasant letter of October 14. I do not understand that I was ever a member of the School Text Book Committee of 1933. but if I was I am still and shall be happy to serve on it.

I enclose a letter on this subject to James Weldon Johnson that I will beg you to read and then forward.

Yours very truly,

Charles Edward Russell.

13-20-54

[Ense.]

R.F.D. No. 4
Holland, Michigan
October 18, 1933.

My dear James:

I learn with great satisfaction that you have been added to the Committee on School Text Books.

There is one point about this matter that seems to be overlooked. My dear old friend Dr. Du Bois, whom I esteem and admire, made a point, at the September meeting of the Board, that the authorities were against us concerning the treatment of the Negro in these text books and that while it might be possible to make an appeal to the public on the subject, it would not be possible, because of the adverse authorities, to make a remonstrance to the Board of Education. At least, I gather from the minutes that this was the Doctor's thought.

Let me suggest:

3-20-33

1. The investigation conducted by the Board nearly two years ago showed that only one or two of the histories now in use said anything about the progress the Negro has made since Emancipation, and those that mentioned it did so in a perfunctory and inadequate way. Now this is a historical fact that needs no reference to any authority. The progress of the American Negro in seventy years has been without a precedent in human affairs and on all grounds, historical, philosophical, human, ought to be recorded. We can on unassailable grounds demand that it shall be.

2. The authorities that are apparently against us will not stand examination. They are all like Dunning, madly and blindly and passionately prejudiced. One of them, holding some prominent position, spills his venom over a page and the rest copy him. That is a mere bugaboo and nothing to to afraid of. We confronted exactly the same situation (and sometimes still worse) when we were making the fight about the American Revolution. The opposition cited Lecky against us, than whom, it is declared by the scholiasts, there can be none greater, and we merely showed that Lecky based all his derogatory statements upon Galloway, the renegade Tory that fled to England to escape being hanged. That is a good sample of what is called "authority". The only authority to be recognized is the original records and they are all on our side. I don't myself give a damn for the Dunnings nor all the rest of that tribe. We fought them to a standstill about the Revolution and we can do the same here. The Committee ought to get the report of the Commissioner of Accounts rendering his decision on our fight and also get the report of the committee of school teachers.

I think the whole thing is vitally important. Millions of pupils in our public schools are being taught contempt for the Negro, tolerance and even admiration for slavery, and the doctrine that the Negro must be kept out of his constitutional rights because he is too ignorant to exercise them. It seems to me this strikes at the very foundation of all our efforts and will inevitably nullify them. I do not see how we can submit to this condition.

My good friend, Dr. Du Bois, knows how unjust in all these histories is the account of the Negro in the Southern legislatures in Reconstruction days. The rest of the treatment of the Negro question in American history, from the beginning of the Abolition movement to the present time, is usually bad. With best wishes always

Yours very truly,

Charles Edward Russell

[Enc.]

October 21, 1933.

My dear Dr. Russell:

Thank you very much for letting me see your clear letter of October 18th to James Weldon Johnson. I have forwarded this on to him today after having taken the liberty of making a copy of it for our information and guidance.

Cordially,

Secretary.

Mr. Charles Edward Russell
R.F.D. #4
Holland, Mich.

WW:CTF

13-20-56

COPY

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WILLIAM PICKENS FIELD SECRETARY
DAISY E. LAMPKIN REGIONAL FIELD SECRETARY

1-20-33

October 24, 1933

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Would you be interested, or would you be able to serve, if you were appointed by Liberia as their representative at the League, as told of in the enclosed copy of letter from Miss Detzer.

Would you wish us to do anything towards furthering this?

I also enclose copy of letter which Miss Detzer has written to Secretary of State Hull. Would you think it wise for our Board to pass a resolution at the November 13 meeting to the same effect? If so, would you suggest to me the form and content which the resolution should take?

Ever sincerely,

Walter White
Secretary

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Rockefeller Hall
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

WW/RR

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM
532 17th Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

October 21, 1933

Mr. Walter White
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City

Dear Walter White:

I am so sorry I failed to get in to see you again when I was in New York or to make the appointment with Thomas J. Jones. I should think the Federal Council of Churches would feel a little bit queer when they realize that at least we beat them on the question of an American as Chief Adviser. I enclose a carbon of a letter I am just sending tothe Secretary of State, and I hope to see him in a day or two. I tried to see him before I left late in September, but failed to get the appointment I had expected. Later he called the office to say that he would like to see me to get some light on Liberia. I shall try to get that appointment soon.

13-20

In the meantime, I am enclosing an invitation I got from Dr. Lyon. This seems to me to be an excellent step to send the Managing Editor of Afro-American.

Miss Graves was frantic because she had too late thought of the idea of getting Dr. DuBois appointed as a representative to the League of Nations by Liberia. This, you know, is possible. It was too bad, but I think it would be a good thing to keep in mind for next year. This Liberian problem is not yet finished. Liberia has had an Italian representing them. There isn't any reason why Dr. Du Bois, or some other outstanding Negro in the United States, should not fill that place. If Dr. DuBois had been at the Commission meetings,what a glorious fight he could have made with Secretary Grimes! One's only criticism of Grimes is that he is a little slow on the uptake. It's too bad we didn't think this out before hand and that Miss Graves was unable to reach Grimes before he left Liberia so that it might have been taken up with the Liberian Government.

What do you know of the Managing Editor of Afro-American? Will you tell me something about young Maurice Gates of Washington? He says he represents the N.A.A.C.P. He is the temporary Chairman of the District of Columbia Anti-War Congress Committee. He is a Communist. He is a very bright, nice person but after all is a Communist, and I am wondering how often the N.A.A.C.P. has Communists representing them.

Yours faithfully
(Signed) Dorothy Detzer

October 20, 1933

The Honorable
Cordell Hull
Secretary of State

My dear Mr. Secretary:

The National Board of Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, meeting this past week in Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, instructed me to record its gratification and appreciation for the action of the United States Government taken through its spokesman, Blanton Winship, in Geneva, in relinquishing its demand for an American citizen as Chief Adviser for Liberia.

Further, we would urge that the United States Government appeal to the League of Nations still to hold the agreement open so that it may be possible to modify some of the terms of the socalled Plan of Assistance, so as to provide for the following reservations:

1. That the Plan of Assistance definitely allocate funds in its budget for education;

2. That the question of further concessions in Liberia be left to the Liberian Government and not the Administrator of the Plan of Assistance as now provided in the Plan;

3. That the Plan be so modified that no further loans be necessary so as to increase the capital indebtedness of Liberia;

4. And finally, that the terms of the concession of the Firestone Company be carefully reconsidered, and readjusted as scrupulously as though the sovereign nation of Liberia were one of the socalled Great Powers.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed)
Dorothy Detzer
Executive Secretary

13-20

October 25, 1933.

13-1A-53

Mr. J. E. Spingarn,
Troutbeck,
Amenia, New York.

My dear Spingarn:

I do not agree with you and Mrs. Alexander about Marian Cuthbert. She is without doubt an intelligent girl but she is a trimmer. I mean that she has the psychosis of a Y. W. C. A. worker and is careful not to offend her audience or her associates. This has its advantages but it doesn't bare the truth. This was shown in her speech at Swarthmore this summer. We let her down easy but if she had been a man explaining the doctrine of the Y. W. C. A., the results would not have been as pleasant. Moreover, she will not be able to attend meetings any more often if as often as Virginia Alexander, since she spends a great deal of time on the field outside of New York City. Virginia Alexander does not express herself as well as Miss Cuthbert but she is independent and honest and absolutely reliable. She ought to attend at least half the meetings and do some committee work.

I am quite willing to agree with you and Mrs. Alexander concerning the presidency and chairmanship. I think it would be a tremendous advantage if we got Mable Byrd even though she would not serve. She is extraordinarily clear-headed and courageous to a fault.

I am sending a copy of this to Mrs. Alexander.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

En route
to Troutbeck, October 25, 1933

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Du Bois:

I have been away for a few days (in fact I am away as I write this), hence my delay in replying to your letter of the 16th. Your suggestions interest me very much. But I do not think we can increase the number of Vice Presidents indefinitely; six or eight, or even ten, might be possible, but more than that would seem a little ridiculous. We might create an Advisory Board (the National Urban League calls it Advisory Council) and place distinguished people on it or use it as a resting place for a director emeritus. In that case Mrs. Murray, George Crawford, Ransome, Somerville, Waller, and Hudson could go on the new Advisory Board, and Darrow and Loud could be made Vice Presidents; Crawford has eliminated himself from the Vice Presidency by resigning from the Board of Directors, but he might accept membership on an Advisry Board. Carl Murphy ought to be retained on the Board, I feel very strongly, and so of course should Johnson, Neilson, Studin, and my brother.

13-14-52

As to your other suggestions, two thoughts occur to me as general considerations. No one ought to be nominated unless he has agreed to accept the nomination in advance; we might get a slap in the face in some cases if we did otherwise. Secondly, we ought to remember that with your absence and Johnson's, the number of people in New York who can serve on committees is growing smaller instead of larger as it should. We need more people who can do adtive work (on committees and in other ways) almost more than anything else. Of all those you suggest, only Houston will attend meetings regularly, I think. Ernest Gruening might be a better choice than his sister, but she would serve on committees and do real work, and he might not. Anna Arnold, now in Philadelphia, struck me as one of the brightest women at the Conference, but I do not know whether she could get to New York very often. Houston, Frazier, Mrs. Du Bois, Harris, Mabel Byrd, and Sterling Brown, whom you suggest, all seem to me excellent material. But I wish you could add some potential committee material as well.

Ever yours,

J. E. Spingarn

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12-45-98

October 27th, 1933

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Kindly examine the attached material concerning plans for our twenty-fifth anniversary celebration and for raising a fund for the occasion, and let us have the benefit of any suggestions from you.

I am suggesting that a call be issued by all of the surviving signers who issued the first call for the first meeting in 1909, and that other people of prominence be asked to sign with them. This call should be issued about January 1st, on Emancipation Day, calling attention to the history of the Association, citing some of its main achievements and asking for observance of its twenty-fifth anniversary and the support of its program for the future.

Very truly yours,

William Pickens

William Pickens,
Field Secretary.

WP:ED

ENDORSED BY THE NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU, 215 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

TROUTBECK
AMENIA
NEW YORK

October 27, 1933.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

13-1A-54

Dear Du Bois:

Before returning to Troutbeck last night, I had a long talk with Mrs. Alexander, chairmn of the Nominating Committee. She agrees with me about the Advisory Board and the other recommendations in my recent letter to you. She feels however that Marion Cuthbert of New York would be a better choice than Dr. Virginia Alexander of Philadelphia or Mabel Byrd of Washington, who could not attend meetings or do much committee work, and I feel that she is right. What we need, as I wrote you, is people who can do work, not merely names of bright youngsters or distinguished oldsters.

In giving you a list of officers, I forgot to mention the Chairman of the Board. I should prefer to retire from both the Presidency and Chairmanship, but if you feel (as Mrs. Alexander and others do) that it would be a serious disdvantage to the Association to change Presidents now, I should be willing to serve as President one more year. But I cannot remain Chairman of the Board, and your committee should ~~should~~ consider someone for recommendation at the January meeting. Mrs. Alexander, my brother, and I all feel that Dr. Louis T. Wright should be chosen. He need do no more than preside at Board meetings, but even that would have extraordinary symbolic significance; the President of Smith College and others like him would be presided over by a member of the colored race. A change in chairmen would attract no particular notice oustide, and could ~~in in~~ not hurt us in any way, but it would be important for all that.

Ever yours,

J. E. Spingarn

12-43-84

October 30, 1933.

Mrs. E. R. Alexander,
234 West 139 Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mrs. Alexander:

I have been corresponding with Spingarn concerning our committee and sending you a copy of my last letter to him. I feel very strongly that Virginia Alexander is infinitely to be preferred to Marian Cuthbert, although Marian is an intelligent girl.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

12-43-85

November 3, 1933.

Mrs. E. R. Alexander,
234 West 139th Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mrs. Alexander:

I accept your judgment of Marian Cuthberth absolutely. You know her much better than I do. I have always been favorably impressed but I did not like her Swarthmore speech.

I think you are wrong about Virginia Alexander, and that she also ought to come on. She has nothing in common with Sadie Alexander, and knows Sadie like a book. She has learned a good deal in the last few years, so that I think there is nothing to apprehend on that side and there would certainly be no leaks and no untoward domination. I feel strongly in her case because I know better than most people the fight that she has had for independence. Recently, for instance, she worked hard on the Y. W. C. A. Board. She was thwarted and frustrated by Crystal Byrd. She resigned not because she did not like Anna Arnold. She does very much but because of the unfair attitude of the white board toward the whole problem, influenced as it was by Crystal Byrd.

I think the more thoroughly you know her the more respect you will have for her hard work, good judgment and independence of thought.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

November 3, 1933

To: Secretary of State Hull

From: Dorothy Detzer, Executive Secretary of the Women's International League.

Subject: Liberia

Though the United States is not a member of the League of Nations, nevertheless because of America's traditional interest in Liberia, its missionary enterprises, the million-acre concession held by an American corporation, and the loan floated by this same corporation, the United States Government has in fact very real power with the Liberian Commission of the League of Nations.

Therefore, may it not be possible for the United States Government to recommend certain considerations to the Council of the League? The Liberian Government has been asked to give a definite reply regarding the socalled Plan of Assistance to the Council by January. Already certain modifications have been made, to wit:

1. The United States has withdrawn its recommendations that the Chief Adviser be an American;

2. It has recommended that financial provision be made in the Plan to permit Liberia to continue her school system, and not turnover this basic cultural institution to foreign Missionaries;

3. The Liberian Commission has consented to incorporate in the Preamble of the Plan of Assitance a provision stating that the Plan was intended to insure the independence of Liberia, and to guarantee the exercise by the Liberian Government of its rights of sovereignty.

It is possible that the Republic of Liberia will be unable to accept the plan unless this sentiment in the Preamble is also developed in fact through the specific provisions of the Plan. It is inconceivable that the United States Government would permit without protest certain provisions of the Plan which are contrary to the Liberian Constitution.

Therefore, we would ask the Secretary of State, in the name of the United States, if he will not support the reservations to the Plan presented by the Secretary of State for Liberia in June, and in particular, to recommend the modifications asked for in that memorandum under points 2,3,4,6,7,8,10,11, and 13.

[Enc.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington

November 4, 1933.

Dear Miss Detzer:

I gather from your call on me yesterday that you have not yet seen the final text of the Plan of Assistance as endorsed to Liberia by the Council of the League at its meeting on October 14, 1933, or the lengthy report to the Council prepared by the Committee. The latter document discusses in considerable detail the draft modifications submitted by the Liberian Secretary of State, and explains the views held by the Committee.

I consider that the Plan in final form is fair and practical, that it contains ample safeguards for Liberia, and will lead to a solution of Liberia's problems.

It will be recalled that the Liberian request for the assistance of the League has been under consideration for nearly three years by the League Committee in whose work the American Government has participated. Every phase of the situation has been examined by impartial experts, whose work was passed upon by the Committee representing eight separate Governments in addition to Liberia, and finally by the Council of the League. Prolonged and sympathetic consideration has been given to all the Liberian views by the Committee, including a rehearing on the entire matter last month at the request of the Liberian Government.

13-20-65

The Department has insufficient copies of the documents for distribution, but in the event that they are not yet available through the League of Nations office in Washington, I should be pleased to have you examine them at your convenience in the Department. They include: (1) the Final Report of the Committee to the Council, with various annexes, including the Protocol of the Plan of Assistance, and also the Report of the Financial Expert, Mr. Ligthart, (Document C.595. M.277. 1933.VII.); (2) Report of the Rapporteur which was read to the Council when the Committee's Report was presented on October 14, 1933; (3) statement submitted to the Council Committee on Liberia by the American Representative on October 9, 1933, with reference to a number of incorrect statements and allegations made by the Liberian Secretary of State, Mr. Grimes.

I think it would also be useful for you to examine the Minutes of the Council meeting held on October 14, covering the discussion on Liberia. This includes statements in support of the Plan by Viscount Cecil and by Ambassador Madariaga.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Cordell Hull

[Ene.]

November 9, 1933

The Honorable
Cordell Hull
Secretary of State

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Thank you very much indeed for your letter of November 4th, following my interview with you on the 3rd. It is true that I have not seen the final text of the Plan of Assistance, as endorsed to Liberia by the Council of the League at its meeting on October 14th, nor have I seen the report to the Council prepared by the Committee, in as much as these documents have not had time to reach the United States in final form for distribution, according to the information which I have.

However, I am daring to assume that, though you believe the Plan in final form is fair and practical, and amply safeguards Liberia, further discussion of these important questions is still possible. It is true that Liberia's request for assistance to the League has been under consideration for nearly three years, but it is also a fact that the long delay is due primarily to Mr. Firestone and not to the Liberian Government.

You state that every phase of the situation has been examined by impartial experts. May I point out that the experts were all nationals of countries that had colonies in Africa and therefore, it would seem to us could not be considered completely impartial. Nevertheless, in the past, these same experts have openly disapproved of certain points which they now acquiesce in.

I recall, too, that you made the statement, when I was in your office, that Mr. Madariaga attended the meetings of the Committee, and you may recall that I was surprised, stating that I understood that Mr. Madariaga was ill during the meetings of the Committee and had not been present. Mr. Briggs, who was in the room with us, and who had attended the Committee meetings in Geneva, confirmed your statement, though, after we left your office, he told me that I was correct, that Mr. Madariaga had not attended the meetings of the Committee, but only those of the Council. This is not extremely important except that it is another instance of what appears to us to be indirect misrepresentatio n of the facts by the Liberian Division of the Department of State.

But whatever Mr. Madariaga's views or, if I may be facetious enough to say it, the views of the Angel Gabriel, it seems to me that the following facts remain, which a Government truly interested in a New Deal in foreign policy as well as domestic arrangements could not acquiesce in:

1. The fact that certain provisions of the Plan make it necessary for the officials of another sovereign country to break their own Constitution;

2. The fact that a Government which so respects the right of private property as does our own Government should permit a Plan of Assistance which makes no provision for compensating natives who are to be displaced from their land when and if it is taken over by Mr. Firestone;

3. The fact that in 1933, Mr. Ligthart stated that fifty cents a year would be a just rental per acre for the Firestone concession, which now is leased at six cents a year;

4. The fact that the same expert said that it was unjust that Mr. Fire-

stone should pay only one percent export duty on rubber when the natives paid six, fourteen, and twenty-four percent on palm oil and piassava.

5. The fact that the Firestone Company contributes not one penny to the revenue of the country in which it has a 99-year concession, nor, as I understand it, is it to pay any revenue or import duties;

6. The fact that the Firestone Company can choose land wherever it wishes to, and that the Liberian Government is obliged to give it a title to the land which has been selected. According to the contract, the Company could take the city of Monrovia if it wished to.

7. The whole purpose of the request for assistance originally was to help Liberia work out her financial problem, and the United States Government now acquiesces in a Plan by which Liberia's expenditures to carry out the Plan are more than her income, and she will be forced to borrow again.

13-20-64

Finally, those who are so bitterly opposed to the present Liberian Government take their position in defending the poor natives who are mistreated by the Americo-Liberian group, and yet it will be these very natives whose hut taxes will have to pay for the carrying out of this Plan as it now stands, and with no likelihood on the present state of the world market of their being able to sell their palm oil, nechiva oil, or piassava, in order to pay these taxes. It would seem that forced labor will probably be the inevitable result, if the natives are sent by their chief either to Fernando Po, or made to raise the amount of taxes necessary to carry out the Plan.

All these points may be "practical" from Mr. Firestone's point of view, but it seems to me that they can hardly be called "fair", and I am unable to see how they can be considered safeguards to Liberia, or can lend to a solution of Liberia's problems.

I am hoping that you have confirmed my request to turn this problem over to Judge Moore during your absence.

Respectfully yours,

Dorothy Detzer
Executive Secretary.

12-13-62

[N.A.A.C.P.]

234 WEST 139TH STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Dear Friend:

In our anxiety to have a good fall slate we have more than we really wanted. I reported that you still felt that Virginia would be a good person and that I withdrew my objections at your insistence - but too many had already been asked and Miss O. preferred Marion (as also did I).

Now instead of shelving the others alone on an Advisory Council we feel that we can & should have a real one - sort of "trying 'em out" for future use on the Board.

This because of Virginia, Mabel Byrd, Anna Arnold (whom I wanted very much) and a very important white woman whose acceptance came too late - a Miss Orlie Pell Phd associated with Bryn Mawr Summer School John Dewey & Norman Thomas - important in League for Industrial Democracy. (over)

Thank you for your letter. I'd much rather have things as they are until I talk to you.
After that - as you'd say on the question, which - as you see - is open for the future.

Well, we're done "right well" for ourselves eh? The white ones all very important and the Negroes tip top - We expect fairly good attendance from D.C. according to promise.

I'm sorry you weren't here - I'm sure we would have stood together as most always!

Sincerely Yours

Lillian Alexander

Well, fair, fat and ——?

6 Nov. 1933

Carrie Made V. Pres.
12-43-63

The Slate
as invited and acceptances recd -

J. W Johnson
Carl Murphy (some felt unwise to put him off - scared of him - me too!
Arthur Spingarn
Dr Nelson
C H Studin
Mr Lovd - retained for Boston feeling

* Charles Houston
Marion Cuthbert
Hubert Delany - Louis Wright & my choice he's been working hard for Asia.
* Sterling Brown
* Rachel Du Bois
Lewis Gannett
* Abe Harris
Lucy Mason - F. F. V. (real), Secretary of Consumer's League, money, & family & social prestige.

* your choices - with whom we all agreed

O. K - Lawd? Go ahead?

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3-20-28

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 4-6548
Official Organ: The Crisis

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DAISY E. LAMPKIN REGIONAL FIELD SECRETARY

November 9, 1933

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am enclosing copy of a letter I have written to Mrs. Alexander, Chairman of the Nominating Committee.

Ever sincerely,

Walter White
Secretary

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Rockefeller Hall
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

WW/RR

ENDORSED BY THE NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU, 215 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

[Enc.]

November 9, 1933

Dear Mrs. Alexander:

Mr. Wilkins and I have just seen for the first time the nominations for the Board of Directors. We are most pleased at the nomination of Charles H. Houston, Sterling Brown, Lewis Gannett, Abram Harris and Hubert Delany to the Board. We wish, however, very definitely to question the wisdom of the selection of Mrs. Rachel Davis Du Bois and Miss Marion Cuthbert.

Mrs. Du Bois is unquestionably sincere, but the valuable memberships on our Board of Directors could be used, in our opinion, with infinitely greater effectiveness in the choice of a person of greater influence, contacts, ability and personality. Miss Helen R. Bryan of the Committee on Race Relations of the Society of Friends would be infinitely more valuable, especially in Philadelphia, where she has wide acquaintance with people of means and influence. The Institute of Race Relations which was primarily her idea and to the success of which she most largely contributed is but one instance of the ability which she has. Incidentally, she is of Southern birth, having been born in Virginia, and comes of an influential and wealthy family. In every respect she is preferable to Mrs. Du Bois whom we remember as having served for a time on the Crisis Board. We very strongly recommend that Mrs. Du Bois be given a place on the Advisory Committee and that Miss Bryan be asked to serve on the Board. She could and would attend Board meetings.

As for Miss Cuthbert, there is more to recommend her than Mrs. Du Bois, because of her connections with the Young Women's Christian Association.

We assume that the Committee had in mind persons who could attend Board meetings. We strongly recommend that Miss Cuthbert also be given a place on the Advisory Committee and in her stead be substituted Mr. C. C. Spaulding, President of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. We are exceedingly short of Southern members of the Board. Mr. Spaulding is a generous

contributor to the Association and is in full accord with the Association's principles. For example, he is paying $250.00 for the salary and expenses of a campaign of one month organizing North Carolina for the N.A.A.C.P. He has the respect and support of white and colored people in the South and is known throughout the country. From his close advisers we know that he would accept membership on the Board. He would be a tower of strength to the Association in the South and especially in North Carolina which - through the organization of the State Conference of Branches of the Association, culminating in a meeting at the Raleigh City Auditorium at which there were 3,000 people present from 300 communities of the state - promises to be for the next three years the great and successful battle ground for Negro rights through the N.A.A.C.P. Placing of Mr. Spaulding on the Board would meet with the approval of conservatives and liberals and would be a ten-strike for the Association.

These are measured statements made by us because of our intimate personal contact with Negro and white thought throughout the country, which gives us certain advantages in knowing what would be of greatest advantage to the Association.

We regret that the Committee on Nominations did not see fit to consider Mrs. F. Katherine Bailey, President of our Indiana State Conference of Branches, and Mr. Roscoe Dunjee of Oklahoma. If it has not already been done, we urgently recommend that they be invited to serve on the Advisory Committee, and also Dr. Charles A. J. McPherson of Birmingham and Dr. Ernest Gruening, editor of The Nation.

Since there is provision for forty members of the Board there are still two nominations which could be made. In any event, Mr. Spaulding's name should be considered.

Mr. Streator informs me that proof is to be returned for correction before final printing in The Crisis.

Ever sincerely,

(Signed) WALTER WHITE
Secretary

Mrs. Lillian A. Alexander
Chairman, Committee on Nominations
234 West 139th Street
New York City

WW/RR

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November
10th
1933

Walter White

13-20-61

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Enclosed is self-explanatory copy of letter from Dorothy Detzer on the Liberian situation.

In Pittsburgh the other day Vann of the Courier told me that he had received a copy of the latest draft of the League of Nations' plan; he intimated that we were all wrong in our objections to it. He said that he was going to send you a copy of the agreement.

In replying to Miss Detzer I have told her that you were expecting to come to New York around December 1st. Will you let me know when you do plan to come and the date on which you could stop over in Washington for the conference with Judge Moore?

Ever sincerely,

Walter White

Secretary.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta,
Georgia.

WW:CTF

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[Enc.]

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM
532 - 17th Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

November 9, 1933

Mr. Walter White
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City.

Dear Walter:

I am enclosing herewith copies of a memorandum which I took to Secretary Hull the other day on Liberia, Secretary Hull's letter to me as a result of that interview (which I think was drafted by Briggs), and my reply to Hull today.

The final decision on this question of Liberia will not be made until the January meeting. At the suggestion of Bill Stone, I made the request that this problem be turned over to Judge Moore, who is new in the Department of State, and does not have many things turned over to him. He was rather good when he was in the House on Latin American problems.

I am going away tonight to be gone about a week, and I think it is a wise thing to let Mr. Briggs and his Department fill Moore full from their angle. Then I intend to see him, asking him to set a time when we can have an uninterrupted hour or two hours. In this interview I intend to ask him if he will let me tell him the Liberian story from our angle. After that, I should like very much if it would be possible, if Dr. DuBois and you and one or two others could come along. It is obvious that the changes that were made by the President were because of the power of the Negro groups. Do you suppose that there is any time when you and Dr. DuBois will be here after the 15th of November up to the 30th? Could you, if I got the appointment, plan to be here sometime during that fortnight?

Ever yours,

Dorothy
Dorothy Detzer
Executive Secretary

3-20-62

ORAGANIZE STATE CONFERENCE
OF N.A.A.C. P. BRANCHES
IN STATE OF ILLINOIS

Springfield, Ills., November 17th. Delegates from various parts of the State of Illinois met here on Wednesday, November 15th and consumated the formation of a state conference of N.A.A.C.P. Branches for the State of Illinois, bringing to a successful conclusion the year's effort on the part of the Chicago and Springfield Branches to weld the Illinois Branches into an active working unit. The whole program was accomplished in one day. The following officers were elected: Atty. Irvin C. Mollison, Pres., xxxxxx Chicago, A. J. Henderson, Bloomington, 1st Vice Pres., L. J. Winston, Decatur, 2nd Vice Pres., Simeon P. Osby, Springfield, Secretary, Mrs. Mary Gray Baker, Decatur, Asst. Secretary, Edward J. Jacobs, Asst. Secretary, and Daniel Perry, East St. Louis, Treasurer. Dr. D. E. Webster, Springfield, Orestes Campbell, East St. Louis, Dr. Richard S. Grant, Rockford, Archie L. Weaver and A. C. Mac Neal, of Chicago were elected to the Executive Committee.

Adopt State*Wide Program

A program for state wide action was submitted and approved and plans drawn for the execution of some of the major features of this program. Dlegates from Chicago, Springfield, Rockford, East St. Louis, Bloomington and Decatur were in attendance and other branches were on record for their intention to immediately join the conference. Mrs. K. Flossie Bailey, Pres. of the Indiana State Conference of Branches was in attendance, and was the principal speaker at the Mass meeting which closed the session on Wednesday night. Atty. Mollison the newly elected president is one of the active members of the Legal Redress Committee of the Chicago Branch.

CHICAGO BRANCH WINS
FIGHT OVER CATHOLIC
OBJECTIONS IN RELIEF
STATION LOCATION.

Chicago, Ills. November 17th. Last May when a building at 2929 Wabash Avenue, across from St. James Catholic Church was reconditioned at an expense of over $1000.00 and was ready for accupancy by the Bridge port Office of the Emergency Relief, the Catholic priest of St. James objected on the grounds that the people, most of whom were colored would be a menace to his school and church. His objections were recognized and in spite of the expense incurred the station was not moved. The Chicago Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. sent its protest all the way to the pope as well as Cardinal Mundelien and the Apostolic Delegate in Washington, D. C. Branch officials have worked unremittingly to overcome the objection of the catholic priest and his false charges in respect to col red people.

Win Victory

This week, with a legislative investigation immenent and the protests of the Branch bearing fruit in a number of quarters, brought the announc ment that the Bridgeport office of the Emergency Relief would occupythe quarters originally sought . Govenor Horner and Cardinal Mundelein were among those officials of church and state that failed to comment upon the demands of the Chicago Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. Jos. L. Moss, irector of Public Welfare of Cook County throughout the fight made by the Branch maintained a co-operative attitude and was of invaluable assistance in bringing about the change which culminated in the establishment of the office at the new location. The Branch had contemplate d as as a last resort an appeal to the courts, but this became unnecessary.

[NAACP, 1533]

Sears-Roebuck Official
Calls Colored Girl
Employee--""little Nigger"

Chicago, Ills., Nov. L7th. When the Chicago Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. was called into the case of Margurite Archie, age 18, it was determined that she was hired in Mobile, Alabama, by A. D. Murdoch, Manager of the Mobile, Alabama retail store , to take care of the two children of Murdoch who was leaving Mobile to take up a ;position in the personel department of the Sears-Riebuck Company in Chicago. She had come to Chicago without clothes o m ney and after working fo seven weeks was in Chicago without winter clothes or money as Murdock had not paid he for her services since she left the South.

Applies to Legal Aid.

Whem she could not secure her past due wages she applied to the Legal Aid Society for help. In the meantime she had become a charge upon the State and was an inmate of the Mary Dawes Home, a Stae supported institution. The Legal Aid secured her past due sakary of $16.40 for seven weeks work. he was without winter clothes and no means of transpo rtation back to Mobile which Murdock had promised her when she left Mobile. A. C. Mac Neal, President of the Chicago Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. Called Mr. Murdick at Sears Roebuck and when he related the case of the girl who was present at the time he received the reply that the girl had become unmaneageble since her arrival in Chicago and and in stating er case said, that "the little nigger had become changed since she had come to Chicago." When as ed what he meant by referring to the e terms he said that he would have to take the matter up with his lawyer and the Company.. The Chicago of ice immediately communicate withe the Travelers Aid and the Legal Aid and found out the girl only wante to return to Mobile and that the Travelers Aid Society would return her if she had a ticket.

12-5-31

Finally Produces Ticket

After communicatting with Mr. Murdock who in the meantime had found out what the Association was and its attitude towards the colored people he agreed to pay the "charity" fair to Mobile and then and then only did Mr. Murdoch decide to pay th fare back South for the girl that he had brought from the South fo the care of his two children. It should be noted that Mr. Murdoch had been brought from Mobile to be put in the Personnel Department of Sears-Roebuck and this promoti n further shows that the attitude of Sears-R oebuck towrads colored people in the Chicago Retail ttore at State and Van Buren Streets in its discriminatory policy is one and the same and justifies the complaint that the Chicago Branch of the Association has made agaist this concefn and its attitude towards colored peole in Chicago and elswhere.

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November 17, 1933

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

13-20-66

The Board on Monday again took up the question of school text books and asked that the Committee submit a full report at the December meeting of the Board on action to date..

Ever sincerely,

Walter White
Secretary

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Rockefeller Hall
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

WW/RR

ENDORSED BY THE NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU, 215 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

November 21, 1933.

Mr. Arthur Spingarn,
19 West 44th Street,
New York, N.Y.

13-14-76

My dear Mr. Spingarn:

I expect to be in town from December 1 to 7. Have you had any word from the bank? I hope this will find you well.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

PRESS RELEASE CHICAGO BRANCH

N.A.A.C.P.

ILL. SUPREME COURT GRANTS
STAY IN EXTRADITION TO TENN.
IN LEANDER McCLINE CASE -

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 23 - Chief Justice Frederic R. DeYoung of the Illinois Supreme Court this weekgranted a writ of error and writ of supersedeas which amounts to a stay of execution in the extradition of Leander McClinewhom Tennessee officials are seeking to take back to Maury County Tenn. to stand trial for the murder of a white deputy sheriff. The motions for the writs were filed by Attorneys Irvin C. Mollison and Oliver A. Clark of the legal redress committee of the Chicago N.A.A.C.P. who were assigned to the case in September when McCline was arrested by Chicago policeat the instigation of Tennessee police and held for extradition. The case first came to trial before Judge Prystalski of the Criminal Court, who after hearing the charges against McCline from a Muary County deputy sheriff sent to the city to get him, issued an order to remand him to the custory of the Tenn. policeman. Attorneys Clark and Mollison presented evidence to show that McCline was in the city of Chicago at the time of the murder and could not have killed the deputy. They also claimed that Maury County was a hot-bed of the Ku Klux Klan, and that not only could McCline not receive a fair trial there, but that threats had been made by white citizens of the community that they would lynch McCline if he was brought back.

The N.A.A.C.P. attorneys them filed a plea with the Supreme Court for a hearing on a writ of error on the evidence mentioned above, and were granted them by Justice DeYoung. Briefs and abstract in the case are being prepared in the case in an effort to prevent McCline being taken back to Tenn. and almost certain death.

REPORT GREAT PROGRESS IN
MEMBERSHIP DRIVE FOR N.A.A.C.P.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 23 - Reports to W. Louis Davis, director of the $10,000 war-chest drive for the Chicago N.A.A.C.P. this week from the chairmen of the various membership groups indicate awide-spread interest and support from Chicago citizens who are determined that the campaign shall be an overwhelming success. Mrs. Hazel Renfroe Anthony, chairmen of the committee on Sororities reported that twenty women, representing all of the leading sororities which have chapters in the city have lined up with her to deliver a large number of memberships to the Chicago branch from among the college women of the city. In addition to individual memberships, and effort is being made to secure a group donation from each of the sororities to help swell the war-chest fund.

Mr. L.W. Brown, heading up one of the groups working among the postal and other federal employees in the city, has turned in already more than a score of memberships to the association, secured during less than ten days of active campaigning. Mr. Brown has designated one person in every postal branch in the city, and several at the main post office to secure memberships from among the postal employees, which will be credited to his group. Wilson Lovett, ########## of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance company, as head of the committee on insurance companies and burial associations, reports that the heads of each of these organizations in the city has agreed to work with him in securing memberships from among the people in their employ. All signs point to a larger membership in the Chicago N.A.A.C.P. than ever before.

PRESS RELEASE CHICAGO BRANCH

N.A.A.C.P.

CHICAGO N.A.A.C.P. WINS
FIGHT FOR 'WHITE COLLAR'
JOBS FOR RELIEF CLIENTS -

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 23 - The battle of the Chicago N.A.A.C.P. against racial discrimination in the distribution of clerical jobs by the Work Relief division of the Unemployed Relief service bore signal fruits of victory this week when competent colored men from the various relief stations in the city were assigned to the better paying 'white collar' jobs in the offices of the County Treasurer and the Health Department. The promies made to A.C.MacNeal, president of the Chicago N.A.A.C.P. by County Treasurer Joseph McDonough and Health Commissioner Herman N. Bundesen were kept, when they ordered Dr. M.H. Bickham, head of the Work Relief division, to discontinue his former practice of sending only white clients to the clerical jobs in their offices, and to divide these jobs fairly between colored and white clients of the relief stations.

More than a score of colored men with high school education or better and with clerical experienceappeared for work in the county building Monday morning, thus breaking down the former barriers set up by the Work Relief division which forced all colored clients, regardless of their ability or experience, into common labor jobs. John Conroy, Clerk of the County Court, has also ordered that the next group of relief workers sent to his office shall contain a fair quata of colored men. It is reported that Dr. M.H. Bickham, on whom the blame was laid for the discrimination against colored clients, has attempted to excuse his actions in sending only white men to the 'white collar' jobs by claiming that he did not know that they were colored clients on the relief rolls who were competent to do clerical work.

DEMAND FAIR DEAL IN
RE-EMPLOYMENT PROJECTS
FOR COLORED CITIZENS -

CHicago, Ill., Nov. 23 - In an alert move to serve notice that the branches of the N.A.A.C.P. throughout the state will demand fair play for colored unemployed heads of families in the assignments to work under the Civil Works Administration, which has been provided with funds to finance 187,00 jobs, the Chicago N.A.A.C.P. Monday morning dispatched telegrams to all of the important Illinois officials who will have charge of the division of the jobs, demanding that assignments be made without discrimination on account of color or race. This action was taken, according to A.C. MacNeal, president of the Chicago N.A.A.C.P., in order that no official of the CWA may hide discrimination behind a blind of pretended ignorance, by claiming unawareness of an unfair division of the jobs.

The telegram stated that the federal funds were provided to aid the country out of the depression, by creating jobs as far as possible for the unemployed, and that to give fewer than their quota of jobs to the colored unemployed, or to give only the lowest paid types of jobs to colored unemployed, regardless of their abilities or former occupations, will defeat the entire purpose of the plan, as well as demoralize a large percentage of citizens. Copies were sent to Robert J. Dunham, chairman of the Ill. Emergency Relief commission, Edward J. Barrett of the Sanitary

PRESS RELEASE CHICAGO BRANCH

N.A.A.C.P.

DEMAND FAIR DEAL IN RE-EMPLOYMENT PROJECTS - Continued

District Board, Oscar E. Hewitt, Chicago Commissioner of Public Works, William H. Sexton, Corporation Counsel, Joseph L. Moss, Director of the Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare, Ray Jacobson, Director of the U.S. Re-employment Service, Atty. James A. Peterson, Attorney for the Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare, , and to the following directors of the program outside of Chicago; Omar H. Wright of Belvedere, George A. Barr of Joliet, John C. Martin of Salem, Victor A. Olander of Springfield, and J.J. Rice.

The Chicago N.A.A.C.P. is determined to wage a continued and vigorous fight for a square deal in the reemployment administration, and urges all citizens to report all authentic cases of discrimination in the division of jobs to its offices.

SEEK AIRING OF 'JIM CROW'
IN CATHOLIC CHURCH AT MEET
OF CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY -

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 23 - Every Roman Catholic bishop, arch-bishop, and other high church official of the denomination who attended the annual session of the Roman Catholic Church Extension Society which met in Chicago this week is aware of theprejudice and discrimination within the church toward its colored members, due to letters sent to each individual member from the offices of the Chicago N.A.A.C.P.

The letters pointed out the fact that colored children were not admitted to Catholic schools in the city where white children attend, although Illinois does not countenance a separate school system, that a colored woman was allowed to die from serious automobile injuries on the back door step of the hospital of the Little Company of Mary last summer because Roman Catholic hospitals discriminate against colored people, and that racial prejudice instigated the efforts of the priest of St. James church at 29th and Wabash avenue in his unsuccessful efforts to prevent the establishment of the Bridgeport Relief station across from the church. The letter also state that Cardinal Mundelein has evidently countenanced and condoned these conditions, as he has refused to answer repeated protests, meet delegations of colored Catholics who seek to protest, and is reported to have supported the priest of St. James church in the matter of the relief station, by an appeal to the governor. The members of the Church Extension Society were called upon to witness that such conditions as exist in the Roman Catholic church of this diocese are un-Christian, violating every teaching of Christ and the church, un-American, and resulting only in a breaking away from the faith among colored Catholics. The body was petitioned to use its influence to bring about a change in these conditions.

Copies of the letter were delivered personally to the ranking officials of the Catholic church who attended the meeting while they were in session at the Drake hotel. Some of those to whom they were directed were: the Most Rev. Amleto Cicognani, apostolic delegate from the Pope to the United States, the apostolic vicar of Alaska, Bishop Joseph Crimont, , the Bishops of Peurto Rico, and the Arch-bishops of Baltimore, Milwaukee, Portland, San Francisco, , Dubuque and Cincinati.

[Nov. 24, 1933]

XU

THE SENDER OF THIS MESSAGE authorizes us to say that a TELEGRAPHIC reply is desired via WESTERN UNION

3938

...Y WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

1201-S

WESTERN UNION

(22)

SIGNS
DL = Day Letter
[illegible] Night Message
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

...WHITE
...IDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

1933 NOV 24 PM 12 23

Received at Atlanta, Georgia ALWAYS OPEN

NA446 65 DL XU=NEWYORK NY 24 110P

DR W E B DUBOIS=

ROCKEFELLER HALL ATLANTA UNIVERSITY ATLA=

MINUTES IN TRANSIT	
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER
	13

NATIONAL OFFICE RECEIVED TELEGRAM FROM JOINT COMMITTEE NATIONAL RECOVERY THAT CLARENCE PICKETT OF HOMESTEAD SUBSISTENCE BUREAU IS USING YOUR NAME TO JUSTIFY SEGREGATED NEGRO HOME SUBSISTENCE COLONIES STOP SAME ASSERTION MADE BY PICKETT IN LETTER TO WILKINS STOP JOINT COMMITTEE ASKS QUOTE COMPLETE DENIAL BY HIM AT ONCE END QUOTE VERY REAL DANGER FROM USE OF YOUR NAME PLEASE WIRE US COLLECT STATEMENT FOR RELEASE=

WALTER WHITE.

12-20-67

WESTERN UNION GIFT ORDERS ARE APPROPRIATE GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

69 Fifth Avenue - - New York City

November 25th, 1933

Mr. Charles Edward Russell
2011 I Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Russell:

In order to start thinking I have drafted the enclosed as a suggestive statement which we could get the willing survivors among the original signers to sign again, and which we might ask other eminent people to sign along with them.

What do you think of this style and substance? Please deal with it with a free hand, and let us have your judgment about it, or any substitute you propose for it as soon as possible. I am handing copies also to Miss Ovington and to other members of the staff here. I am also sending copies to Mr. J. E. Spingarn and Dr. Du Bois.

Enclosed also is a list of those of the original signers who still live and who Miss Ovington and I together thought might be useful to us in the present.

Very truly yours,

William Pickens,
Field Secretary.

WP:EDZ

Old Signers to be Asked Again

Jane Addams, Chicago

Harriet Stanton Blatch, New York

Ø Prof. John Dewey, New York

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, New York

Mary E. Dreier, Brooklyn

John L. Elliott, New York

Rev. Francis J. Grimke, Washington, DC

Dr. John Haynes Holmes, New York

Mary E. McDowell, Chicago

Dr. Henry Moskowitz, New York

Mary White Ovington, New York

Charles Edward Russell, Washington, DC

Anna Garlin Spencer, New York (?)

Lincoln Steffens, Boston

Pres. Thwing, Western Reserve University (?)

Mary Church Terrell, Washington, DC

Oswald Garrison Villard, New York

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, New York

William English Walling, New York

Pres. Mary E. Wooley, Mt. Holyoke College

Lillian D. Wald, New York

Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

James W. Johnson

November 28, 1933

13-10-42

Dear DuBois:

Is there any probability that you will be in New York for the board meeting on December 16? I am going to New York to speak to the Ethical Society on Sunday 10 and will, of course, be at the board meeting. But there is a matter concerning the Association that I wish to talk over with some members of the board informally and I should like very much for you to be present, in order that we might have your counsel. I wish you would drop me a note and let me know.

That was a grand article that the Crisis gave me in the December issue.

Sincerely yours,

James Weldon Johnson

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia

JWJ:fmm

November 29, 1933.

Mr. Walter White,
N. A. A. C. P.,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

3-2068

My dear Mr. White:

I have your letter of November 24 but I was too busy putting the finishing touches on my book to attend to the statement which I now enclose. I am sending a copy of it to Clarence E. Pickett.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

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13-20-69

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 4-6548
Official Organ: The Crisis

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WILLIAM PICKENS — FIELD SECRETARY
DAISY E. LAMPKIN — REGIONAL FIELD SECRETARY

December
1st
1933

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Here is copy of a telegram that we are sending to a selected list of writers. Your name appears on that list. I do hope you won't mind serving on the committee. If you cannot attend the meetings I hope it is agreeable with you for us to use your name.

Ever sincerely,

Walter White
Secretary.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta,
Georgia.

WW:CTF

ENDORSED BY THE NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU, 215 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

N.A.A.C.P., 69 Fifth Avenue, NYC

[Ene.]

x

December 1, 1933
4:30 P.M.

WILL YOU SERVE ON AMERICAN WRITERS COMMITTEE AGAINST LYNCHING STOP COMMITTEE WILL BE INDEPENDENT ONE STOP FIRST MEETING OF COMMITTEE ELEVEN OCLOCK MONDAY MORNING DECEMBER FOURTH AT OFFICES NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR ADVANCEMENT COLORED PEOPLE SIXTY NINE FIFTH AVENUE STOP PLEASE WIRE WALTER WHITE IF YOU WILL SERVE AND CAN BE PRESENT

Lewis Gannett Walter White
Benjamin Stolberg
Helen Woodward

3-20-70

Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

13-10-43

December 4, 1933

My dear Dr. DuBois:

A few days ago I wrote to Mr. J.E. Spingarn that I should like to talk informally with a few members of the Board of Directors of the Association who might find it convenient to get together on my visit to New York next week. He in reply has kindly suggested that the group meet at his house, 9 West 73rd Street, on Sunday evening, December 10, at 8 o'clock. I hope you will be able to come.

Sincerely yours,

James Weldon Johnson

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Editor-Crisis
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

JWJ:fmm

13-5-40

November 4th, 1933.

Mrs. Daisy Lamphin,
c/o Mr. L.C. Stanley,
79 Forest Avenue,
New Bern, North Car.

My dear Mrs. Lamphin:-

I have meant to write you for some time but had hoped I was going to run across you and have a long talk. I hope all is going well and that the rumors I have heard that you are going to leave the N.A.A.C.P. are not true. I know that seemingly, little appreciation has been shown for your services within the organization, but if you heard the nice I hear about you outside, you would feel that the work is worthwhile. At any rate, do not come to any final decision until I have had a chance to talk with you. I am planning to be in New York around Christmas time. Where are you going to be?

With best regards, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

WEB/HFB.

December 7th, 1925.

13-10-44

Mr. James Weldon Johnson,
Fisk University,
Nashville, Tenn.

My dear Mr. Johnson:-

I am so sorry that I will not be able to be here when you come. I am leaving today for Atlanta and cannot get back until December 24th. If you will write me there, I shall be glad to cooperate in any way possible.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBB/HWB.

December 7th, 1933.

Memorandum to Mr. White from Dr. DuBois:

I am handing you manuscripts of Helen Boardman's reports on the Negro. My own action concerning these as a member of the committee, has been as follows:

In my forthcoming book on Reconstruction, which is to be published by Harcourt Brace & Company, I have quoted in a chapter "Propaganda of History", the text books which Miss Boardman has studied, and shown the kind of teaching that American children are getting concerning the Negro and have then proceeded to criticise these and other historians.

I think that after my book is out, that this book and Miss Boardman's work can be used for further action.

WEDB/WTS.

13-20-22

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3-15-41

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 4-6548
Official Organ: The Crisis

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OFFICE OF
DAISY E. LAMPKIN, REGIONAL FIELD SECRETARY
2519 WEBSTER AVENUE
PITTSBURGH, PA.

New Bern, N. C.
Dec. 9, 1933.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:-

Your most welcome letter reached me here. All is going well in my work, and I am getting splendid results, from the outside.

It is true that an effort is being made to find the suitable federal position for me, and I am keeping an open mind on it. Nothing is definite yet, and the newspaper talk is just rumor. I would gladly close my mind to the matter & turn over the application in the Association for my services. I know there isn't however my request to have my salary equalized with that of the other field workers has met with a refusal. Yet I think I can say that my services are equal.

ENDORSED BY THE NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU, 215 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

I want to have a talk with you, and I shall make no final decision without first talking with you.

I shall be in Pittsburgh most Christmas so I can not be there since Sept. 25th. I am sorry to miss you in Durham today, but I am here in the extreme East. Shall leave North Carolina on Dec. 14th. How long shall you be in New York after Christmas? Write me to Pittsburgh

Sincerely yours,

Daisy L. Lampkin

December 15, 1933.

13-5-42

Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin,
2519 Webster Avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

My dear Mrs. Lampkin:

Thank you for your kind letter of December 9 from New Bern. I don't know when I'm going to have a chance to see you but I hope sometime. Possibly, I shall be in New York during the Christmas holidays, and of course if you are there, you will let me know.

I do not know what to say about the N. A. A. C. P. I try to keep up courage and then utterly dispair. Just now we are having another of the peridical fights. I got a very enthusiastic, hard-working young man, George Streator, to come as Business Manager for two months, on trial. He has made a brave effort, but now the Board is apparently trying to put White and Wilkins in control over him, and still carry my name at the flagpole, as an advertisement without power. There is nothing for me to do except to wave my resignation again. I am getting awfully tired of it.

As for you, just as soon as you get a fair chance for bread and butter elsewhere, take a firm stand and tell the N. A. A. C. P. that they can have your services, that they need your services, that you are the only one bringing in any money at all, except from a few white philanthropists, and that if they want to keep you, they have got to give you a decent salary. You'll have to talk to them just like that or they will not move. As it is, there are White, Wilkins and Pickens sitting up in the National Office and doing practically nothing except widespread self advertising. I am tired of it.

At the same time, you and I both of us have a duty toward the Negro race which transcends our irritation toward these officials, and that is the reason that I have hung on as long as I have. The people believe in the N. A. A. C. P., and more than anyone of us, you have lately been bringing home to the rank and file just what such an organization does mean and what it means to them. I hate to launch a fight of open disagreement. I have neither time nor stomach for that sort of thing. But this is the situation, and frankly, at the present time I do not know just what to do. However, I'm in communication with the Spingarns and may be able to say something later.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

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13-20-73

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
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December
19th
1933

MEMORANDUM TO THE SPINGARN MEDAL AWARD COMMITTEE:

Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard
Dr. James H. Dillard
Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Hon. Theodore Roosevelt
Dr. John Hope
Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson
Mr. Edwin R. Embree

FROM MR. WHITE:

December 30th, 1933, as the date for the annual meeting of the Spingarn Medal Award Committee is inconvenient for nearly all of the members of the Committee. Will you be good enough to let me know by return mail if Saturday, January 6th, 1934, is suitable for you?

Walter White
Secretary.

WW:CTF

How do your Senators and Congressmen stand on federal legislation against lynching?
ENDORSED BY THE NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU, 215 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Dec. 20/33

9 WEST SEVENTY-THIRD STREET
NEW YORK

13-1A-24

My Dear Du Bois

I assume you have received my brother's letter, and that we shall meet at his office on Tuesday, Dec. 26th, at 4 P.M. Ever yours,

J. E. Spingarn

13-20-74

December 26th, 1935.

Memorandum to Mr. White from Mr. DuBois:

It will be impossible for me to meet Saturday, January 4th, the Spingarn Award Committee.

WEBB/HFB.

December
28th
1933 (Dictated December 27th)

13-15-54

MEMORANDUM TO DR. DU BOIS FROM MR. WHITE:

I have your letter of December 26th stating that it will be impossible for you to attend the meeting of the Spingarn Medal Award Committee on Saturday, January 6th. We are having a most difficult time in arranging a date that will be suitable to all the members of the Committee.

Thus far Messrs. Embree, Hope, Dillard and Mordecai Johnson said that January 6th is best for them, especially the first three. We haven't as yet heard from Roosevelt. We very much want you present. Is it absolutely impossible for you to be here on the 6th?

WW:CTF

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING JANUARY 1, 1933 AND ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1933.

- - - - - -

To The Board of Directors of The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People:

The Committee appointed by the Board on November 14, 1932, to prepare and submit for its consideration a Budget of estimated income and authorized expenditures for the fiscal year of 1933, submits the following report:

The Committee is firmly convinced that the very future existence of the Organization is dependent upon a budget for 1933 adopted as a result of the most careful consideration and thereafter strictly adhered to.. We have estimated the amount of the income reasonably to be expected within the period in question, and have reached the conclusion that any hope of a balanced budget must be based upon a most drastic reduction in expenses of every character. It is also clear that the Association can not possibly afford as large a staff as it has carried during the past year. As is always the case, in such circumstances, we are faced with the difficulties which personnel considerations present. In the recommendations following, we have tried to meet these difficulties fairly and at the same time with an approach sufficiently objective not to lose sight of the vital interests of the Association.

Reduction in Personnel

The income of the Association from all sources for the first ten months of the current year conclusively demonstrates that to continue the present staff is to incur a ruinous deficit. Even a forced reduction, however, presents its embarrassments, and only at the behest of downright necessity does your Committee, with very great reluctance, recommend that Mr. Robert W. Bagnall and two clerks as indicated in Schedule "A" be dropped from the staff. In the case of Mr. Seligmann, the Committee recommends that the Association command so much of his time as is represented in three one-half days per week, at the salary shown in the Schedule. We express the hope that the Association may be able, in addition to this, to secure Mr. Seligmann's services for publicity work when special occasions arise.

In the cases of none of those recommended to be dropped is there the slightest implication of unsatisfactory service. It is simply a case of selecting those positions which under the tremendous pressure of present conditions we can first spare. We may be forced to go still farther in this direction, although, of course, we hope not.

We recommend that Mr. Bagnall be paid three months' salary,

in the usual installments, after the termination of his services on December 31, 1932. In like manner we recommend that each of the clerks dropped be paid one month's salary. We further recommend that notice of the Board's action be given on or before December 15th, 1932, to each of the persons dropped.

Further Cut in Salaries

The salaries as indicated in Schedule "A" are a cut of sixteen per cent over those actually paid in 1932. The Committee was faced with the alternative of a still more drastic reduction in personnel or else a lateral cut in the pay of the force as left. We took what seemed the most humanitarian course, viz, a lateral cut affecting every remaining salary. The recommended salaries represent the limit which the resources of the Association will permit so far as can be ascertained at the present time.

The Committee recommends that the scale as proposed be adopted on a six months' basis, and with the understanding that it will be subject to further revision in either direction as the exigencies may require.

Amortization of Debts

The proposed budget reflects a considerably reduced income. The Committee hopes that the income actually received will exceed estimates by a substantial sum. We recommend that such excess, if it shall materialize, be applied first to the amortization of the accumulated debts.

12-38

Legal Defence Fund

Instead of the monthly withdrawal of a fixed sum from this Fund, we recommend as a future policy that withdrawals be on the basis of expenditures and services properly apportionable to same, as and when such expenditures are made or such services are rendered. Withdrawals even on this basis to be made on the approval of the Finance Committee.

The Crisis

The financial situation of The Crisis was included among the matters committed to us. This situation has been so extensively and so recently set forth in the meetings of the Board that a restatement of it is wholly unnecessary. It is sufficient to set down the three fundamental conclusions reached:

1. The continuation of an effective organ of the Association is essential to its welfare.

2. The editorial and business departments of The Crisis should be separated in conformity with best and soundest practices in magazine publication, always making due allowance for the peculiar and unique character of our particular problem.

3. The finances of The Crisis should be carefully budgeted, and the budget strictly adhered to.

These results can probably be best accomplished through the incorporation of The Crisis by the Association, in accordance with the recent suggestion of the Editor. We recommend that this be done at once.

We have recommended the salary of Dr. Du Bois as appears in the schedule on the assumption that his request to edit the Crisis in absentia for approximately 4½ months.will be granted by the Board.

The Budget for 1933

We recommend the adoption of the following Budget for the fiscal year of 1933.

12-30

N.A.A.C.P. BUDGET FOR 1933.

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED INCOME

Donations and memberships at large	$14,400.00
Memberships rec'd through Branches	14,400.00
Contributed from undesignated capital moneys	7,200.00
From Benefits, entertainments, etc	1,000.00
Miscellaneous	1,400.00
Total	$38,400.00

12-38

SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED EXPENDITURES

Rent (exclusive of Crisis Quarters)	$ 2,088.00
Light	125.00
Telegraph and Telephone	750.00
Postage	2,500.00
Printing	2,500.00
Travel	1,200.00
Clippings	250.00
Salaries as per Schedule "A"	25,087.07
Supplies and Sundries as per Schedule "B"	1,900.00
Reserved for payment of indebtedness	1,999.93
Total	$38,400.00

SCHEDULE "A"

Salaries

		1932	1933
	Mr. White	$4,826.25	$4,021.87
***	Dr. DuBois	4,387.50	2,656.25
	Mr. Pickens	3,510.00	2,925.00
	Mr. Wilkins	2,895.75	2,413.12
*	Mr. Seligmann	2,737.80	1,000.00
	Mrs. Lampkin	2,632.50	2,193.75
	Mr. Turner	2,457.00	2,047.50
	Miss Randolph	2,369.25	1,974.37
	Miss Black	1,204.13	1,003.44
	Miss Fr. cland	1,204.13	1,003.44
**	1 Clerk	1,111.00	925.83
	1 "	969.00	807.50
	1 "	969.00	807.50
	1 "	969.00	807.50
	1 Janitor	500.00	500.00
		32,742.31	25,087.07

12-38

* Three one-half days per week.

** Clerkships unnamed to permit Secretary to select from present employees.

*** Fixed at this amount on assumption of editorship in absentia for approximately 4½ months of the fiscal year.

SCHEDULE "B"

Supplies and Sundries

Mimeographing and addressograph supplies (paper, stencils, ink)	$400.00
Books and subscriptions	50.00
Ice	40.00
Towel supply service	60.00
Repairs to machines, electrical & carpentry service	50.00
Stationery & Supplies (pencils, tissue paper, ink, ribbons, folders, cards, paste, wrapping paper, toilet paper, electric lamps, other miscellaneous items	200.00
Engrossing charters, Life, Membership plates, replica of Spingarn Medal	35.00
Window cleaning	85.00
Tax on checks	10.00
Photographs (glossy prints, papier mache mats, and other photographic necessities	25.00
Christmas Gifts to postmen, porter, elevator operator and janitor	10.00
Petty Cash items (newspapers, magazines, expressage, cleaning supplies, waste paper removal, disinfectant service. carfares, taxi fares, flowers, etc.)	300.00
Miscellaneous disbursements (entertainment on Association matters such as raising funds, luncheons and other meals to visiting branch officers, etc	135.00
Reserve subject to orders of Finance Committee	500.00
	1,900.00

RULES FOR ADMINISTERING BUDGET

1. The Budget may not be exceeded nor any unauthorized expense incurred without the approval of the Board of Directors, first obtained.

2. The items of expenditures represent the limit authorized; but it is intended that savings, except in approved salaries, be effected wherever possible.

3. Transfers from one expense item in the Budget to another which do not increase the total, may be made on the approval of the Finance Committee.

4. Expenditures, although authorized, should be made with reference to the actual receipt of estimated income, as nearly as possible, to the end that a large amount of bills payable may not be accumulated too far in advance of anticipated moneys to meet same.

5. Exclusive of salaries, no checks may be drawn for expenditures under the Budget except upon presentation to the Treasurer or other persons authorized by the Board to sign checks of a requisition in the following form, drawn by the head accountant and approved by the Secretary, or, in his Absence, the Assistant Secretary:

13-38

N.A.A.C.P.

Requisition for Budget Expenditure

To The Treasurer:

Please draw a check for $ payable to order of

Chargeable against item in Budget.

Authorized Appropriation in this item for year $

Total drawn against same including this requisition $_____

Balance remaining in this item $

Date 1933

Signed:

_____
Head Accountant.

Approved:

_____
Secretary

(Suggested Form of Treasurer's Monthly Report to the Board)

N.A.A.C.P.

Treasurer's Report for Month Ending 1933.

Receipts

Budget Item	Total Estimated	Received to Date	Received this Month
Donations and Membership at large			
Memberships through Branches			
Contributed from Capital Moneys			
Benefits, entertainments, etc.			
Miscellaneous			
Totals			

Disbursements

Budget Item	Total Authorized	Spent to Date	Spent this Month
Rent			
Light			
Telephone and telegraph			
Postage			
Printing			
Travel			
Clippings			
Salaries			
Sundries and supplies			
Totals			

(Report cont'd)

Recapitulation (General Fund)

On hand at beginning of month	$
Received during month	$
Total Receipts	$
Expended during month	$
Balance in bank including outstanding checks	$
Bills payable on last day of month	$

Special Funds

(Here state balances in Special Funds).

47-7-128

[NAACP] 1933

INCOME

	1930	1931	1932	1933
JANUARY	$ 2,859.51	$ 2,634.44	$ 2,710.98	$ 1,707.59
FEBRUARY	2,418.14	2,179.83	1,961.13	1,101.22
MARCH	2,530.62	2,429.75	2,434.17	810.67
APRIL	2,747.26	2,666.50	1,735.40	1400
MAY	2,920.71	2,438.84	1,886.06	1300
JUNE	2,911.68	2,698.18	1,540.11	1300
JULY	2,173.62	2,617.78	1,467.55	1300
AUGUST	1,706.75	2,984.14	1,251.49	1000
SEPTEMBER	1,755.68	1,748.13	1,124.91	1000
OCTOBER	2,761.18	2,828.16	1,354.40	1100
NOVEMBER	2,462.82	1,453.46	1,506.09	1200
DECEMBER	2,752.47	2,126.13	1,719.42	1500
	$ 30,000.44	28,803.34	$20,681.71	$ 3,619.48

[n.d.]

Copy

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM TO MRS. ALEXANDER.

I. Directors

The Nominating Committee appointed at the October meeting of the Board is expected to present the names of directors for nomination at the November meeting of the Board, so that they may be announced in time in the Crisis in accordance with the By-Laws. The terms of [redacted] directors expire at the end of this year, one has resigned, and there are also three vacancies on the Board. [redacted] directors can therefore be nominated, but it is probably advisable to leave at least one vacancy.

(16)

The following thirteen directors were elected for terms expiring January 1, 1934:

13-IA-49

Clarence Darrow
James Weldon Johnson
Joseph Prince Loud
Carl Murphy
Dr. William Allan Neilson
Arthur B. Spingarn
Charles H. Studin

George W. Crawford (resigned)

Dr. H. Claude Hudson
Mrs. Ella Rush Murray
F. B. Ransom
Dr. J.A.Somerville
Rev. G.R.Waller.

-- None of these has done any work whatever

The Association needs new blood - youth, energy, enthusiasm, ideas, common sense, courage, not window-dressing. The committee should consider whether the Board should not be completely overhauled and all dead wood dropped. Young and energetic members might be nominated in place of those who may be dropped or to fill vacancies. The names of those who attended, or were invited to, the Second Amenia Conference might be considered, such as Charles H. Houston, Abram L. Harris, Sterling A. Brown, Rayford Logan, Virginia Alexander, Ralph Bunche, Franklin Frazier, Marion Cuthbert, Anna Arnold, Sara Reid, Mabel Byrd, etc.

II. Officers

In addition to directors, the Committee should present a list of officers for election at the January meeting of the Board: President, Vice Presidents, and Treasurer. There are now six Vice Presidents, but the By-Laws do not limit the number in any way.

[N.A.A.C.P]

13-7-49

This is want I sent....Night Message
(To Miss Randolph)

Have forwarded your letter to Dr. Du Bois who is enroute to Atlanta but not due until sometime next week Stop Letter will reach him by Monday evening Stop Mrs. Branch no doubt can give you financial report

Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

N. A. A. C. P.

Committee to Consider the Resignation of
Mr. J. E. Spingarn

13-15-43

Chairman - Dr. John Haynes Holmes, 26 Sidney Place, Brooklyn, New York

Mr. Harry E. Davis, 202 Engineers Building, Cleveland, Ohio

Mr. Isadore Martin, 6 North 42nd Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Louis T. Wright, 218 West 139th Street, New York City

Mr. James Weldon Johnson, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

[N.a.a.c.p. 1933]

RELEASES SENT TO THE FOLLOWING:
re: resignation

Members of the Board of Directors

Members of the Spingarn Medal Committee (those not already sent)

O Mrs. Du Bois — 226 West 150 St. Apt. 5 Jay ✓
O Mrs. Trotman — 355 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N.Y. — ✓
O Walter White — 69 Fifth Avenue, N.Y. — ✓

NEWSPAPERS (White)

O Herald Tribune — N.Y.
O World Telegram — N.Y.
O The Nation — 20 Vesey St. N.Y.
O New Republic — New York, N.Y.
O World Tomorrow — New York, N.Y.
O Christian Century — Chicago, Ill.
O The Survey — New York, N.Y.
O ✓ Congregationalist —
~~Brownlow (A.M.E.)~~ —
O Fred. L. Brownlee, American Missionary Association, 287 Fourth Avenue, N.Y.

12-44

Spingarn Medal Committee

O Oswald Garrison Villard — ~~c/o The Nation~~, 20 Vesey St. N.Y.
O John Hope — Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.
O James H. Dillard — Box 418, Charlottesville, Va.
Hon. Theodore Roosevelt —
O Edwin R. Embree — 4901 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.
O Mordecai W. Johnson — Howard University, Washington, D.C.

O President Samuel Archer, [illegible]

O President J. B. Watson, State College, Arkansas

O Dr. R. R. Morton, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama

[N.a.a.c.p. 1933]

Board of Directors

°Carl Murphy,	Afro-American, 628 N. Eutaw St. Baltimore Md. O.K.
Joseph P. Loud	9 Park St Boston Mass ~~X~~ OK
J. G. Netter	304 Eighteenth St. Charleston, W. Va. ~~X~~ OK
°Jane Addams	Hull-House, 800 S. Halsted St. Chicago. OK
°Clarence Darrow	1537 East 60 St, Chicago, Illinois. OK
°Hon. Harry E. Davis	202 Engineers Building Detroit Michigan OK
°Hon. Ira W. Jayne	~~Detroit, Michigan~~ governor general Manila P.I. OK ~~X~~
°Hon. Frank Murphy	Emporia, Kansas OK
°William Allen White	234 West 139th St, N.Y. OK.
°Lillian A. Alexander	215 W. 133rd St. N.Y. ~~X~~
Rev. Hutchens Bishop	600 Lenox Ave. N.Y. ~~X~~
°Marion Cuthbert	c/o Y.W.C.A. ~~50 th St. N.Y.~~ (National Board), 30 Pine St., N.Y. ~~X~~ OK.
Herbert J. Delany	534 W. 124th St, N.Y. ? $19 W. 121
°Rachel Davis DuBois	c/o Herald-Tribune, New York, N.Y.
°Lewis S. Gannett	12 Park Avenue N.Y.
°Rev. John Haynes Holmes	Fisk University Nashville, Tenn.
°James Weldon Johnson	Albany, New York
°Hon. Herbert Lehman	165 Broadway, N.Y.
°James Marshall	

Board of Directors

Lucy R. Mason	156 – 5th Avenue, N.Y.C. OK
° Mary White Ovington	12 East 97th St, N.Y. OK.
° Rev. C. Clayton Powell	136 W. 138th St, N.Y. OK.
° Arthur B. Spingarn	Bar Building, 36 W. 44th St, N.Y. OK.
J. E. Spingarn	~~Brentwood~~ Armenia, N.Y. OK. c/o Spingarn
° Charles H. Studin	Bar Building, 36 W. 44th St, N.Y.
° William English Walling	The City Club 55 W. 44th St, N.Y. OK.
° Dr. Louis T. Wright	218 West 139th St, N.Y. OK.
° Dr. William A. Neilson	Smith College Northampton, Mass. OK.
Dr. Vernon Bunce	18 Oakwood Ave, Orange, N.J. OK.
12-44 Isadore Martin	6 N. 42nd St, Phila., Pa. OK
° Maggie L. Walker	900-2-4 St. James St. Richmond Va.
° Hon. Arthur Capper	~~Topeka, Kansas~~ United States Senate OK.
° Sterling A. Brown	Atlanta University Atlanta Georgia
° Nannie H. Burroughs	National Colored Training School for Girls Washington, D.C. OK
° Hon. James A. Cobb	Municipal Court Washington D.C. OK.
° Abram L. Harris	1901 – Fifteenth St. N.W. Wash.
° Charles Edward Russell	2011 "I" St, N.W. Washington D.C.

CNIA-A.cr3

Attention of each member of the Sub-Committee on Resolutions is called to the following BEFORE consideration of any plan for the change in the organic structure of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People:

1. Read carefully the articles of incorporation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Copy attached for this purpose.

2. Read the Constitution and By-Laws of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Copy attached for this purpose

Your attention is NEXT directed to the following facts made clear after the reading of the above mentioned documents:

47-6-357

1. That a quorum for the Board of Directors is SIX, out of the 40 elected Directors. This negatives the contention of the National officers that so many of the Directors of the Association are in New York City, and in the East for the purpose of assuring a quorum.

2. That only FIFTEEN members are required of the entire membership of the Association to constitute a quorum for the Annual Meeting at which time Directors of the Association are elected.

3. That the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association may be amended at ANY meeting of the Association by a two-thirds vote and at the annual Meeting by a majority vote providing such notice in writing is given in each case. In other words it is possible for fifteen members of the Association living in New York City to change the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association without the rest of the membership UNLESS THAT membership ~~must~~ travels to New York City from all parts of the country.

4. That notice of all special and regular meetings shall be sent to ALL members of the Association or published in the Crisis Ten Days before the holding of such meetings. This has not been done and in respect to special meetings through the Crisis, a monthly publication. The expense of nation-wide notification has its obvious drawbacks.

5. Special Meetings of the Association may be called by the Board of Directors or by TEN members of the Association, at which meeting only the matter stated in notice of special meeting may be considered. In other words, ten members of the Association in New York City may call a meeting of the Association and fifteen members in New York City attend and two-thirds of the fifteen may Change the Whole Constitution and By-Laws of the Association of thirty thousand members, provided that twenty members of the Association have approved the amendment, prior to its submission.

6. No provision is made in the Constitution and By-Laws for recognition of any action taken at the National Conference of the Association. It must be noted that however, the National Office by precedent has been bound by the resolution for time and place of next annual conference.

7. Delegates to a National Conference have no voice in the work or policy of the Association and are in strict sense not DELEGATES.

4-7-6-358

(N.A.A.C.P.)

PLAN NUMBER ONE

It is recommended and suggested to the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People by the Committee appointed at the 24th Annual Conference and continued with power to act until work was completed, that the constitution and By-Laws of the Association be changed or amended to permit the following:

The Annual Meeting of the Association be composed of delegates elected from the Branches, each Branch to have one delegate for every 500 members or fraction thereof, and every Branch to have at least ONE delegate.

Delegates so assembled in New York State shall elect the Directors of the Association. Attached chart show probable allocation of delegates based on present membership and money quotas, as presently allotted by the National Office.

4-7-6-359

PLAN NUMBER TWO

Amend the charter, if necessary, Constitution and By-Laws of the Association to the end that the Annual Meeting and the Annual election of Directors take place at the same time and at the same place as the Annual Conference and that the delegates to the National Conference come as delegates with power to vote for members of the Board of Directors and one session of the conference be devoted to this election of the entire Board of Directors, as a new group of 40 in number.

PLAN NUMBER THREE

Amend the Constitution and the charter, if necessary, to permit the election of a definite proportion of the Members of the Board

of Directors at the Annual Conference by the delegates to the Annual Conference by delegates who are duly accredited on the basis of one for every five hundred members of his or her Branch. One suggested number is half of the forty directors. This action of the Annual Conference shall be binding upon the Association, though it will not be the Annual Meeting of the Association which will be held as usual in the office of the National Office or the place so designated by the officers of the Association under the present constitutional provision for this Annual Meeting.

PLAN NUMBER FOUR

Amend the constitution to the end that a certain definite, but proportionate number of directors be named and designated by Regional Conferences, such regional conferences set up according to the present regional set of the Association is allocating money, quotas and the election of persons by these regional conferences shall be binding upon the Association at the Annual Meeting, operating as effectively as those sent in and posted by the Nominating Committee or any independent nominations. Greater effectiveness should come from those selections in the work of the Association. These Regional Conferences should be timed to meet the requirements for nominations under the present constitutional set-up.

617-6-360

Date.....1933

Will you attend the Amenia Conference without fail? (Answer yes or no).....

Will you take the train leaving Grand Central Station, New York City, at 3:38 P.M., daylight saving time, on Friday, August 18th? (Answer yes or no) .....

Will you arrive by automobile? (State approximate time of arrival) .....

Will you come on some other train? (State approximate time)

.....

Name .....

Address .....

.....

13-III-41

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

MR. J. E. SPINGARN,

Troutbeck,

Amenia, New York

O. G. V. ✓ Will be out of city until 7th.

Dr. Willard ✓ Uncertain

Dr. DuB ✓ Can attend on 20th

Mr. Embree ✓ In Java - will not return until April.

13-10

Dr. Hope ✓ Jan. 17 or 20

Dr. M. Johnson ✓ Can be present on 21st.

Theo. Roosevelt —

N.A.A.C.P. (1933?)

2 Carbons
Original - Mr. Shay
Carbon - Board
Carbon - W. Cobb.

The charge has been frequently made that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is a political organization and that it takes sides in partisan politics. Recently, this charge has been reiterated in the case of the appointment of nineteen Negro physicians to the staff of the Harlem Hospital in New York City. It seems necessary from time to time to reiterate our political stand. ¶ We believe that the exercise of political power is the key to our survival in the United States. We believe in addition that this political power must be exercised, not at the dictation of parties, but through an independent Negro vote which votes for those candidates and for those measures which seem to be for the best interest of the American Negro. ¶ For this reason, many of us have in the past strongly advocated the support of Congressman Dyer in Missouri, the author of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, of Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin, Progressive candidate for President, and of the Democratic Mayor Walker in New York City. In these cases, the Association and its spokesmen are not presuming to dictate the individual vote of the members of the Association. They are simply saying, this candidate or that has done what the Association asks or favors and if you are convinced of this, it is a wise policy to vote for such candidates. ¶ In the case of the Harlem Hospital, we were advocating neither parties or individuals. We had no favored physicians, or medical men who were our enemies. We have simply been asking during a long campaign that the color bar against the appointment of competent Negro physicians in the hospitals of New York should be broken down. Gradually, this has been done, and in the appointment of nineteen Negro physicians to the staff of a great hospital in the midst of a black population of 150,000 in New York City, we see a great triumph in the principle which we have been

49-33-19

fighting for. We do not for a moment pretend to judge as to whether all the individual selections are the best or not; that is a matter for expert opinion. But we do say that if a man is an expert physician, his race or color ought not to keep him from appointment. It is for this reason that we hail the appointment of so large a number of negro physicians as a triumph for the principles which we have been advocating.

This is what we have been fighting for & this is all we have been fighting for.

47-33-20

[NAACP, 1935]

COLORED MAN SITS ON
COOK COUNTY GRAND JURY
FOLLOWING FIGHT OF
CHICAGO N. A. A. C. P.

While the whole country has been interested in the matter of colored people in the south sitting on Grand Juries it was discovered by the officials of the Chicago Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that for years there had been no colored men on the Grand Jury of Cook County ethe county in which Chicago is located. Following this discovery effort was made to have aolored men called along with others and in order. Walter Searcy, former cashier of Douglass National Bank served from October 3rd to November 3rd and thereby broke the long period during which no colored men have been called for this service. Effort is now being made by the Chicago Branch to increase thw number of colore d people called t o jury service on petit juries all of which is part of the program of the Branch announced at the first of the year.

12-42

See NAACP - DuBois

[1933?]
[NAACP]

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

OF THE

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

ARTICLE 1

MEMBERSHIP: 1. Any person may become and remain a member of this Association with the consent of the Board of Directors by accepting membership in writing under and in accordance with these By-laws and by paying annually in advance a fee of at least one dollar. Any person paying two dollars or more shall be entitled to receive the Crisis without further charge during the year of such membership.

2. The Board of Directors shall have the power to create such other classes of membership as it may deem desirable and may issue appropriate certificates of membership to persons entitled thereto.

3. Members of the Association shall have the right to vote at the elections and meetings thereof.

ARTICLE 11

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: The control and government of the Association shall be vested in the Board of Directors who shall exercise all such powers and do all such acts and things as may be exercised or done by the Association, except as otherwise specifically provided.

The present Directors shall continue to serve for the terms for which they were elected, and thereafter ten Directors shall be elected annually by ballot by the Association for a term of three years and until their successors are chosen. Any vacancy occurring during the year shall be filled by the Board of Directors for the unexpired term.

(At the Annual Meeting of the Association held January 6,1919, the following action was taken: RESOLVED, That the Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People be increased from the present number thereof, to wit, thirty (30) to forty (40).

ARTICLE 111

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION: The officers of the Association shall consist of a President, six Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, a Secretary, and Chairman of the Board of Directors. The officers shall be elected by ballot by the Board of Directors as soon after the annual meeting as the new Board can conveniently convene for the purpose. Each of such officers shall serve for the term of one year and until the election of his successor. Any vacancy occurring during the year shall be filled by the Board of Directors for the unexpired term.

47-6-399

ARTICLE 1V

SECTION 1. DUTIES OF OFFICERS: The President and Vice President of the Association shall perform such functions and exercise such duties as may be voted by the Board of Directors.

SECTION2. CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARDOF DIRECTORS: The Chairman of the Board of Directors shall hereafter between meetings of the Board have general control and supervision of the Association, with full authority over all officials and employees of the Association, subject to such limitations as the Board msy from time to time impose. He shall presside at all the meetings of the Board of Directors and shall appoint all committees of the Association subject to the approval of the Board of Directors. He shall be ex-officio member of all committees. He shall make an annual report showing the condition of the affairs of the Association and describing its activities for the preceding year.

SECTION 3. TREASURER: The Treasurer shall be the chief financial officer of the Association and shall have general charge of its fiscal affairs. He shall receive regular reports on the finances of the Association from all departments and bureaus thereof and shall inspect the books and audit the accounts thereof from time to time. He shall render to the Board of Directors at their regular monthly meetings, or whenever they require, an account of his transactions as Treasurer and shall submit report of the financial condition of the Association at its annual meeting.

SECTION 4. SECRETARY: The Secretary shall have charge of the general secretarial work of the Association and shall exercise such executive functions as may be assigned to him from time to time.

SECTION 5. In the absence of any officer or for any other reason that may be deemed sufficient the Board of Directors may delegate such officer's powers and duties to any other officer or to any director for the time being.

ARTICLE V

COMMITTEES: The Board of Directors may create such standing or special committees in addition to those prescribed herein as it considers advisable to carry out any purposes connected with the work of the Association.

ARTICLE V1.

DEPARTMENTS: The Board of Directors shall have the power to create from time to time such departments or bureaus as it may deem advisable to carry out the objects for which the Association was created.

ARTICLE V11

BRANCHES: The Board of Directors may create branches in such places andunder such conditions as it sees fit. Such branches shall be subject to the general control and supervision of this Association. This Association shall not be liable for any indebtedness or any financial obligations of any kind whatsoever of any Branch without the written consent of the Board of Directors of this Association first obtained in advance.

ARTICLE V111

SECTION 1. MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS: Regular meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held on the second Tuesday* of each month unless this be a holiday, in which event the meeting of that month shall be held on the first business day thereafter* . Such meetings shall be held at the offices of the Association or such other place as the Board of Directors may determine.

ARTICLE V111, SECTION 1
(Extract from Minutes of April 13,1915.)

After an explanation from the Chair that a referendum of members of the Board secured by the Secretary showed that the second Monday in each month would be a convenient date to all for the regular meeting of the Board, it was voted that the Constitution and By-laws be amended to make the REGULAR DATE OF BOARD MEETINGS FALL HEREAFTER ON THE SECOND MONDAY IN EACH MONTH.

47-6-151

SECTION 2. QUORUM: Six members of the Board shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, except to adjourn.

SECTION 3. SPECIAL MEETINGS: Special Meetings of the Board of Directors may be called by any officer upon the written request of any three members of the Board.

(At the Annual Meeting, February 12, 1915, this section was amended to read "The object of such meeting shall be stated in the notice.")

SECTION 4. NOTICE OF MEETINGS: The Secretary shall give the members of the Board seven days notice in writing of regular meetings and three days notice of special meetings thereof.

SECTION 5. NOMINATING COMMITTEE: A committee known as a Nominating Committee, to consist of three persons, and to be appointed by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, shall submit to the Secretary at least sixty (60) days prior to the annual meeting nominations for all vacancies on the Board of Directors to be filled at said

*____Except that the regular meeting in January shall coincide with the annual meeting.

meeting, which nominations shall be posted in the rooms of the Association and shall open to the inspection of the members thereof. Independent nominations may be made upon request in writing of at least fifteen (15) members of the Association by filing the same with the Secretary not less than sixty *(60) days before the annual meeting. The names of all persons so nominated for Directors shall be published in the Crisis, the official organ of the Association, at least thirty (30) days before the annual meeting. Any ballot containing the name of any person not nominated in accordance with these By-laws shall be void.

* Changed to 30 days by vote of the Board February 8,1932.

ARTICLE 1X

SECTION 1. ANNUAL MEETING: The Annual Meeting of the Association shall be held the first Monday of January in each year at such time and place as the Board of Directors may determine. The presence of fifteen (15) members shall be necessary to constitute a quorum.

SECTION 2. SPECIAL MEETINGS: Special meetings of the Association may be called at any time by the Board of Directors, upon a written request of not less than ten (10) members of the Association, and the object of such meeting shall be stated in the notice. No business shall be transacted at any special meeting other than that stated in the notice of such special meeting.

Notice of all meetings regular and special shall be sent to members, or shall be published in the Crisis, ten days prior to such meetings.

SECTION 3. ORDER OF BUSINESS: Unless altered or suspended at any meeting by a majority vote of the members present the following shall be the order of business at the meetings of the Association:

Ascertainment of members present.
Reading of minutes of previous meeting.
Reports of officers.
Reports of committees.
Elections.
Unfinished business.
New business.

Rules of procedure as laid down in Cushing's Manual shall govern the Association except as otherwise provided.

ARTICLE X

AMENDMENTS: These By-Laws may be amended at any meeting of the Board of Directors, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, provided notice shall be given in writing to each member of the Board of the proposed amendment, at least seven (7) days prior to the meeting at which the same is to be acted upon.

These By-Laws may also be amended by a majority vote at any meeting of the Association. In order to have any proposed amendment acted upon at any meeting of the Association, it must be approved in writing by at least twenty (20) members of the Association and sent to the Secretary, who shall submit the same to the members of the Association or publish it in the Crisis at least ten (10) days before the meeting at which the same is to be acted upon.

177-6-355

[N.A.A.C.P.]

EXPLANATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS

1. We have neither the money nor the organization nor the program to hold a successful meeting this summer. It is possible that by Christmas time the depression will have begun to lift, the N. A. A. C. P. will have been re-organized, and we will be able to start forward with new life and vim.

2. There is no use in tinkering with our present organization. The Secretary cannot and will not re-organize this Association on effective lines. Of this, I have long been absolutely convinced. I have no personal animus but I know that we must have a new executive staff and the depression gives us an excuse for such re-organization on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. Lampkin is at present virtually supporting the Association by her work. I have examined her work at first-hand in five or six different cities. I am convinced that she is the most effective Field Secretary that we have ever had. We must keep her at work, particularly during this re-organization and at a slight advance in salary; and in my opinion, she ought to enter the new organization.

Mr. Turner and Miss Randolph are old and trusted employees. As it would not do to have THE CRISIS suspend publication even for a while, the easiest and cheapest way will be to have me to continue its publication until the end of the year.

3. Everything will depend on how thoughtfully, carefully and effectively the re-organization is carried on between July 1 and September 1. The Amenia Conference will give us some idea of the possibilities in new personnel, and we can go beyond that in a search for material.

37-7-85

(Cont. Explanation of Recommendations.)

By the time the Board meets in September, candidates can be known and plans carefully laid and exhaustively discussed.

4. There may be a question as to whether Miss Randolph and Mr. Turner could keep things going during the summer, but it seems to me possible. The branches could be appealed to for necessary local action, and members of the Board, resident in New York, could give advice. Meantime, the expense would be reduced to three half salaries, the salaries of clerk and bookkeeper, Mrs. Lampkin's salary and mine, and the rent. This we could meet from Mrs. Lampkin's work and the regular income.

I do not suggest that the Secretary or the Assistant Secretary remain on duty because I am convinced that if they did, the whole work of re-organization would be held up.

5. Much conference and correspondence should precede the meeting of the Board in September, and the meeting should be as large and representative as we possibly can make it. This meeting would take final action on resignations and elections.

37-7-86

[N.A.A.C.P.-Atlanta, Ga.]

LAW OFFICES
WALDEN & HENRY
ROOMS 205-6-7 HOPKINS BLDG.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

AUSTIN T. WALDEN
THOS. J. HENRY, JR.

13 January 1933

A. T. Walden,

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

13-18-75

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Copy of Emancipation program of the Atlanta Branch NAACP, inclosed herewith, may be of interest to you.

The 1933 Objectives of the Atlanta Branch are:

1. More generous support to the national work.
2. Eradication of Residential Segregation in Atlanta.
3. Establishment, undwr auspices of Atlanta Branch, of a school of Citizenship to train Negroes politically.
4. Handling of such emergency matters as arise in Atlanta affecting Negroes.

We intend to put over a fine piece of work for the Atlanta Negro this year.

Very truly yours,

A. T. Walden

A. T. WALDEN

ATW:p

[NAACP-
Atlanta, Ga]

LAW OFFICES

WALDEN & HENRY

ROOMS 205-6-7 HOPKINS BLDG.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

AUSTIN T. WALDEN
THOS. J. HENRY, JR.

January 13, 1933

Mr. Walter White,
Secretary, N A A C P
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

13-18-76

My dear Mr. White:

Knowing of the financial straits of the national office, recently I have been thinking how some of us might come to its assistance at this particular time and am herewith offering to render assiatance in the following manner.

Beginning with one hundred men whom I would expect to get in Atlanta, in the name of our local branch, I would endeavor to line up at least one thousand men in the nation under the name and style of

" EMERGENCY MINUTE MEN OF THE NAACP",

who would agree to give at least ten dollars per year upon ten days' notice(or less) from the national office that a particular emergency exists which requires the calling for the payment of the amount pledged, or a part thereof. It would be agreed, however, that as far as possible the amount pledged would be called for in equal installments semi-annually.

Would be glad to know your reaction to the above suggestion with such suggestions of your own or modifications as may seem expedient or desirable.

Copy is being sent to Dr. DuBois for his comment and suggestions. Really, it was Dr. DuBois' call for ten dollars from a hundred men last fall for The CRISIS which suggested this idea to me.

Yours truly,

A. T. Walden

A. T. WALDEN,
Pres. ATLANTA NAACP

ATW:p

12-42-66

13, 19
14, 00

BENNETT COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

October 18, 1933

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

The several North Carolina branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People are planning to hold a convention in Raleigh, North Carolina, on October 28-29, for the purpose of organizing themselves into a strong state federation of branches. On the former of these two dates two business sessions are to be held -- one in the morning at ten-thirty and the other in the afternoon at two-thirty -- and on the latter date, at three o'clock in the afternoon, a public meeting is to be held either in one of the larger Negro churches or in the City Auditorium.

We should like very much to have you attend this convention and shall be especially glad if you will kindly consent to speak at the public meeting on the afternoon of October 29th.

If you can possibly arrange to be present, kindly inform me to that effect and also of the expenses that will accrue to your coming. With hopes that you will find it convenient to come and help us in our efforts to make the N. A. A. C. P. a stronger organization in this state, I am, Sir,

Very sincerely yours,

W. Edward Farrison

W. Edward Farrison

CHAIRMAN, PROGRAM COMMITTEE

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

1201-S

12-42-69

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable sign above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

R. B. WHITE, PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SIGNS

DL = Day Letter
NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at Atlanta, Georgia ALWAYS OPEN

1933 OCT 19 PM 9 54

MINUTES IN TRANSIT	
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

CFC869 35 NL=GREENSBORO NCAR 19

DR W E B DUBOIS=

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY ATLA=

LETTER DATED OCTOBER EIGHTEENTH ON WAY STOP LARGE CROWD EXPECTED IN RALEIGH AT MASS MEETING ON AFTERNOON OF SUNDAY OCTOBER 29 STOP HOPE THAT BY ALL MEANS YOU CAN BE PRESENT TO ADDRESS GROUP=

W EDWARD FARRISON BENNETT COLLEGE.

TS

TELEGRAMS MAY BE TELEPHONED TO WESTERN UNION FROM ANY PRIVATE OR PAY-STATION TELEPHONE

12-42-68

NAACP

October 19, 1933.

Mr. W. E. Parrison,
Bennett College,
Greensboro, North Carolina.

My dear Sir:

Unless something unforseen happens, I shall attend the N. A. A. C. P. and teacher's meetings in Raleigh October 27 and 28.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

NAACP

October 19, 1933.

12-42-67

Mr. W. Edward Farrison
Bennett College for Women
Greensboro, North Carolina

My dear Mr. Farrison:

As I wrote you yesterday, I am going to try to be present. The railroad fare is $30.00.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

[N.A.A.C.P. - Berkshire County, Mass.]

Pittsfield, Mass.
15 Mill Court
Jan. 13, 1933

Mr. Wm. Pickens
69 Fifth Ave.
N. Y. C.

Dear Mr. Pickens:

I received your letter and we want to thank you for the posters and so forth. We feel you are going to have a great audience to hear you speak. We thought as you would be speaking to a mixed audience at a white church we would have you speak on "Progress of Race Relations in the United States." That will be the subject, we decided.

We would like very much to ~~know~~ by return mail if you will arrive here on the 18th or not. We want to meet you if you are.

If possible bring me 1 "Negro Year Book" with you and I will pay you for it. Also the price of all your books.

Hoping to hear from you soon,

I am yours truly,

H. S. Wright
Sec. of the Berkshire County
Branch N.A.A.C.P.

12-45-

Attention: Crisis
Please send as
soon as possible
to P.

[Berkshire County Branch]

Pickens

12-415

January 14th, 1933

Mr. H. C. Wright
Secretary, Pittsfield Branch
15 Mill Court
Pittsfield, Mass.

My dear Mr. Wright:

Thanks for your letter of January 13th. I am giving a copy of your letter to the Crisis office, so that they can have a copy of the Negro Year Book sent you C.O.D. They may not be able to get it to you by the 18th, but it is a book good for all time, you know.

Do you think I should bring along a few copies of my books? I notice you ask me to bring information about the prices of my books.

Also, will you kindly look up train schedules and write me on what train you will expect me on the 19th. I am speaking over the radio in New York on the 18th and so expect to come to you on the 19th. I can come on as early a train as you think I should in order to meet with your Executive Committee and have plenty of time for any other meetings you may wish to arrange.

Very truly yours,

William Pickens,
Field Secretary.

WP:ED

BRANCH OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
A. C. MACNEAL

VICE-PRESIDENT
DR. CHARLES M. THOMPSON

SECRETARY
CAPT. ARCHIE L. WEAVER

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
GEORGE B. WARREN

TREASURER
ATTY. HERMAN E. MOORE

TELEPHONE: VICTORY 3723

CHICAGO BRANCH

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

[35TH STREET ARCADE BUILDING—ROOM 213]

3458 SOUTH STATE STREET

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

REV. W. S. BRADDEN
ATTY. EARL B. DICKERSON
ATTY. HEBER T. DOTSON
CHAS. S. DUKE
MASON W. FIELDS
A. L. FOSTER
BRYANT A. HAMMOND
DR. R. G. MARTIN
DR. CHARLES MCCONNELL
ATTY. IRVIN C. MOLLISON
WILLIAM H. RILEY
ATTY. GRAHAM T. PERRY
ATTY. EDITH SAMPSON
REV. A. WAYMAN WARD
GEORGE B. WARREN

July 8th, 1933.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

12-37-21-8

The 24th Annual Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People missed your presence. A host of people inquired for you and about you. The Chicago Branch missed you. We sincerely hope that your work in Atlanta will permit you to continue giving your aid and counsel to those in charge of directing the policy and activity of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Sincerely yours,

A. C. MacNeal

President,
Chicago Branch, N. A. A. C. P.

[N.A.A.C.P.-Chicago]

BRANCH OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
A. C. MACNEAL

VICE-PRESIDENT
DR. CHARLES M. THOMPSON

SECRETARY
CAPT. ARCHIE L. WEAVER

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
GEORGE B. WARREN

TREASURER
ATTY. HERMAN E. MOORE

TELEPHONE: VICTORY 3723

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ATTY. IRVIN C. MOLLISON
WILLIAM H. RILEY
ATTY. GRAHAM T. PERRY
ATTY. EDITH SAMPSON
REV. A. WAYMAN WARD
GEORGE B. WARREN

Chicago, Illinois,
July 12th, 1933.

Dr. W.E.B. Dubois,
Atlant University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Oscar De Priest

13-3-47

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

We wish to call your attention to the attached petition which has been sent to the President of the United States and to both houses of Congress. The President has acknowleged receit of this petition, Congressman De Priest presented on June 10th and Speaker Rainey introduced it on June 5th, 1933. In both instances it was referred to the Committee on Judiciary. All members of this committee have been written asking that a favorable report be made on it. The closing of Congress prevented further work on it except that we have asked the National office to consider it as part of their national program.

It was hoped that the contents of the petition would come to open debate on the floor. We did ask our congressmen from Illinois to have it spread upon the record in the form of extended remarks, but this was not done. We would like to have your opinion both as to the idea of getting the whole matter of the inequalities out into the open in Congress, the method that we indicate to do this and the actual contents of the petition.

Colored editors have been given copies for their information and comment but to date the general reaction has in no fashion been productive of the results contemplated. May we have your opinion on the matter when time permits?

Very truly yours,
THE CHICAGO BRANCH, N. A. A. C. P.,

A. C. Mac Neal, President.

12-42-72

BRANCH OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
A. C. MacNeal

VICE-PRESIDENT
Dr. Charles M. Thompson

SECRETARY
Capt. Archie L. Weaver

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
George B. Warren

TREASURER
Atty. Herman E. Moore

TELEPHONE VICTORY 3723
CHICAGO BRANCH

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
35TH STREET ARCADE BUILDING — ROOM 213
3456 SOUTH STATE STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Ernest Bacon
Atty. Earl B Dickerson
Atty. Heber T. Dotson
Chas. S. Duke
Mason W. Fields
Bryant A. Hammond
Carl. A. Hansberry
Dr. I. H. Holloway
Dr. Charles McCornell
John J. Mckinley
Atty. Irwin C. Mollison
Chas. D. Murray
William H. Riley
Atty. Graham T. Perry
Atty. Edith Sampson
Atty. William Temple
A. W. Williams

December
1st
1933

Editor of the Crisis
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Sir:

Enclosed you will find Press Release covering some of the successful activities of the Chicago Branch in carrying out the announced program of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. We thought that the official organ of the organization might want to be apprised of these activities.

Under separate cover, we are forwarding you picture of the officers elected on November 15th at Springfield to head the Illinois State Conference of Branches. You will also find picture of Attorney Irvin C. Mollison, President of the State Federation. This Conference was formed upon the instructions of the National Office and consumated in one day, raising sufficient funds from the assembled delegates to start the work of the conference on a State wide program formulated and adopted at this same meeting.

Very truly yours,

CHICAGO BRANCH - N. A. A. C. P.

A. C. MacNeal

A. C. MacNeal, Pres.

acm/m

[1933]

OPEN FORUM SPEAKERS BUREAU

1242 Little Building, Boston, Mass.

Lecture

We, as Agents for W. E. B. Du Bois

are definitely setting aside on his Schedule Monday evening,

March 12, 1934 at Des Moines, Iowa

for a Lecture before the Civic Forum

Subject Forum to select & inform Bureau.

Fee $ 125.00

Bureau commission, 25%.

Full instructions will be sent ten days before the Meeting.

OPEN FORUM SPEAKERS BUREAU

Sept. 5, 1933.

By Mildred C. Smith

Date

Executive Secretary.

12-21

SUPREME
LIBERTY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
HOME OFFICE: SUPREME LIBERTY LIFE BUILDING
3511 SOUTH PARKWAY
CHICAGO, ILL.

OFFICE OF
HARRY H. PACE PRESIDENT

March 22, 1933.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Rockefeller Hall,
Spelman College,
Atlanta, Georgia.

13-1-38

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

I am in receipt of your letter of March 17th, and I note with interest what you say about the proposed summer conference. I shall be very glad to cooperate with you along this line and if possible to attend the conference myself. May I suggest in arranging your dates that you keep in mind these August meetings which occur regularly, so that those who might wish to come and who have commitments as to these meetings may not be shut out.

The National Medical Association meets August 16th, 17th and 18th; the Grand Boule meets August 9th, 10th and 11th; and the Grand Lodge of Elks meet August 29th, 30th and 31st. These I think are the most important meetings of the month and you might keep these in mind.

I am attaching a list of men whose names occur to me on a separate sheet. Some of these you may desire to contact, and others you may not feel disposed to do so. If I can be of service to you along any other lines, please command me.

Very truly yours,

Harry H. Pace

Harry H. Pace, President.

HHP:MKB
Enclosure:

THIS COMPANY HAS OVER $200,000.00 DEPOSITED WITH THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

[Enclosure]

Mr. Raymond Pace Alexander, Attorney
19th and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. P. B. Young, Jr., Editorial Staff
% Norfolk Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.

Mr. T. G. Nutter, Attorney (too old)
Charleston, West Va.

Mr. John W. Davis, President
Institute, West Va.

Mr. Louis L. Redding, Attorney
Wilmington, Del.

Mr. George S. Schuyler,
New York, New York.

Editor of Boston Chronicle
Boston, Mass.

13-1-39

Mr. Carl Murphy, Editor
Afro-American,
Baltimore, Md.

Rev. Ray Henderson, Minister
Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Roscoe Dunjee, Editor
The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Mr. John C. Dancy, Secretary
The Urban League
Detroit, Michigan.

Mr. A. T. Spaulding, Actuary
North Carolina Mutual Life Ins. Co.,
Durham, North Carolina.

August 24, 1938.

The Publisher of
THE PARENTS' MAGAZINE,
114 East 32nd Street,
New York, N.Y.

13-22-38

Sir:

It is obvious that a magazine sent simply to West 150th Street would not reach the subscriber. In our communications with you, we have before put down the number: 226. I am repeating it below:

Mrs. Y. Du Bois Williams
226 West 150 Street, Apartment 5 Jay,
New York, N. Y.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

September 29, 1933

Parents' Magazine
4500 Diversey Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

13-10-8

Gentlemen:

We are still having difficulty with the copy of Parents' Magazine which should come to Mr. Yolande DuBois Williams, 225 West 150th Street, apartment 5J. On account of the wrong address, three numbers were not received. We made complaint and the September number came. The October number has not yet come nor have you supplied the missing numbers for June, July and August.

Will you please look this matter up?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD:GC

W. E. B. DuBois

[Jane Pate]

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
C/o N. A. A. C. P.
New York, N. Y.

Christiansburg Ind. Institute
Cambria, Virginia
July 6, 1933

13-4-41

Dr. Dubois:

As I am writing an essay on Communism and the Negro, I would appreciate very much if you would write me your opinion of the movement.

Sincerely,
June Pate.

JUL 7 1933

13-4-42

August 7, 1933.

Miss Jane Pate,
Christiansburg, Ind. Institute,
Cambria, Virginia.

My dear Miss Pate:

Dr. Du Bois has been out of the city for several months. He has expressed his views on communism the April issue of the CRISIS, in Postscript; in the May issue, in Karl Marx and the Negro Problem. Also see the June CRISIS, Postscript.

We are certain that these views will prove helpful to you.

Very sincerely yours,

CRISIS PUBLISHING CO., INC.

[PAWLEY]

VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE FOR NEGROES
PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA

JOHN M. GANDY, *President*

LUTHER H. FOSTER
Treasurer-Business Manager

WILLIAM A. ROGERS, *Secretary*

Feb. 10, 1933

12-45-07

The DuBois Literary Prize
c/o The Crisis
69 Fifth Ave
New York City

FEB 14 1933

Dear Sir:

We are writing to inquire whether you will consider such text books as advanced English grammars in the DuBois Literary Prize.

We would appreciate your interest this inquiry.

Sincerely yours,

T. D. Pawley

[PAWLEY]

February 15, 1933.

Mr. T. D. Pawley,
Virginia State College for Negroes,
Petersburg, Virginia.

My dear Mr. Pawley:

Dr. Du Bois will be out of the city for several months. We are enclosing two copies of the rules of the Du Bois Literary Prize competition.

Very sincerely yours,

[PAWLEY]

12-45-08

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

February 22, 1933.

Mr. T. D. Pawley,
Virginia State College for Negroes,
Petersburg, Virginia.

My dear Sir:

Textbooks, such as English grammars, would certainly be considered by the Nominating Committee of the Du Bois Literary Prize.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

[DAWLEY]

VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE FOR NEGROES
PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA

JOHN M. GANDY, *President*

LUTHER H. FOSTER
Treasurer-Business Manager

WILLIAM A. ROGERS, *Secretary*

Feb. 28, 1933

12-45-09

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Sir:

I appreciate very much your kind interest. My publishers will submit my books to be considered.

We should be glad to send you extra copies while you are away, if you desire it.

Very sincerely yours,

T. D. Pawley

T. D. Pawley

TDP:F

[PAWLEY] notes: His mother's son is a good agent for The Crisis

VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE FOR NEGROES
PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA

JOHN M. GANDY, *President*

LUTHER H. FOSTER
Treasurer-Business Manager

WILLIAM A. ROGERS, *Secretary*

12-45-10

May 4, 1933

Dubois Literary Prize Contest
69 Fifth-Ave.
New York.

MAY 4 1933

My dear Sir:

Please tell me whether the Norman Publishing Company of Baltimore has sent in a copy of each of my books (English Grammars) to be considered in the Dubois Literary Contest.

I learned that one of the publishers had died and I am wondering whether this has interfered with the business activities.

If you have not received copies of my books would it be satisfactory to have them sent now?

Sincerely yours,

I. A. Pawley.

[PRW1697]

12-45-11

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Georgia.

May 19, 1933.

Mr. T. D. Pawley,
VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE FOR NEGROES,
Petersburg, Virginia.

My dear Mr. Pawley:

Any books which you wish to enter for the Du Bois Literary Prize may be sent to me at my New York address at any time.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

[PAWLEY]

VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE FOR NEGROES
PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA

JOHN M. GANDY, *President*

LUTHER H. FOSTER
Treasurer-Business Manager

WILLIAM A. ROGERS, *Secretary*

12-45-13

May 27, 1933.

Doctor W. E. B Dubois,
69 Fifth Ave.
New York City

MAY 29 1933

Dear Doctor DuBois:

I am sending to your New York address a copy of my Modern Advanced English Grammar for secondary schools and Colleges, and a copy of my simplified Review of English Grammar for short courses in summer schools, night schools, review work for college entrance examinations — to be considered in the Du Bois Literary Prize Contest.

Very sincerely yours,
T. D. Pawley

[PAWLEY]

Du Bois Literary Prize

June 2, 1933.

Mr. T. D. Pawley,
Virginia State College
for Negroes,
Petersburg, Virginia.

My dear Mr. Pawley:

Dr. Du Bois is out of the city. We are forwarding your letter to him. We have received a copy of your Review of English Grammar.

Very sincerely yours,

CRISIS PUBLISHING CO., INC.

lfb/

[PAWLEY]

Virginia State College
Petersburg, Va.
June 8, 1933

JUN 12 1933

12-45-14

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Ave.
New York City

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Because of the recent death of the publisher of My English Grammar, I am finding it rather difficult to get some of the numerous testimonials as to its special merits to you.

I thought it advisable to mention that both of my books are being favorably received in the White schools as well as the colored schools in the South, and in many schools in the North and West.

Dr. J. H. Jackson, head of the English Department of William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va., said, "I found the advanced Grammar full of things that ought to be mastered by every educated person (meaning that it contains far more of the fundamentals than most take the trouble to learn). Your treatment is detailed and specific. There is hardly any thing that you have not illustrated adequately."

12-45-15

The Chairman of the English Committee at Syracuse University has said "that the Advanced Grammar is superior to all other books of its kind because of its new approach to linguistic theory, that the subject matter is so organized as to be dealt with separately as distinct units, making it convenient as a reference book for freshmen classes.

Other comments have stressed the importance of Chapter VIII on the preposition and the prepositional idiom, Chapter XVII, the Arrow diagram (a visual form of analysis). Note also the Objective Tests-exercises on pages 376-446.

There are other features which I trust you will find favorable. May I mention also that my book is on the approved list of Teachers' College, Columbia University.

Sincerely yours,

T. D. Crowley

[PAWLEY]

VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE FOR NEGROES
PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA

JOHN M. GANDY, *President*

LUTHER H. FOSTER
Treasurer-Business Manager

WILLIAM A. ROGERS, *Secretary*

12-45-18

December 27, 1933

The Crisis
69 Fifth Ave.
New York.

Dear Sir:

Will you please let us know whether any announcement has been made concerning the DuBois Literary Prize?

Very truly yours,

T. D. Pawley

March 29th, 1933

MAR 30 1933

12-35-39

The Crisis,
W.E.B. DuBois, Editor,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, New York

My dear Mr. DuBois:

I am a Sociology student enrolled in a class on Race and Population Problems at the University of Pittsburgh. One of our requirements this semester is to hand in a thesis of ten or more typed pages on any subject dealing with any phase of this course. I have been interested in the problem of the Negro.

In class I have already learned that in 1910 ninty-two percent of all the negroes in the United States lived in the South. In 1920 the percentage was eighty-five, and, according to the 1930 census, there was approximately seventy-six percent of all the negroes in the South. This has puzzled me. Why the declining negro population in the South? Consequently when we were asked to choose a subject I volunteered to write on this question.

I am thinking about dividing this thesis into two topics; first, I aim to present the cuases for the negroe's migration northward, and second, I wish to present the results, if any, that this migration should bring to the cultural and social upbrining of the negro.

I would appreciate it very much if you would send me as much information as you have available on this subject. Also, if you know any other source from which I can receive helpful material you will oblige me by furnishing me with this information.

Thanking you for your cooperation in this matter, I am

Sincerely yours,

Edward J. Pearlstein

Edward J. Pearlstein

3352 Milwaukee Street
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

12-35-40

March 30, 1933.

Mr. Edward J. Pearlstein,
3352 Milwaukee Street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

My dear Mr. Perlstein:

THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE NEGRO edited by Monroe Work under XXVIII, Negro Population in the United States, has a very comprehensive bibliography entitled Negro Population Movements. Also read " From Sea Island to City" by Clyde Kiser, Columbia University Press; also "The Negro Peasant Turns Cityward" by L. V. Kennedy, Columbia University Press.

Very sincerely yours,

lfb:

12-38-17

O. H. PEASE SERVICE CO.
AUTHORIZED SERVICE
FOR
WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.

310 WEST 68TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY
ENDICOTT 2-6700

88 CROWN STREET
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
INGERSOL 2-6162

August 16, 1933.

Dear Customer:

A well cared for automobile pays in the long run. It is safer and it is a greater asset to you as an individual. It gives greater satisfaction.

We make that thought our criterion when we do a job. If it is well done it is our best advertisement, so why not!

Come in and see us today and take advantage of the special prices on the inside page. It isn't the amount it costs in the beginning - it is what you save in the end!

Very truly yours,

O. H. Pease

-WE DO OUR PART-

If your car needs them the following items are specially priced at one ($1.00) each if two or more are selected. All items for only $7.50

1. Tighten rear axle shafts and bolts on front & rear universals.
2. Line up front wheels and tighten pitman arm.
3. Tighten motor and body bolts.
4. Clean carburetter, gascolator and vacuum tank strainers.
5. Tighten steering connections.
6. Adjust foot brakes.
7. Tighten spring clips and shackles.
8. Clean and adjust spark plugs and distributor points.

These prices will only be effective until Labor Day.

Drive in to-day.

(2)

12-38-18

August 29, 1933.

Mr. O. H. Pease,
O. H. Pease Service Company,
Willys-Overland, Inc.,
310 West 68th Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Sir:

I have your circular letter of August 16. For four or five years, I have had all my repairs done at 310 West 68th Street and have always been satisfied with the work done and usually with the price charged.

The last time that I took my car there, however, early in August, the charge of $16 for incidental checking up, adjustment and minor repairs was outrageous. The inspector remarked upon it.

I therefore assume that the business under its present management had either begun a policy of gouging its customers or did not need my patronage. Accordingly, I haven't been back.

Very sincerely yours,

WLHD/DW

O. H. PEASE SERVICE CO.
AUTHORIZED SERVICE
FOR
WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.

310 WEST 68TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY
ENDICOTT 2-6700

88 CROWN STREET
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
INGERSOL 2-6162

September 8, 1933.

Mr. W. E. DuBois,
The Crisis,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

12-38-19

Dear Mr. DuBois:

In my agreement with Willys Overland they insist the operating of the service station as far as the pricing of various operations are concerned be in accordance with their flat rate for each and every operation performed to an owners car. We therefore have not increased the price of any service operation since March third but have reduced the cost of quite a few.

Several of the operations performed to your car on its visit to our station on August first are similar to those listed in the circular mailed to you the middle of last month. In this circular we quoted a much lower price for the number of operations listed than in any combination mailed to our owners during 1932. We feel sure if you were to check back and examine them this would be verified.

At the present time we are forming group combinations covering maintenance repair work that will be priced attractively and in effect at all times. This will eliminate our sending out at various intervals combinations that naturally result in owners dissatisfaction when they have had the same work performed at a higher price only a short time previous to receiving the special combination.

We want to assure you that it is not the policy of this company to gouge our owners as we firmly believe the only way this company or any company can stay in business is by having satisfied owners.

Yours very truly,

O. H. Pease Service Company,

O. H. Pease, Proprietor.

OHP*SB

[O. H. Pease]

Willys-Knight

September 25, 1933.

Memorandum for Automobile Painting Job:

12-28-20

1. Touch up all spots needing paint or rusty, including the trunk. Paint top of cowal....6.00

2. Bake black paint on six-wheels.....12.00

3. Simonize whole car..... ..... 4.00

Total...22.00

Delivered Tuesday morning.

Ready Wednesday night.

12 Garnett St
Roxbury Mass
March 12, 1933

MAR 14 1933

Dear Sir:

I have entered an oratorical contest in which there is a four year scholarship in any college. Knowing that you are an authority on Negro History. I would very much appreciate it if you would send me some subject matter for my topic which is the "Negro and the Constitution."

Respectfully yours
Charles Pennchief

12-35-11

12-35-12

March 16, 1933.

Mr. Charles Pemnchief,
18 Cannett Street,
Roxbury, Massachusetts.

My dear Mr. Pemnchief:

Dr. Du Bois is out of town for several months. However, we suggest that you consult the BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE NEGRO by Monroe Work: Section VII in Part II titled Slavery and Politics and X States and Control of the Slaves and Negro Suffrage, XVII and XXXIII Negroes andCivil Rights in Law and Practice.

We think that you will find the bibliography very exhaustive and trust that it will answer your purpose.

Very sincerely yours ,

12-35-138

Chillicothe O.
Jan 17 - 33

Mr W. E. B. DuBois

Hon, Sir :- an Article appeared In your Magazine Issue of November - 1932 regarding Colored Soldiers written by Lester A. Walton In which, he states that Colored Soldiers In the 10th and 24th Infantry were reduced from the status of combat units to that of hostlers. A Mr Rice here who served as a Captain In the World War, claims that statement is not true, and

P.

He also claims the 10th Infantry is a white regiment. I claimed the article told the truth, please send me the facts in the case I am enclosing stamps for reply. yours Truly

Geo. S. Pepper

12-35-139

12-35-140

January 23, 1933.

Mr. George S. Pepaico,
Chillicothe, Ohio.

My dear Sir:

Answering your letter of January 17, I beg to say that the colored soldiers referred to our those of the 10th Cavalry and the 24th Infantry. Both of them are practically servants at West Point and one Southern encampment, the whereabouts of which I am not sure.

Very sincerely yours,

WHRD/DW

[Phelps-Stokes Fund]

FEB 7 1933

12-44-18

Address in Europe:

Hotel du Roy René,
Aix-en-Provence,
France.

January 23, 1933.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am enclosing herewith a copy of a letter written by Dr. Woodson to "The Promoters of the Negro Encyclopaedia", under date of October 22, which has recently reached me after many forwardings, together with a copy of my reply to Dr. Woodson. As I referred to you in it, I thought it only right that I should send this to you.

My visit to Africa has been an extraordinarily interesting experience. As I think you know, I have gone all the way from the Cape to Cairo, meeting everywhere with Joint Councils of Europeans and Native Africans, visiting missions and government schools, and talking with educational authorities. Outside of the Union I have been gratified at the definite progress being made by the Government in advancing Native interests. In the Union the situation is discouraging because of the lack of a sympathetic constructive program on the part of the Government, but there are some very bright spots, such as Fort Hare, Lovedale, and the Institute of Race Relations with its many branches all gaining their impetus from Dr. Rheinault Jones and his associates. I have had some very interesting meetings with Native and white leaders, and some with Native leaders alone--all most interesting and stimulating. I shall hope to have a chance to tell you all about my trip and impressions on my return.

I am to be here for a few months quietly working on my History of Universities.

I am more enthusiastic than ever about the "Encyclopaedia of the Negro" project and hope that if financial conditions improve we may get it started in the not far distant future.

Always sincerely yours,

Anson Phelps Stokes

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois, Editor,
THE CRISIS,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City

[Enclosure - 1932]

COPY

for Dr. Du Bois
from Associated Press Service.

THE ASSOCIATED PUBLISHERS, INC.
1538 Ninth Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

October 22, 1936

12-44-21

The Promoters of the
"Negro Encyclopaedia"
2408 Massachusetts Avenue,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Several times I have heard the remark that the promoters of the proposed "Negro Encyclopaedia" believe that my letter to them last year announcing that the Associated Publishers, Inc., will bring out in the near future the ENCYCLOPAEDIA AFRICANA was merely an effort to block their plans. I desire, therefore, to disabuse their minds of any such false impression.

In the first place, I do not see how any one could believe that on the spur of the moment the undersigned could devise and carry out a plan in opposition to others who will be well financed to the extent of several hundred thousand dollars. It does him an injustice to assert that he would not know better than to enter upon such an impossible undertaking.

The undersigned invited attention to the efforts already made in doing what you proposed to do, because he believed that if you were actually interested in the scientific study of the Negro you would avoid duplication of effort in the same sphere. Inasmuch as we have spent about $150,000 already in the collection of such data and the preparation of the same for publication, the funds which you would raise should be used for some other purpose, especially when you desire to ask for funds of the same foundations which have already financed the collection of such data now in our hands.

It seemed, too, that if you were really interested in the Negro, you would have suggested that, instead of raising two or three hundred thousand dollars for such duplication, an effort should be made to secure for us about one-third of this amount to finish what we have begun. With about seventy thousand

dollars the Associated Publishers, making use of the data collected by the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, can easily complete and publish the ENCYCLOPAEDIA AFRICANA in six large volumes of 750 pages each. The remaining two hundred thousand dollars which you propose to raise to duplicate these efforts of the last ten years could be used for some other research in this long neglected field.

I should add that if we do not secure any assistance at all we shall go ahead with the ENCYCLOPAEDIA AFRICANA, producing the volumes one by one either annually or biennially. If some one, as I have aforesaid, however, would give us one-third of the amount which you propose to raise, we could bring out a much more satisfactory work than in proceeding without such assistance, and we could do it in the next two or three years.

I want to request, therefore, that you appoint a committee to investigate the matter to determine exactly what we have done--what data have been collected, what articles have been finished, and what articles are now being written according to assignment.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) C. G. Woodson

Copy for Dr. Du Bois
Reference Bounty
A.P.J.

[Enclosure]

12-44-23

Address for winter:

Hotel du Roy René,
Aix-en-Provence,
France.

January 20, 1933.

Dr. Carter G. Woodson,
The Associated Publishers, Inc.,
1538 Ninth Street, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Dr. Woodson:

I was very glad indeed to receive a few days ago, after many forwardings, your letter of October 22nd, 1932, addressed to the "Promoters of the 'Negro Encyclopedia'". This, as you will remember, reached my Washington house, was forwarded to my secretary in Lenox, Massachusetts, who in turn, after calling it to the attention of Professor Benjamin Brawley, the Secretary of our Committee, forwarded it to me in Africa. I am much interested to know of the progress that you have made in collecting material for your proposed ENCYCLOPAEDIA AFRICANA. It seems to me, personally, that your request that a committee be appointed "to determine exactly what we have done--what data have been collected, what articles have been finished and what articles are now being written according to assignment" is an entirely reasonable one. Indeed, you will remember that about a year ago we did appoint a committee to confer with you, with the idea that it would find out about these and similar matters and bring about, as we all hoped, possible cooperation and your membership in our committee.

It is not all impossible that an error in judgment was made in not inviting you to attend the first informal conference regarding the proposed "Encyclopaedia of the Negro", but I am sure that you must realize that all of us who attended this meeting and subsequent meetings, tried to show you that we would welcome your cooperation, and furthermore, that all of us, including the members of your Board on our Committee, were in entire ignorance when we first met as to your plans for publishing the proposed ENCYCLOPAEDIA AFRICANA.

As I think you know, I have been in Africa for some five months lecturing at the universities, meeting with joint councils

12-44-24

of Europeans and Native Africans, and studying the problems of education, missions, and interracial cooperation. I have almost invariably referred in my lectures to your "Journal of Negro History" and referred to it with appreciation of what you are doing. Indeed, I had special lantern slides showing front pages of the "Journal of Negro Life and History", "The Crisis", and other representative Negro publications which I used frequently.

I am to be in Europe for nearly six months more making further studies in connection with my work on the History of Universities, so I shall not be back in America until next summer. I am therefore forwarding your letter, with a copy of this reply, to Professor Benjamin Brawley, and am also sending a copy to Dr. DuBois, who, if I remember rightly, was chairman of the Committee appointed to confer with you. I hope that such informal conferences as they may have with you will prove helpful, and if our Board, when it first meets for the next time--probably next autumn--feels, as I do, I hope that the appointment of a committee to investigate what you are doing with a view to possible cooperation between your efforts and those of our Committee, may be approved, in case a new committee seems necessary. Of course you will understand that I cannot definitely commit in advance in any way the Committee on the "Encyclopaedia of the Negro".

It was a pleasure to receive a few days ago your Christmas and New Year's greetings. These are fully reciprocated.

With kind regards, I am

Very truly yours,

ANSON PHELPS STOKES

P.S. The continuation of the depression, involving as it does, serious embarrassment to the Rosenwald Fund and some other groups which we had hoped to interest in the Encyclopaedia, may, of course, result in considerable delay in getting our plans under way. We had not, however, anticipated making a definite start until next year. The Board of Directors has already been incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia.

APS:m

Copies to:
Professor Benjamin Brawley
Dr. DuBois

[Phelps-Stokes Fund]

Negro Encyclopedia

February 10, 1933.

Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes,
Hotel du Roy Rene,
Aix-en-Provence, France.

My dear Mr. Stokes:

Dr. Du Bois will be out of the city for several months. We are forwarding your letter to him.

Very sincerely yours,

CRISIS PUBLISHING CO., INC.

12-44

lb

[Phelps-Stokes Fund]

12-44-19.

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

February 17, 1933.

Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes,
Hotel du Roy René,
Aix-en-Provence,
France.

My dear Mr. Stokes:

I have read your letter of January 23 with great interest, and I am making the enclosed note to publish in THE CRISIS. I trust this will not be disagreeable to you.

I have had some correspondence with Mr. Woodson on the matter concerning which he wrote you. He sent me a similar letter. His replies to me were rather unsatisfactory but I am perfectly willing to do anything possible to secure his co-operation. Naturally, I am not willing to surrender the whole scheme into the hands of any one man.

I trust you will have a pleasant stay in France.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Encl. 1.

[Phelps-Stokes Fund]

12-44-21

Address for winter:

Hotel du Roy René,
Aix-en-Provence, France.

March 6, 1933.

Dr. W.E. Burghardt DuBois,
Rockefeller Hall,
Spelman College,
Altanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thanks for your note of February 17th. The little note which you have put in The Crisis will, I think, be all right, although I could name a good many other bright spots in the Union of South Africa specially in connection with missions. I think, however, that Fort Hare and Lovedale and the Institute of Race Relations are the most encouraging single movements, and the government has certainly been reactionary in Native matters.

Always sincerely yours,

Anson Phelps Stokes

APS:m

P.S. Of course I agree with you that we could not possibly hand over the Negro Encyclopaedia project to Dr. Woodson; on the other hand, we want to do everything reasonable to secure his cooperation.

A.P.S.

THE PHELPS-STOKES FUND

26. Clarendon Ave.
North Cambridge Mass July 10. 1933.

13-13-53

Mr W.E.B. DuBois.
69 fifth ave
new York city.

Dear Mr DuBois.

You will please find enclosed one Harvard Picture Hanger with the compliments of an old subscriber for hanging your degree.

Trusting you are enjoying the best of health and happiness

I am yours truly.

Wm T. Pierce.
Inventor.

Harvard University

Return to Mrs Wright

Louis T. Wright

12-41-4

Monsieur,

Merci pour votre bonne dernière lettre. Je ne vous ai pas répondu plus tôt, parce que j'ai été souffrante, — et puis, triste, — et puis très occupée. Tout cela est presque fini maintenant. Les vacances me reposent, et je pense à vous bien souvent, — dans ce

(2) grand jardin solitaire de
l'île Marguerite.
Plus d'Américains ...
A vous dire vrai, sauf
quelques-uns, dont vous
êtes, je ne les regrette
pas "trop". Je ne peux ni
ne dois oublier qu'ils sont
venus à notre aide ...
Je ne peux, ni ne dois, ni
ne veux l'oublier ...
mais ...
mais ...
mais ...
C'est que, voyez-vous,
je me sens Française
jusqu'à la moëlle
to the marrow

de l'âme . . .
of the soul

Il me semble que ce cri jailli du cœur est la seule explication que je puisse donner.

Les Américains sont encore trop loin de l'Esprit de Jésus, de l'humanité divine du Fils Sauveur. Ils ne sentent pas, comme nous, la dignité profonde de toute créature née de Dieu. Leurs racines ne plongent pas dans

[4] un passé de douleurs.

Et la grande pitié humaine n'a pas encore transpercé leur cœur de son glaive.

Mais le temps appartient à Dieu. Et ils ne réfléchiront pas toujours à l'appel divin.

Bien souvent, tous les jours, je me réfugie dans l'Evangile, la seule source pure où votre pauvre âme puisse s'abreuver.

Bien fidèlement,

L. Pigis.

THE Pittsburgh Courier
AMERICA'S BEST WEEKLY

THE PITTSBURGH COURIER PUBLISHING CO., INC., *Publishers*
CENTRE AVENUE AT FRANCIS STREET
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA
PHONE: MAYFLOWER 1401

BRANCH OFFICE: PHILADELPHIA

W. E. HANCE, *Pres.*
ROBT. L. VANN, *Editor & Treas.*
IRA F. LEWIS, *Bus. Mgr. & Sec'y.*

January 20, 1933

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Editor, THE CRISIS
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City, N. Y.

13-3-19

Dear Sir:

We are now on the eve of the inauguration of a new national administration. While the country remains in the most unsettled condition of its history, it is the opinion of the writer that the Negro, as a group, should impress his opinions upon the reading world with as much national pride as any other citizens. We have our ideas but they are worth little unless we can get our ideas over to our fellow citizens. I am writing forty-five of our outstanding writers and thinkers, men and women who lead in some measure in national thought and progress. Your name is included because of our respect for your opinion and your ability to express it.

Will you be kind enough to give us, in not more than two hundred and fifty words, your own ideas, expressed in your own words, as to what you think this incoming government can do and should do for the general improvement of our national predicament? Your ideas are as good as the ideas of anyone and on the eve of this inauguration, the writer wishes to carry to the world some of the ideas, we, as Negroes, have about our own country and our own government. Please let me have your manuscript not later than February 10. You will be pleased to compare your own ideas with the ideas of other people. Don't be afraid, speak right up.

Sincerely yours,

R L Vann

Robert L. Vann, Editor
THE PITTSBURGH COURIER PUBLISHING COMPANY

RLV:i

January 23, 1933.

Mr. Robert L. Vann,
Pittsburgh-Courier,
Centre Avenue and Francis Street,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

My dear Mr. Vann:

Dr. Du Bois will be out of town for several months. Your mail is being forwarded to him.

Very sincerely yours,

13-3

718 LOCUST STREET ~ PHILADELPHIA, PA. ~ BELL, LOMBARD 8466

Jan 21 - 33.

12-15-1

My dear Dr. Du Bois.

Please forgive me and accept my belated thanks for your fine letters. I shall not go to Washington yet. Am busy nursing Alexander and myself with the "flu". We are feeling fine now and wish you and yours the good health.

Please see me when in Philadelphia.

Thankfully Marie Portaroff

P.S. Alexander sends
his best wishes.

January 23, 1933.

Mrs. Marie Portnoff,
718 Locust Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Mrs. Portnoff:

Dr. Du Bois will be out of town for several months. Your mail is being forwarded to him.

Very sincerely yours,

12-13

12-15-2

718 LOCUST STREET ~ PHILADELPHIA, PA. ~ BELL, LOMBARD 8466

March 19-33.

Dear Dr. Dubois:-

We would very much like to see you in Phila. during the exhibition. We hope something or somebody may bring you here (perhaps your little pamphlet?)

Please let us know, so we may have the pleasure to take you to the gallery.

Best greetings from Alexander & respect Marie Portnoff

March 24, 1933.

Mrs. Marie Portnoff,
718 Locust Street,
Philadelphia, Penna.

My dear Mrs. Portnoff:

Dr. Du Bois will be out of town for several months. We do not think that he can accept your invitation but are forwarding it to him.

Very sincerely yours,

12-15-1

12-15-3

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

April 4, 1933.

Mrs. Marie Portnoff,
718 Locust Street,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

My dear Mrs. Portnoff:

I am so sorry that I will not be able to see Mr. Portnoff's exhibit. I am coming North Easter time but shall not start until the 15th, which will be too late for your exhibit. I hope you will have all success.

Very sincerely yours,

MBBD/DW

[Prabuddha Bharata]

PRABUDDHA BHARATA
(EDITORIAL OFFICE)
P. O. MAYAVATI, VIA CHAMPAWAT,
DT. ALMORA, U.P.
2. 3. 1933

TEL. OFFICE: CHAMPAWAT

Dr.W.E.Burghard Du Bois
69, Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

MAR 30 1933

12-44-62

Dear Sir,

Thank you for your article on " The efforts that are being made for the education of the Negro " which I have received through Swami Bodhananda of the Vedanta Society of New York. I understand you proposed another subject also for our magazine, namely, " An account of the results which have been accomplished through the educational efforts for the Negro." As this will form a fitting complement to the one you have already sent, May I request you to write another article on this subject also ?

" PRABUDDHA BHARATA " is an organ of the Ramakrishna Mission, which is known for its various works of social service in India. As the article referred to ~~the~~ above will be of immense benefit to our readers, some of whom are practically engaged in

TEL. OFFICE : CHAMPAWAT

PRABUDDHA BHARATA
(EDITORIAL OFFICE)
P. O. MAYAVATI, VIA CHAMPAWAT,
DT. ALMORA, U.P.

12-44-63

in educational works, We hope you will spare some trouble and time to accede to our request on behalf of the dumb millions of India.

We are sending you reports of work of some centres of the Ramakrishna Mission.

Anticipating the favour of a kind reply,

Yours truely

(Swami) Pavitranand a

Editor,
PRABUDDHA BHARATA

[Prabuddha Bharata]

Request to write article

12-44-64

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

May 19, 1933.

Mr. Swami Pavitrananda,
Editor, Prabuddha Bharata,
P. O. Mayavati, Via Champawat,
Dt. Almora, U. P., India.

My dear Sir:

I have your letter of February 3. Your former request was sent to me by your colleague, the Swami Bodhananda, who paid for the article. I shall be very glad to furnish you with an additional article, but, unfortunately, cannot do it without compensation. I shall make the same charge as before; namely, $15.00.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

May 23, 1933.

12-14-21

Mrs. H. H. Proctor,
57 Lefferts Place,
Brooklyn, New York.

My dear Mrs. Proctor:

I have learned with great sorrow of the death of your husband. I appreciate not only your great loss and that of your family, but especially the loss which the Negro race has sustained. I am sorry that my absence, both from New York and Atlanta, made it impossible to attend either of the funeral services.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Sunday Feb. 26. '33

147 rue Broca, Paris 13e

to Mrs. Nina Gomes DuBois

13-24-21

Darling, here I am in my Studio in Paris. (You know how happy I am. I am having a man come in to clean the place up for me, a devoted little Frenchman who works all day in an organ factory and then comes after six oclock to work until midnight, cleaning up for me. So proudly and eager to serve me. I stayed in a hotel until the worst was done. Soon I will be at work.

I have bought a dear little dress for the Miss DuBois and hope

it pleases. There were so many lovely dresses I had to rush away before I spent all my money. I am going to send it in a newspaper and hope it does arrive. Give my love to Yolande, later I will write her.

I received a wonderful letter from Harrison Morris, President of the Art Association, It was that, which, you forwarded To me. He has great belief in me.

The ocean was surprisingly calm I was quite disappointed, only one night was there a pleasing roll in the cradle of

13-24-22

to see.

I wish you would give me Dr Wright's address in your next letter. I wish to send him some acknowledgement of his generosity to me.

Well, Darling, I will be working always keeping the thought in mind to try and make a place where you can come and rest someday in beautiful France. It is so wonderful here, Dear. It is in periods like this that one realizes the greatness of the French people, their dignity, and intelligence. Try and keep as much of your strength

13-24-23

as you can, until I can get straightened out. I should so love to give you a moments rest and pleasure before you go.

My sculptures arrived with charges paid.

I will let you know of new developments and shall write Dr DuBois soon.

My love to you, with the deepest gratitude for your kindness to me, Greetings to Yolande, and a kiss for the wee DuBois

Elizabeth

13-24-24

Nancy Elizabeth Prophet

13-24-25

Mar 26. 1933
147 rue Broca
Paris 13e

My Dear

I write hurriedly to ask you for a letter of recommendation for that Guggenheim Fellowship, documents for which, I am trying to get together.

let no phrase be left
out, my dear, that can be
convincing.
I am working
and hoping. O God.
My love and affectionate
greetings to you
Elizabeth
Will we someday breathe freely?

12-24-26

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

April 12, 1933.

Miss Elizabeth Prophet,
14 7 rue Broca,
Paris, 13e, France.

13-24-27

My dear Elizabeth:

The best procedure for any recommendation in the case of the Guggenheim is for you to refer to me as willing to give a recommendation. Then they will send a regular form to me and I will fill it out and add to it. Nearly every year I'm asked for my opinion as to somebody. You can be sure I'll make yours good and full.

I trust you are enjoying lovely spring weather. We are having it here, but while "every prospect pleases," man is still frightfully vile.

My best love

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Mai 9. 1933
147 rue Broca
Paris 13e

To Mrs Nina G. DuBois

Dear Darling

How sweet of you to write with all you have to do. It is always a pleasure to have news from you.

Baby DuBois certainly seems to be growing up. I should love to see her. I'm glad that you and Yolande liked the dress and dolies for I did think the dolls to good to resist.

13-24-28

13-24-29

My stone is advancing very rapidly as I stay with it allday trying to get the big culling done before the weather gets too warm. Tho I cannot say, dear, that I am worrying, of course, I know nothing definate of plans, but I am going on rather surely. If my effort can solve the difficulties, my dear, there will be no difficulties. I am in a great state for work. Doing things with a great decision and confidence. Every stroke tells in the right way. So why should I worry when

I have attained that. Of course there are many things that are lacking. I should love to have these weeds taken off, but the people are rather good to me, for instance the proprietor who is a woman, does my shopping for me. There is a man here who does my cleaning and errands for very little. I have raised a great row and had the people who annoyed me at this end of the court put in their place. Now I have quiet to think and work.

13-24-30

Say to Yolande that the dress is for a much older period which she probably sees by now. I have another for her just a little cheap one, but pretty. I forgot to ask the age, but they are for the walking age. The French childrens dresses are supposed to hang only to the split between the legs, just to cover their little bottoms. Give baby a Kiss on the foot for me.

13-24-31

The other day I went to look at a house that is to rent nearby here.

a whole house my dear, old style with large rooms all well lighted, with steam heat. Bath room for times the size of yours, gas and electricity, large garden full of flowers, all in good condition for $500 a year. It makes me sad that I cannot take it. We could all live in it together, for there are many rooms. Three floors ~~and~~ including the attic which is finished for servants quarters. Money, always money, my dear.

13-24-33

Your mind some day things will be straighted out. I am trying to work for it.

My love to you dear

Elizabeth Prophet

13-24-33

August 23, 1933.

13-24-34

My dear Elizabeth:

Mrs. Du Bois received this just before she went off on her vacation after great trials and tribulations. I have got Yolande and the baby down in Philadelphia with Dr. Alexander for two weeks and Nina in Spring Lake for two weeks; so that both will get a little rest.

I wish you would write me and let me know how things are getting on. They are pretty bad here but perhaps not quite as bad as when you were here. We often talk of you.

Very sincerely yours,

Miss Elizabeth Prophet
147 rue Broca,
Paris, 13e, France.

13-4-47

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

July 10, 1933.

Mr. E. P. Quarterman,
16½-7th Street,
Savannah, Georgia.

My dear Sir:

Ratings are given to Negro universities by various agencies so that there is no one or general rating. The best official ratings are those by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and by the Department of Education of the State of North Carolina. If you will write to the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in care of the Inter-Racial Commission, 703 Standard Building, Atlanta, Ga., you can get the data that you wish.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Dallas, Texas

November 8, 1933

13-11-22

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

Editor, The Crisis Magazine

New York City, N. Y.

Honorable Sir:

For your convenience kindly mail me detailed information in reference to promoting the Organizations Service of the National Urban League and the Interracial Commission.

Thanking you in advance for any information you will mail in the style of bulletins, contracts with welfare boards, grants from social foundations, etc.

Trusting that I will be in a position to favor you profitably in the near future, I am

Yours respectfully

R A Quince

R. A. Quince

4351 Hamilton Street

Dallas, Texas

Rem Ltr
Copies sent.

4351

Make Checks Payable to Industrial Development Committee, (Colored)

Made-in-Dallas Dept. [redacted] R. A. QUINCE, Chairman

#327
Inspiration
Ariz.

The Crisis
N.Y.

12-4-86

Dear Sirs:- Could you supply me with any information concerning the first Eastern Star chapter for Colored Women? I am very desirous of knowing who was the first Colored Matron and patron, and what was the date, and place where it happened. If you have any available information I will be very pleased to receive it. I am a subscriber to your magazine and have always enjoyed reading it. so if it is possible I would love to have the information asked for so I am enclosing a self addressed, stamped envelope for convenience.

and oblige
Mrs Jas. Rae

13-4-85

May 22, 1933.

Mrs. James Rae,
327,
Inspiration, Arizona.

My dear Mrs. Rae:

Dr. Du Bois is out of the city and will not return for several months. We suggest that you refer to THE HISTORY OF THE ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR AMONG COLORED PEOPLE by Sue M.(Wilson) Brown (Mrs. S. Joe Brown), Des Moines, Iowa. Bystander press. 1925.

We hope that this will answer your inquiry.

Very sincerely yours,

CRISIS PUBLISHING CO.,INC.

lfb/

(C O P Y)

September 2, 1933

Mr. J. E. Spingarn
Amenia, New York

13-23-35

My dear Mr. Spingarn:

I returned to Wilmington yesterday after an absence which began on the day the Amenia Conference opened and want, at this my first real opportunity, to write to you.

First, I wish to thank you for your deep interest in Negroes, once again betokened by your calling of the Conference. A few minutes before I left Amenia, on Sunday night, I expressed to you my appreciation of what the Conference was doing and my thanks for having been invited. May I again thank you?

As one of those who, in the scheduled meetings at least, was among the least vocal of the conferees, I want to assure you that I left Amenia very much bestirred mentally, positive that everyone else was, and confident that the Conference was valuable.

The first general value, I would say, lay in the demonstration of the ability of the conferees to think objectively and on broad terms about topics in which daily life so tightly entwines them that the principal reactions usually evoked are emotional rather than intellectual. That the discussions were well divorced from feeling and frequently betrayed an ordered scholarliness without being merely academic was in itself an achievement.

At the same time, however, I think the Conference demonstrated that Negroes of the class of the conferees have so subtly become infused with middle-class American "success philosophy" and have become so securely wedged in a comfortable economic status that it is difficult for them to remember that there is a great mass of Negroes who are poor, ignorant, uncounseled and exploited. This, of course, is not a criticism of the conferees. I merely make the observation that American "democracy", although frustrating Negroes in their attempts to reach legitimate, ultimate goals of fullest development and achievement,

does permit some of them to escape to a high plane - a plane of incomplete development, nevertheless, where the problems of the mass become remote. It is for this reason that I regard the thought given to problems of Negro farmers in the South, who, indeed, are a large part of the Negro mass, as a valuable accomplishment of the Conference, made more valuable by what I understood to be an intimation, at least, that there would be a Negro adviser and Negro agents under the ameliorative Farm Credit Administration.

I have not yet learned what was embodied in the formal conclusions or findings of the Conference committee. Generally, I inferred from the discussions that something near unanimity could be had against Communism in the United States and for a program designed to lead to full and undiscriminatory integration of Negroes into every phase of American life. There seemed to me implicit in the discussions recognition that as long as Negroes are American citizens, beset as they are by varying, manifold and intricate problems arising out of race, their advancement must be chiefly through opportunistic, patchwork efforts. These efforts, however, can be given direction and a large measure of unification. Four ideas, advanced respectively by four persons at the Conference, I would say, are necessary complements of any program of Negro advancement based on the continuance of the existing political and economic order in America. I shall not burden you with an enumeration of these; but I have resolved them into definite verbal form as my own attempt at refinement of all of the discussion at the Conference, through the Sunday evening session.

13-23-36

Sincerely yours,

Louis T. Wardlaw

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

March 15, 1933.

Mr. Ira Reid,
National Urban League,
1133 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Reid:

We are going to have this summer at Amenia, New York, at J. E. Spingarn's beautiful summer home, a conference which we hope to make of great importance. We want to get together some of the younger, independent thinking Negroes of strong, honest character. We have in mind, not men who have just finished school, but rather those who have been out a few years, and yet who are not fixed in their ideas. We want them to discuss in a perfectly frank way and without publicity or limitations, the present situation of the American Negro and just what ought to be done.

The Conference will not be large, perhaps twenty-five or more and will include men and women. It will sit for about three days sometime in August. Board and keep will be free, the only expense being travel.

This Conference is going to be held under the auspices of the N. A. A. C. P. and the Directors have made me Chairman of an Organizing Committee of Three. On the other hand, the N. A. A. C. P. will exercise no control over the Conference and will leave it perfectly free and untrammelled in discussion and conclusions.

First of all, we want to get in touch with proper persons to invite. Will you kindly send me at your very earliest convenience names of persons whom you feel ought to take part;—persons whom you know or have heard of, either in your vicinity or elsewhere. Send their names and, if possible, present address, so that I can get incorrespondence with them right off, as the time for preparation is short.

I shall be under very great obligations if you will make special effort to co-operate with me in this. Please address answers to Atlanta.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE
1133 BROADWAY
NEW YORK CITY

IRA DE A. REID, DIRECTOR
DEPARTMENT OF RESEARCH

March
18th
1933

Dear Dr. DuBois:

As you know, I am interested in the sort of conference mentioned in your letter of March 15.

13-1-3

I am, therefore, enclosing the names of a few young men and young women who might be included in such a discussion. I am not so certain that all of these persons should be invited. In this group might be found the names of some persons who might be able to give some untrammeled thinking on our problems.

Sincerely yours,

Ira De A. Reid

IDR/B
Encl.-1

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia

[enclosure]

Professor Ralph Bunche,
Howard University.

Professor Walter Daniel,
1122 Kenyon Street,
Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Myra Colson Callis,
2306 E Street, N. E.,
Washington, D. C.

Dr. C. H. Houston,
Howard University Law School,
420 Fifth Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Professor A. L. Harris,
Howard University

Professor C. H. Thompson,
Howard University.

I have confined this to Washington because you may be writing other people elsewhere.

Shall I give more detailed information on the above.

12-44-03

August 30, 1933.

Mr. Ira DeA. Reid,
THE URBAN LEAGUE,
1133 Broadway,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Reid:

Please read, criticize and return.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

TEL. CHELSEA 3-1838-39

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE
1133 BROADWAY
NEW YORK CITY

DEPARTMENT OF RESEARCH
IRA DE A. REID, DIRECTOR

Read

September
First
Nineteen-thirty-three

Dear Dr. DuBois:

There are only a few minor suggestions that I would make in connection with your letter to Mr. Morgenthau which has my approval.

It seems to me that some mention should be made of the fact that Mr. Hunt is equally as well known and thought of by the better class of colored people in his state.

Do you think it worthwhile to indicate Mr. Hunt's national importance such as is signified by his being a Spingarn Medalist?

28-13-1

Sincerely yours,

Ira De A. Reid

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
N.A.A.C.P.
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Morgenthau

September 5, 1933.

Mr. Ira DeA. Reid,
THE URBAN LEAGUE,
1133 Broadway,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Sir:

Doctor Du Bois asked me to send you the enclosed letter. He would like to have you read it, affix your signature (with appropriate title) and send it on to Mr. Morgenthau.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to Doctor Du Bois

Enclosure 1.

MEMORANDUM TO MR. REID
From Dr. Du Bois

October 16, 1933.

Abram Harris, Professor of Economics, Howard University, would like to get hold of the following numbers of the Atlanta UniversityPublications: 1., 2., 3., 4., 5., 6., 7., 8., 13. and 15. Do we have these in stock and if so, would you let me know the price? Would it be possible for the University to donate these to Mr. Harris? I think it would be a goodadvertisement.

13-13-20

13-4-45

REPERTORY PLAYHOUSE ASSOCIATES, INC.

Developing a Permanent Repertory Company

27 WEST 15TH STREET • NEW YORK CITY

MANAGER: JOHN LYMAN

SUMMER SESSION HEADQUARTERS
June 25th to September 5th
PUTNEY, VERMONT

DIRECTORS
Herbert V. Gellendré
Mildred K. Huhn
Carl W. Painter

ADVISORS
Richard Boleslavsky
Nellie C. Cornish
Martha Graham
Paul Green
Alain L. Locke

July 10, '33.

My dear Dr. DuBois,

I am sorry to trouble you at this time, but Mrs. Wilkins suggested that I write you, inasmuch as you are not expected back in New York until late August.

I don't know whether or not you are familiar with the plans of our organization, and so am including some literature. As you can see, we are preparing to open an Negro Repertory this coming season. In connection with this, we are very eager to get in touch with that portion of the New York Negro population which would be interested in our project, and without whose friendship and good-will it would be impossible for us to establish a theater whose set purpose is to bring to light the authentic Negro contributions.

If it is at all possible, we would be very grateful for a list of subscribers to "The Crisis" to whom we could mail some literature, with the purpose of making them aware that such an organization is in existence. I talked this matter over

13-4-416

REPERTORY PLAYHOUSE ASSOCIATES, INC.

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Martha Graham
Paul Green
Alain L. Locke

with Mrs. Wilkins, who referred me to you, as being the logical person to make the decision in this matter. Your consent would prove very helpful to us.

Will you please let me have some word, at your convenience.

Again, thanking you for your trouble at this time.

Sincerely,

Philip Greenwood

1899 Madison Ave.
New York City.

[Rhode Island]

Statutes

October 13, 1933

Secretary of State of Rhode Island
Providence, Rhode Island

Sirs

Can you without great trouble give me a printed or written copy of the Rhode Island law concerning vagrants and apprentices in the revision of 1872. I want to refer to this in my class work. I should be greatly obliged.

Very sincerely yours

13-11

WEED:DW

Orig 1, 2, 4

HERBERT O. BRIGHAM
LIBRARIAN

RHODE ISLAND STATE LIBRARY
STATE HOUSE
PROVIDENCE

October 23, 1933

12-29-44

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlamta University
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Dr. De Bois :

Your letter addressed to the Secretary of State has been referred to this department for reply.

The revision of 1872 , a part of our archives now, since our latest compilation of general laws is dated 1923 , contained chapters relative to vagabonds and apprentices which I have copied for you . There are no printed excerpts of these laws and this is the only form in which we can make them available to you, unless you should be able to find, in the State Library at Atlanta, the 1872 text itself .

Sincerely yours,

Grace M. Sherwood

Grace M. Sherwood
Legislative Reference Director

GMS-S

Inc-1

[Enclosure]

1

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

(General Statutes,1872)

VAGABONDS :

12-39-45

Chapter 232. Offences Against Chastity,Morality and Decency:-
Sec.24. Every person who shall abandon his wife or children, leaving them in danger of becoming a public charge, or who may neglect to provide according to his means for the support of his wife or children, or who, being a habitual drunkard, shall neglect or refuse to aid in the support of his family; every idle person, who, being of doubtful reputation and having no visible means of support, shall live without employment; every sturdy beggar who shall apply for alms or solicit charity; every person wandering abroad and lodging in station-houses, out-houses, market-places, sheds, stables, or uninhabited buildings, or in the open air, and not giving a good account of himself; every person who shall go about from place to place to beg or to receive alms; every common prostitute, drunkard , and night-walker; every lewd, wanton, or lascivious person, in speech or behavior, common railer and brawler; every person who shall neglect all lawful business, and habitually misspend his time by frequenting houses of ill-fame, gaming, houses or tippling-shops; every common cheat, vagrant, or disorderly person; shall be imprisoned not less than six months, nor more than three years.

Chapter 236. Of Proceedings in Criminal Cases:-
Sec.37. Every person convicted of any of the offences mentioned in section twenty-four of chapter two hundred and thirty-two, of offences against chastity, morality, and decency, shall be sentenced by the justice court, or court of common pleas, to the state workhouse and house of correction.

Chapter 247. Of the Enrolled Militia : -
Sec.7. If any non-commissioned officer or private shall become a pauper, vagabond, or common drunkard, or be convicted of any infamous crime, he shall be forthwith disenrolled from the militia.

* * * * * * * * * *

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

(General Statutes, 1872)

APPRENTICES :

Chapter 64. Of the Settlement of Paupers:- Section 1 **
Fourth . Every minor who shall serve an apprenticeship to any lawful trade for the space of three years in any town, and actually set up the same therein within three years after the expiration of the said term, being then twenty-one years of age, and shall continue to carry on the same for the space of five years, shall thereby gain a settlement in such town; but such person being hired as a journeyman shall not be considered as setting up a trade.

12-39-46

Chapter 155. Of Masters, Apprentices, and of Factory and Other Laborers:-
Section 1. Every minor, within the age of twenty-one years, may be bound by deed, as a servant and apprentice, by his father, and in case of his decease, by his mother, when sole, or, being within the age of fourteen years, by his guardian legally appointed .

Sec.2. The minor, if fourteen years of age, and having no such parent, may, of his voluntary accord, with the approbation of his guardian, or, in case of no such guardian, by and with the approbation of the town council of the town where such minor belongs or resides, bind himself by deed, as an apprentice or servant.

Sec.3. Females may be bound or bind themselves as aforesaid , to the age of eighteen years, or to the time of their marriage within that age, and males to the age of twenty-one years.

Sec.4. In every such case there shall be two deeds, of the same form and tenor, executed by both parties, one to be kept by each.

Sec.5. The following classes of poor children , male and female, may be bound out by the overseers of the poor of their respective towns, with the advice and consent of the town council, by deed indented or poll, to any citizen of this state, as apprentice to any lawful art, trade, or mystery, or as servants to be employed in any lawful work or labor, or to the Providence Children's Friend Society, or to the Home for Friendless Children in Newport, or to the Providence Shelter for Colored Children, to be instructed, disciplined, and dealt with according to the powers and rules of said society; males, until they shall come to the age of twenty-one years, and females, until they shall come to the age of eighteen years, or are married - that is to say:-

First. Children of parents who are lawfully settled in, and have become chargeable to, their towns.
Second. Children of parents so settled, whose parents, whether they receive alms or are chargeable or not , shall be deemed by said overseers unable to maintain them.
Third. Children of parents residing in their respective towns, who are there supported at the charge of the state .

12-39-47

Fourth. Children of parents or a parent residing in their respective towns, who have no legal settlement in this state, and are adjudged by the town council to be unable to maintain their or his or her children.

Fifth. Children in their respective towns without estate sufficient for their maintenance, who have no parents residing therein, and who have no legal settlement in this state.

Sec.6. (Poor adults, who and how bounden)

Sec.7. All considerations which shall be allowed by the master in any contract of service or apprenticeship shall be secured to the sole use of the minor thereby engaged , and in every such contract, provisions shall be made for the instruction of all children bound, in reading, writing, and ciphering, and for such other instruction, benefit, and allowance, either within or at the end of the term of service, as may be fit and reasonable .

Sec.8. All contracts that shall be made by any parent or guardian , or by the minor, with the approbation of any guardian or town council, or by the overseers of the poor of any town, with the advice and consent of the town council, or by the overseers of the poor alone, where such advice and consent is not by law required pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, shall be good and effectual in law against all parties , and the minor or servant thereby engaged, according to the tenor thereof.

Sec.9. It shall be the right and duty of all parents and guardians, and of town councils for the time being, where the town council shall give their approbation as aforesaid, or of overseers of the poor, binding minors or servants as aforesaid, to inquire into the usage of apprentices and servants, bound as aforesaid, and to defend them from the cruelty, neglect, or breach of covenant of their masters; and such parents, guardians, town councils or overseers for the time being, may complain to the supreme court in the county of which such master is an inhabitant, against him, for any personal cruelty, neglect, or breach of covenant.

Sec.10. The court , after having duly notified the party complained against, shall proceed to hear and determine such complaint, and if the complaint shall be supported, the court may render judgment that the minor or servant be discharged from his apprenticeship or service, with costs against the master, and award execution accordingly; in which case the deed of service or apprenticeship shall be deemed void, from the time of rendering judgment, and the minor be bound anew.

Sec.11. If such complaint shall not be supported, the court shall award costs to the respondent against the parent, guardian, town council or overseers , where the complaint of the town council or overseers shall be without probable cause, and issue execution accordingly.

12-39-48

Sec.12. Of complaint of adult bounden out.

Sec.13: Proceedings on such complaint.

Sec.14. If any servant or apprentice, bound as aforesaid , shall depart from the service of his master, or otherwise neglect his duty, any trial justice or clerk of a justice court, in the county in which such servant or apprentice may be found, on complaint made to him, on oath and in writing by the master, or by any one in his behalf, may issue his warrant to the sheriff, his deputy, or to any town sergeant or constable within the county , directing him to apprehend such servant or apprentice, and bring him before the justice court to which such warrant shall be returnable.

Sec.15. Such court shall, upon the hearing, endeavor to reconcile the difference, if it can, and order the said servant or apprentice to be returned to the place of his duty, or may commit him to the state work-house and house of correction, there to remain for a term not exceeding twenty days, unless sooner discharged by his master; and the court's warrant for returning such servant or apprentice to the place of his duty, directed to any officer , or other person by name, shall authorize him to convey any such servant or apprentice to such place, notwithstanding it may be in any other county in the state .

Sec.16. The costs of such process and commitment shall be paid by the master, to be recovered by him of the parent or guardian, and the same, with all further costs which he may be holden to pay, shall be a proper article of charge in such guardian's account.

Sec.17. If any servant or apprentice, bound as aforesaid, shall be guilty of any gross misbehavior, wilful neglect, or refusal of his duty, the master may complain thereof to the supreme court in the county whereof he is a resident; and the said court, after having duly notified such servant or apprentice, and all persons covenanting on his behalf, and the town council for the time being of the town, whom they shall approve as aforesaid, shall proceed to hear and decide upon such complaint.

Sec.18. If the said complaint shall be supported, the court may render judgment that the master be discharged from the contract of service or apprenticeship, and every article thereof obligatory on him, with costs; and award execution for costs accordingly, against the parent, guardian, or minor, where the minor shall engage as aforesaid for himself.

Sec.19. Any servant or apprentice, whose master shall be discharged as aforesaid, may be bound anew.

Sec.20. No covenant of apprenticeship entered into by any minor, his parent, or guardian, for the purpose of such minor's becoming or being instructed in any trade or mystery, and made to any master, the wife of such master, or to the executors, administrators, or assigns of such master, shall be binding on such minor, parent

12-29-49

or guardian, after the decease of the master; but on the death of such master the said contract shall be deemed void from that time; and in any such case, any minor may be bound anew, in manner as is hereinbefore directed.

Sec.21. No factory laborers under 12 years of age .

Sec.22. Under fifteen years of age to go to school.

Sec.23. Hours of employment, 12 to 15 years.

Sec.24. Penalty upon owner or agent of factory, for breach of preceding sections .

Sec.25. Limitation of complaint .

Sec.26. Ten hours a legal day, unless otherwise agreed.

Chapter 241 : Of the Reform School in the City of Providence :-
Sec.13¾ The trustees of the reform school of the city of Providence may bind out its inmates as servants or apprentices until the age of twenty-one years, or during the term of their sentence, to any citizen of this state, in like manner and on the same conditions as the overseers of the poor may, by law, bind out the children that come under their charge .

Chapter 243. Of State Charities and Corrections :-
Sec.9. The board may bind out any of such inmates, in like manner and with like effect as overseers of the poor may bind out children under their charge.

* * * * * * * * *

Transcribed by
Grace M. Sherwood
Legislative Reference Bureau
Rhode Island State Library
October 23, 1933 .

Copy

United States Post Office

_____ CLASS

St.Thomas, V.I.

April, 6, 1933

Dr.W.E.B.DuBois,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr.DuBois:

12-39-67

As interest is beginning to be shown in the Virgin Islands I am taking this opportunity to write you a personal letter. It is not a newspaper article. The situation is still too confused to write anything for publication. Then, again it has bee n my observation that anything that an Office Holder says is usuall worthless.

I am not interested in the politics of the islands. I am interested that American Negroes are not used to"pull chestnuts out of the fire for individuals who are not interested in them , and who do seem interested in spreading to the world that we are the lowest animals in existence.

A few days ago, I attended a luncheon(the usual Jim Crow affair) given to Dr.Dillard of the Jeans Fund.I consistently refused to attend them hereto fore , but I knew that Dr. Dillard who is my office each day, would expect me, I went.

Governor Pearson who is recently back from the States informed us that he had taken lunch with Walter White just before sailing.That reminded us that Drew Pearson, the Governors Son had recently written an article in a New York paper linking Mr.White and the N.A.C.P with the cause of the Virgin Islands.

It would be impertinent for me to give any advice, but I think it would be very wise of your organization to have one of your own men to investigate the situation here before advocating any one candidate for Governor.

Just now every effort is beeing made to shown that the Governors staff is very liberal and that they are interested in the people. As a matter of fact it is nothing of the kind. I have seen the same thing in A.M.A. schools when the Secretary from the office was expected.

It is not my intention to make any comparison between the Naval Administration and the present Administration.Personall I see very little difference in the individuals connected with either.I believe as time goes on , the quality of civil employees from the States will improve, but taken man for man in every position , the Naval Officers in Charge of the Naval Administration were men of broader experiences, more tolerant than the men of the Civil Administration.

I was a little suppriesd to hear the Governor mention this incident. We have had many friendly arguments and in none of them has he ever impressed me with the idea that he was at all interested in the type of individual connected with the N.A.C.P.

United States Post Office _____ CLASS

Dr.Pearson is personally friendly towards me and my wife.I believe that when he brought the present staff with him , the cause of civil Government in the Islands lost many friends. He has offerred to use his influence in having me retained, but the price would have been too high.
The population of the Island is not ninety per cent colored , but it is more nearly ninety nine percent colored.He was rather surprised that I did not care to remain after my commision was up. He pressed me for a reason and I told him that I did not see anything for an ambitious colored man in St.Thomas to do but to eventually jump in the ocean.

12-39-63

If he is an intelligent native he is not allowed in the School System, He cannot go into the Church , the ruling whites have ridiculed his own organizations that he is ashamed to be connected with anything of his own.

When I came here , I understand that petitions were sent to the Governor asking that I should not be allowed to land.The petitioners have kindly informed since that it was nothing they had towards me as an individual but they did not want in Negroes in official positions in St.Thomas.Every thing was done to hamper me. Ofcourse I could have appealed to the Department, but that is what many of them desired most.The department would have investigated and doubtless would have upheld me, but they most likely would have reported that the situation could not be handled by a colored man.
Consequently, I followed the rule and if anybody had to complain , I let the other man do it.So far , I have had three years of official freedom. It has not always been easy however. I will give one instance and I am through.

Governor Pearson organized a Home Guard Company. He invited about one hundred men to join.Three Mulatto business men were made officers.
He was kind enough to invite me. I wrote him a letter regretting very much that I would not be able to join.He insisted that I attend the first meeting.
When all were seated , he asked all of us to take the oath.All took it and signed their names.He asked me publically why I would not sign.I told him that my official position would not permit me.
The situation was this:Besides these three officers there was not a single man in the organization above the grade of a clerk. The organization was not formed to protect the city ,but to protect the property and lives in time of the hurricane.
Only two white men were members and they were Danes with native wives.No American Official was even asked to join.
I donot believe he would see the impertinence in his invitation, altho the town was discussing it for weeks.

The chief clerk in my office , who may be delegated as a Local White, came to me the next day and said"Mr.Richardson , we are very glad that you did not join the home guard. It would have been very humiliating for us to have the head of our department marching in the mud with Mr. Blanks clerks".

I hope that you will consider this a personal letter from a former student.

(over)

Perhaps when I reach New York, I will be able to give what details you desire. We are obliged to meet such situations almost daily.

In this particular instance, I told the Governor privately that Certain of his favors he was within his rights to give as he wished, but it was not within his power to put me in any humiliating position.

If the Virgin Islanders are interested in your support, have them send one of your staff here to make an investigation. Very truly yours.

E.S. Richardson, Jr.

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

May 19, 1937.

12-39-64

Mr. E. S. Richardson, Jr.,
Postmaster,
United States Post Office,
St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.

My dear Mr. Richardson:

I was very much indeed interested in your letter of April 6 and I am bringing it to the attention of J. E. Spingarn. Of course, in matters like this, when routine action is taken, White usually goes ahead without very much inquiry, and I knew nothing about the matter until Pearson and his assistant called. I shall be very glad indeed to talk to you when you come, and get further details.

My best regards to you and Mrs. Richardson.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

March 15, 1933.

Mr. W. A. Robinson,
Laboratory High School,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Mr. Robinson:

We are going to have this summer at Amenia, New York, at J. E. Spingarn's beautiful summer home, a conference which we hope to make of great importance. We want to get together some of the younger, independent thinking Negroes of strong, honest character. We have in mind, not men who have just finished school, but rather those who have been out a few years, and yet who are not fixed in their ideas. We want them to discuss in a perfectly frank way and without publicity or limitations, the present situation of the American Negro and just what ought to be done.

The Conference will not be large, perhaps twenty-five or more and will include men and women. It will sit for about three days sometime in August. Board and keep will be free, the only expense being travel.

This Conference is going to be held under the auspices of the N. A.A. C. P. and the Directors have made me Chairman of an Organizing Committee of Three. On the other hand, the N.A.A.C.P. will exercise no control over the Conference and will leave it perfectly free and untrammelled in discussion and conclusions.

First of all, we want to get in touch with proper persons to invite. Will you kindly send me at your very earliest convenience names of persons whom you feel ought to take part; persons whom you know or have heard of, either in your vicinity or elsewhere. Send their names and, if possible, present address so that I can get in correspondence with them right off, as the time for preparation is short.

I shall be under very great obligations if you will make special effort to co-operate with me in this. Please address answers to Atlanta.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

LABORATORY HIGH SCHOOL

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL

March 27, 1933.

13-1-57

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College
Atlanta
Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Replying to your recent letter asking for suggested names for the conference in the coming summer, I would like to suggest the following:

1. Joseph H. Jenkins, 56 Prince Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Mr. Jenkins is working for his master's degree in English at Harvard this year. He is a graduate of Hamilton College, New York and has taught one year in Bluefield, West Virginia and two years at Atlanta University Laboratory High School and is a scholarly young man who should go far.

2. Melvin D. Kennedy, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia.

Mr. Kennedy is a graduate A. B. and A. M. Clark University, Worcester, Mass. He has taught social science at the Atlanta University Laboratory High School for three years. He is a very thoughtful young man.

3. Miss Jessie M. Wyche, Virginia State College, Ettrick, Virginia.

Miss Wyche is A.B. Fisk University and A.M. Columbia and has taught in high schools three years. At present she is a critic teacher at Virginia State. She is a very scholarly young woman.

4. Miss Margaret Singleton, Fouche Street, Knoxville, Tennessee.

Miss Singleton is a graduate of Knoxville College and a very competent, thoughtful young woman.

5. Miss Jessie Quarles, 1307 Dandridge Pike, Knoxville, Tennessee.

Miss Quarles is A.B. Atlanta University and an unusually brilliant thinker.

6. Miss Hallie Mae Beachem, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia.

Miss Beachem is librarian at the Atlanta University Laboratory High School and is a very thoughtful young person.

7. Forrest O. Wiggins, Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, North Carolina.

Mr. Wiggins received the A. B. degree from Butler University and the A. M. degree from the University of Wisconsin. He spent one year studying in France.

8. Miss Anne Cooke, Spelman College, Atlanta, Georgia.

I shall be glad to suggest others if they occur to me.

Sincerely,

W. A. Robinson.

WAR:B

13-1-58

12-39-59

August 11, 1933.

Mr. Elias Rockmore,
10 East 40th Street,
New York, New York.

My dear Mr. Rockmore:

We will be very glad if you will send the enclosed week end letter to Mr. Paul Robeson. Please send us whatever charges there are.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/lfo

April 4, 1933.

Mr. Frank O. Rèe,
% Chase National Bank,
18 Pine Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Rees

Dr. Du Bois will be out of the city for several months.

Very sincerely yours,

lfb:

FORM 122

13-3

XIV

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO

Du Bois

To

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

69 Fifth Avenue

New York City

Payment Voucher No. 8225

Date January 31, 1933

The check enclosed herewith is tendered in full payment of the following:

Twentieth payment on fellowship grant made 2/16/31 - - - - - - - - - $200.00

Ck. #8929

No acknowledgment required. The cancelled check will be regarded as a receipt.

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO

Edwin R. Embree
President

Nathan Levin
Comptroller

Margaret W. Sargent
Secretary

George R. Arthur
Associate for Negro Welfare

March 23, 1933

My dear Dr. DuBois: When we were in Cincinnati together during the Alpha Phi Alpha Convention a year ago last December, I spoke to you about a proposed conference sponsored by the Julius Rosenwald Fund, having to do with the present economic status of the Negro. You thought well of the proposition at that time. Because of various other things to do the question of the conference was not taken up until about three months ago. It is now proposed that we hold such a conference in Washington, May 11 to 13. The enclosed tentative outline of the program of the conference will enable you to see the scope of the subject matter to be discussed and the names of the speakers.

Under the title, "The Next Steps," we should like very much to have you and Eugene Kinckle Jones of the National Urban League, near the end of the conference, tell us what the Negro and his friends can do about the whole situation. If you are willing to take this part of the program we should be willing to send you as many advanced copies of the speeches as we can secure before the conference convenes. If you should prefer to have a different subject we should be very glad to have you choose one; giving us the title of your address as it may fit in with the existing tentative program.

13-19-2

We want this conference to be above everything else a planning conference and we wish to gather together factual material as it shall be brought to us by the different speakers. All of the persons on the program have the latest information in their respective fields; some of the material being as late as December, 1932. We are hoping to mimeograph Mr. Monroe Work's material and send it out to the members of the conference before the opening date. We believe this will be advantageous because his subject matter will cut across nearly all of the questions under discussion.

We shall, of course, be willing to pay your transportation and expenses during the conference. Please let us hear from you at an early date.

Very truly yours,

George Arthur

GRA:VH

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia

Enc.

C O P Y

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

4901 Ellis Avenue

Chicago

March 23, 1933

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

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We shall, of course, be willing to pay your transportation and expenses during the conference. Please let us hear from you at an early date.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) George Arthur.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College
Atlanta, Ga.

47-7-176

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

March 28, 1933.

Mr. George Arthur,
The Julius Rosenwald Fund,
4901 Ellis Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Arthur:

I have your letter of March 27. I shall be very glad indeed to take part in your conference May 11-13, and will be glad to receive as many of the papers as possible in advance. I am sure you will not mind a word of criticism as to the program.

I am a bit upset at seeing Benjamin H. Hubert as the expert in agriculture. I do not believe in Hubert, and especially since the speech which he made at Columbia University. I am sure, however, you must have reasons for thinking him expert, or he would not be invited.

On the other hand, there is a man in whom I have every confidence, Henry A. Hunt of Fort Valley. Hunt knows agricultural conditions in South Georgia better than any colored man living. He knows persons and places, efforts and results. In addition to this, he has been in Denmark and other parts of Europe and compared agricultural conditions there. I do not believe that Hubert has half of his information, and I suspect that he has very little of his honesty.

Your selection of Reid and Frazier is excellent, but I am not quite so sure of all of the white experts. I am afraid they are going to know the situation very thoroughly, except from the point of view of Negroes. Grace Abbott and Broadus Mitchell know something about Negroes, but do the others?

As I have said, this is just a passing word of criticism and I am sure it's too late to do anything in particular about it.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

FORM 122

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO

To

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

69 Fifth Avenue

New York City

APR 3 1933

Payment Voucher No. 9412

Date March 31, 1933

The check enclosed herewith is tendered in full payment of the following:

Twenty-second payment on fellowship grant made 2/16/31 - - - - - - - - $200.00

Returned April 3/33 W.H. Graves

(Ck. # 200.)

Ck. #9177

2-21

No acknowledgment required. The cancelled check will be regarded as a receipt.

George Arthur

Julius Rosenwald Fund

Edwin R. Embree
President
Nathan Levin
Comptroller
Margaret W. Sargent
Secretary

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO

George R. Arthur
Associate for Negro Welfare

April 3, 1933

My dear Dr. DuBois: Thank you very much for your letter of March twenty-eighth.

I was talking with Professor Charles E. Merriam, Head of the Department of Political Science, University of Chicago, yesterday afternoon. He was stating the great need and the importance of being able to interpret social trends in order that future steps concerning the various problems confronting us here in America might be considered intelligently. We were discussing with one or two others the report of President Hoover's Research Committee on Social Trends. I realized while he was talking how much it would mean to the conference on the present economic status of the Negro if you would agree to talk on what the Negro and friends of the Negro can do in the future based upon the light of the findings of the conference. You can imagine how pleasedwe all were this morning when we received your letter stating that you would attend the conference and discuss, "The Next Steps."

13-19-5

With reference to B. F. Hubert as one of the speakers at the conference; Mr. Hubert was chosen by the program committee because of his work in Georgia among Negro farmers. He has for several years now been promoting the idea of locating Negroes on land near enough to one another to experiment with rural community groups in the matter of producing farm products, cooperative marketing, buying, and general community planning. You may know of his work in Hancock County, Georgia, where his family has lived for three generations and where there has been much good farming done among Negroes for a long time. He has raised the money and built a community house just outside of Milledgville, Georgia. This house is now being used by both white and colored farmers for meetings of various kinds to discuss problems affecting farm and community life of that district. He is not to be considered the expert of the farm session. The person who is to sum up the farming situation has not yet been chosen. We expect to

invite Mr. Hunt of Fort Valley and he will, I am sure, have full opportunity to make his contribution to the discussion. Dr. Warren of Cornell University will give us the general picture of the farm situation and Professor Roland B. Eutsler of the University of Pennsylvania will fit into the pattern the place the Negro farmer occupies, supplemented by various other outstanding men like Hunt who will discuss the papers presented by the speakers on the program. I am sorry that this particular speaker does not meet with your approval but I am afraid that you are correct in saying that it is too late to do anything about it now, because Mr. Hubert has accepted the assignment. Please feel assured that we appreciate your word of criticism in this matter as well as any other phase of the conference you might care to discuss in any other letter.

13-12-6

With reference to white persons other than Miss Grace Abbott and Professor Broadus Mitchell knowing something about Negroes; in the field of industry Dr. Joseph H. Willits of the University of Pennsylvania made a study over a two-year period of unemployment in the State of Pennsylvania. Mr. Franklin J. Keller who will speak on occupational trends in New York has just finished a rather extensive survey of occupational trends in general in that city and has had the advantage of working with men like Ira Reid, T. Arnold Hill, and other men in New York with reference to the colored end of it. Miss Mary Anderson, Director of the Woman's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, has I think the most recent factual material on the industrial employment of women including Negro women. Professor Murchison of the University of North Carolina will give us the general picture of disorganization to southern industry brought on by the depression and the Negro phase of it will be handled by T. Arnold Hill, Johnson of Fisk University, Homer Morris of Fisk University, and Tyson of the University of Pittsburgh. Hill has very late data from 101 cities on the matter. Monroe Work's material, I think, will be authentic and fresh as he did a lot of it last year at the University of Chicago and since that time has been adding more information through further research in the South.

We have changed the program somewhat from what it was when we sent you a copy of it. Instead of having Warren, Eutsler, and Hubert, discuss the questions in the agricultural section we are planning to have one person cover the whole field.

We are planning also to ask men like Dr. Hope, Mordecai Johnson, and others, to attend the conference and act as chairmen of the various section meetings and to enter into the discussions. The presidents of the Negro land grant colleges will be invited as well as the heads of the various departments of agriculture of these colleges, Tuskegee Institute and Hampton Institute, secretaries of the NAACP throughout the country and Urban League executives from the different branches. Mr. Wallace, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, has promised to attend the conference and we are expecting Miss Perkins of the Department of Labor, Mr. Ickes of the Department of the Interior, in addition to observers from these departments who will stay throughout the entire conference. We are writing Dr. Hope and others whom we desire to act as chairmen tomorrow.

13-19-7

We are asking all persons who are to read papers to have copies of them in this office not later than the last week in April.

I am sure that Mr. Embree will be very much pleased to know that you are going to participate in the conference. We also hope you will forgive this rather wordy letter.

Very truly yours,

George Arthur

GRA:VH

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia

CONFERENCE ON PRESENT ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE NEGRO

Tentative Date, May 11 - 13, 1933

Washington, D. C.

Edwin R. Embree, Chairman

Population and Occupation Trends of the Negro: 1890-1930
Monroe Work, Editor of the Negro Year Book
Tuskegee Institute

THE FIELD OF AGRICULTURE

The Agricultural Outlook and the Land Problem
Professor G. F. Warren, Cornell University

The Role of the Small Southern Farm in the Future Land Utilization Program

B. F. Hubert, President
Georgia State Industrial College

Adjustment and Cooperation Needed in the Relations of the Credit Agencies to the Negro Farmer, Owner, Tenant, Share-Cropper
Roland B. Eutsler, University of Pennsylvania

Disorganization in Rural Areas Brought on by the Depression
Grace Abbott, Director, Children's Bureau
United States Department of Labor

(Miss Abbott will discuss the human factors involved in this subject. We are trying to secure another speaker to bring us the scientific point of view.)

Discussion of the Role of the Small Southern Farm
Led by Professor G. F. Warren

Discussion of Adjustment and Cooperation
Led by Professor Roland B. Eutsler

Discussion of Disorganization
Led by Mr. Benjamin F. Hubert

13-19

THE FIELD OF INDUSTRY

The Future of the Negro in America
Professor Broadus Mitchell, Johns Hopkins University

Technological Unemployment in the United States
Professor Leo Wolman, Columbia University

(General Industrial Outlook and the Depression)
(Unemployment Brought on by the Depression)
Dr. Joseph H. Willits, University of Pennsylvania

The Relation of the Negro to Unemployment in Coal
Dr. Homer Morris, Fisk University

Construction and Skilled Crafts
Mr. Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University

Food Products
Mr. Maurice Moss, Pittsburgh Urban League

Steel
Dr. Francis D. Tyson, University of Pittsburgh

Discussion of Unemployment of Negroes
Led by Professor Paul Douglas
University of Chicago

The Economic Status of the Negro in Business and in the Professions
Mr. Ira De A. Reid, National Urban League

Disorganization to Southern Industry Brought on by the Depression
Professor Claudius T. Murchison, University of North Carolina

Occupational Trends of the Negro in New York City
Franklin J. Keller, Director
National Occupational Conference

Race Relations and Economics
Dr. W. W. Alexander, President
Dillard University
or
Dr. Howard W. Odum
University of North Carolina

Human Factors in the Displacement and Re-Employment of Negro Workers
T. Arnold Hill, National Urban League

Disorganization in the Family Brought on by the Depression
Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, Fisk University

13-18

Industrial Employment of Negro Women
Mary Anderson, Director
Woman's Bureau
United States Department of Labor

Summary
Professor Miles Carpenter, University of Buffalo

Next Steps
Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
and
Mr. Eugene Kinckle Jones

Summarization of Discussions of the Conference

(The order of arrangement of subjects herewith is tentative with the exception of subjects by Professor Warren and Professor Willits.)

13-19

PROGRAM

Conference on

THE ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE NEGRO

Auditorium—Department of the Interior
18th and F. Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

May 11-13, 1933

Sponsored by the
Julius Rosenwald Fund
Chicago, Illinois

Conference Office: Room 1215

THURSDAY, MAY 11

9:00 - 9:30 a. m.

REGISTRATION OF MEMBERS AND GUESTS OF THE CONFERENCE

9:30 - 12:00 a. m.

Louis Brownlow, presiding
Director, Public Administration Clearing House
Chicago

POPULATION AND OCCUPATIONAL TRENDS OF THE NEGRO 1890-1930
Monroe Work, Director, Department of Records and Research,
Tuskegee Institute

OCCUPATIONAL TRENDS OF THE NEGRO IN NEW YORK CITY
Franklin J. Keller, Director, National Occupational Conference,
New York City

DISCUSSION
P. K. Whelpton, Scripps Foundation for Research
in Population Problems

SOCIAL NEEDS OF NEGRO CHILDREN
Grace Abbott, Chief, Children's Bureau,
U. S. Department of Labor

2:00 - 5:00 p. m.

Mordecai W. Johnson, presiding
President, Howard University

RELATION OF THE NEGRO TO UNEMPLOYMENT

Construction and the Skilled Crafts
Charles S. Johnson
Director, Department of Social Sciences, Fisk University

Steel
Francis D. Tyson
Professor of Economics, University of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Food Products
Maurice Moss, Executive Secretary,
Urban League, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Coal
Homer L. Morris
Professor of Economics, Fisk University

Discussion
Paul H. Douglas
Professor of Economics, University of Chicago

8:00 p. m.

Alfred K. Stern, presiding
Julius Rosenwald Fund

SOLO—Miss Louise Burge, Howard University

DISORGANIZATION TO SOUTHERN INDUSTRY BROUGHT ON BY THE DEPRESSION
Claudius T. Murchison
Professor of Applied Economics, University of North Carolina

SOLO—Miss Ethyl Wise, Howard University

THE IMPACT OF INDUSTRIAL UNEMPLOYMENT ON THE NEGRO
Joseph H. Willits
Professor of Industry; Director of the Wharton School of Finance,
University of Pennsylvania

THE FUTURE OF THE NEGRO IN AMERICA
Broadus Mitchell
Professor of Political Economy, Johns Hopkins University

FRIDAY, MAY 12

9:30 - 12:00 a. m.

John Hope, presiding
President, Atlanta University

HUMAN FACTORS IN THE DISPLACEMENT AND
RE-EMPLOYMENT OF NEGRO WORKERS
T. Arnold Hill
Director, Department of Industrial Relations
National Urban League

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT OF NEGRO WOMEN
Mary Anderson
Director, Woman's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor

DISORGANIZATION OF THE NEGRO FAMILY BROUGHT ON BY THE DEPRESSION
E. Franklin Frazier
Professor of Sociology, Fisk University

DISCUSSION
Kelly Miller
Professor of Sociology, Howard University

2:00 - 5:00 p. m.

Thomas Elsa Jones, presiding
President, Fisk University

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK
G. F. Warren
Professor of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management
Cornell University

Adjustment and Cooperation Needed in the Relation of the Credit Agencies to the Negro Farmer, Owner, Tenant, Share-Cropper

Roland B. Eutsler, Instructor in Industry,
Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania

Discussion

Edward E. Lewis
Assistant Professor of Economics, Howard University

8:00 p. m.

Channing H. Tobias, presiding
National Council Young Men's Christian Associations
of North America

Music—Men's Glee Club, Howard University

Roy W. Tibbs, Director

The Economic Status of the Negro in Business and the Professions

Ira DeA. Reid, Director, Department of Research,
National Urban League

Race Relations and Economics

Will W. Alexander, Director, Commission on Interracial Cooperation;
President, Dillard University

SATURDAY, MAY 13

9:30 - 12:00 a. m.

Robert R. Moton, presiding
Principal, Tuskegee Institute

The Role of the Small Southern Farm in the Future Land Utilization Program

B. F. Hubert
President, Georgia State Industrial College

Discussion

George F. Haynes
Director, Interracial Commission, Federal Council of Churches;
Director, Cotton Survey Conference Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi

The Next Steps

W. E. B. DuBois, Editor, The Crisis.
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Eugene Knickle Jones
Executive Secretary, National Urban League

Closing Address

Edwin R. Embree, President, Julius Rosenwald Fund

FINDINGS COMMITTEE

Charles S. Johnson, Chairman

Franklin J. Keller — Roland B. Eustler
Kelly Miller — T. Arnold Hill

The Role of the Small Southern Farm in the Future Land Utilization Program

By BENJAMIN F. HUBERT

THE production and marketing of crops is a business of major importance in this country. The successful operation of a farm requires skill and managerial ability of a very high order. Farming is a business, the success of which cannot be so accurately predicted and measured as in many other businesses. Crop yields are largely dependent upon soil types, climatic changes, and inroads of farm crop pests. The major crops must meet competition in world markets. It is, therefore, obvious that the best that any one may hope to do in discussing the subject, "The Role of the Small Southern Farm in the Future Land Utilization Program" is to examine the situation as it is today in the South, note the trends, and suggest what, in the light of these facts, may be expected to follow.

For a number of years Benjamin F. Hubert, President of the Georgia State College for Negroes, has championed the cause of the Negro farmer. This article, read at the recent Economic Conference, is published by permission of the Rosenwald Fund.

—THE EDITOR.

The size of the small Southern farm in the South is usually stated in horse or mule units, a unit being the amount of land which a man can farm with a mule, (from 20-30 acres of cultivatable land). In the Southeast, the small farm usually consists of from one to four of these units of cultivatable land and some pasture and woodland.

Four Southern States

For the purpose of giving a clear picture of the small southern farm, we will study four farm states in the Southeast; namely, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina. The statistical summary giving outstanding conditions in this farm area will be found at the end of this paper.*

The constant continued reduction in total crop acreage and in the number of farms which has gone on for the past twenty-five years in these four states, the general trend toward unprofitable farm operation under the old system of cotton farming, and a noticeable increase in cut-over lands, suggest that the problem of land utilization has become very vital to the future of this whole section.

In projecting any long-time plans for land utilization, it is necessary to anticipate the probable demand that will be made for land by the crops having some measure of advantage for the land in question. It is also necessary that we consider the probability of present lands now being farmed being removed from profitable farming by constant soil erosion and other forces now at work. What then are the crops that experience has shown can be produced over this area at a fairly comparative advantage?

Cotton the Main Crop

Since cotton is the chief contender for 75 per cent of the cultivatable land in this area, the future of the small farmer is intimately associated with the future of cotton production; therefore considerable time will be devoted to trends in this crop. Cotton is not only the chief crop but oftentimes the only money crop. It is probably the strongest contender for the most fertile soil. One-third of all the land devoted to cotton production in the United States lies within these states. The further fact that 17.5 per cent of the world's cotton supply is produced in this area indicates that any influences permanently affecting cotton production in any part of the world will very likely bring about shifts in the balance between crops in this area.

Approximately 80 per cent of the American cotton crop is exported to European and Asiatic countries. Great Britain, formerly our best customer, reached her peak in 1911 with an importation of 4½ million bales. Since that time the trend has been steadily downward. During the past few years, her exports have been only about 35 per cent of her 1911 purchases. This trade recession has been due to international competition in the Textile Manufacturing Industry and increasing competition for the British market by Indian and Egyptian cotton. It is significant that Great Britain's factories show a preference for cotton produced in the dominion when price and quality of staple are relatively the same. Germany consumes approximately 3,000,000 bales

*Statistical summary on page 285.

Editorials

Negro Leadership?

RECOGNIZING the importance of the 12,000,000 Negroes in the United States as workers and consumers in the program for economic recovery, the Secretary of the Interior Harold F. Ickes has announced the appointment of a Special Adviser on the Negro in the person of Clark Howell Foreman, member of a distinguished Southern family, who for several years has been associated with the Southern Interracial Committee and the Rosenwald Fund in its educational work among Negroes in the South.

The announcement in so far as it indicates a recognition of the importance of including the Negro in the plans of the Administration, will be gratifying to a great number of citizens, white and black, who had begun to fear that the Negro might be the reef on which the ship of state would flounder in its effort to reach the harbor of economic stability. But it would be futile to deny that in this instance the great mass of Negroes North and South will view the appointment of a white man as an interpreter of the needs and aspirations of the Negro with profound disappointment and chagrin. For it would appear that the Negro has never been inarticulate in expressing his needs—and his aspirations. And after nearly three quarters of a century of freedom it seems a little absurd that the necessity of designating a white spokesman for the Negro should persist in the minds of those who repeatedly avow their faith in the education and training of Negro leaders.

Even from the standpoint of racial amity the designation of Mr. Foreman admittedly one of the outstanding young white liberals of the South might well prove unfortunate. Not because he does not have the interest of the Negro at heart, he undoubtedly does, nor because he will not render invaluable service to the Negro group, he can and will, but rather because his appointment will unquestionably serve to shake the Negro's faith in the ultimate objectives of those interracial agencies working in his behalf.

It would be difficult to conceive of the appointment of a Gentile to interpret the aspirations and needs of Jews or a capitalist to represent labor, or a Japanese to speak for the Chinese or a Fascist for the Soviets. So it seems inconsistent to say the least that in matters of great moment Negro leadership should be compelled to abdicate in deference to a conception of race relations that should have passed with slavery.

▼▼▼▼

Friends of Opportunity

DURING the Summer months of necessity the effort to secure Friends of Opportunity waned. But now that autumn is upon us we hope that there will be a renewal of that interest which has expressed itself in the creation of a body of men and women of both races who are so vitally interested in the work of the National Urban League and this magazine which is its organ, that they have contributed sums of five dollars and upward for its preservation and continuance.

In the October issue of Opportunity the complete list of Friends to-date will be published. We are confident that before that issue goes to press other names might be added to what is already an imposing list.

▼▼▼▼▼

FRIENDS OF OPPORTUNITY

Miss Winifred S. Aray
New York City

Mrs. Mary T. L. Gannett
Rochester, N. Y.

of American cotton, but is keenly sensitive to price increases. The present indication is that American cotton may lose its hold on the German markets. The amount of American cotton imported by France has been fairly constant since post-war adjustments. Japan, an important consumer of American cotton, imports the largest quantities of cotton when prices are especially low. Indian cotton is a keen competitor with American cotton, especially when the American staple is short, and American cotton prices tend to rise above the normal. Russia, once regarded as a most promising potential customer, has now become a potential competitor for Asiatic and European markets.

With world situations that seem to indicate contracting demands for American cotton abroad, and a domestic demand near the saturation point, there seems little reason to anticipate very much permanent acreage expansion in the cotton belt. On the contrary, one would expect a gradual abandonment of unprofitable acreages, an increasing emphasis on larger-sized family farms, higher acre yields of quality staple, a tendency towards larger machine-handled units, and better utilization of the expensive labor element through adaptable enterprise combinations. Such conclusions are implied or stated in practically every cost or type study recently made in the cotton belt. Agricultural economists in the cotton states are almost unanimously agreed that these steps are essential to any intelligent future agricultural policy for the Southeast.

What effect then will this likely have on land adjustments in Alabama, South Carolina, Georgia, and Mississippi? The drift of the rural population to the city within the last decade has gone on more rapidly in this area than for the country as a whole. Land abandonment has made greater progress here than in any other area in the country. The whole status of definite farm policies is unsettled.

Food and Feed Crops

The demand on the part of supply crops for the land in this area may be judged:

1. From the needs of the local population.
2. From the angle of its comparative status with other competitive regions.

This group of states comprises one of the most sparsely populated areas in the United States averaging 50.3 people to the square mile as compared with 136.2 in Illinois; 214.8 in Pennsylvania, and 264.2 in New York. While the population in this area has more than tripled since 1850, the percentage gained has lagged behind those since 1880. For the past 90 years this group of States has had an average annual increase of 1.4 per cent in its population. Despite the gradual gains in population in this area, there have been during the past twenty years certain internal changes that may permanently influence the uses to which land in certain localities may be put.

Since 1910, the population here increased from eight to nine and a half million, but the percentage which the urban population was of the total, increased from thirty-five to fifty-seven per cent, representing an actual rural loss of almost a half million persons. Although the total food consumption capacity was not thus lessened, there was a reduction of a quarter of a million mules and horses, and 430,000 cattle, sheep, and goats, freeing approximately the equivalent of 350,000 acres of corn land, 250,000 acres of pasture land, and 150,000 acres of oats, hay, and other lands. This has been partly met by an increase in dairy cattle and poultry, but only to the extent of the approximate use of 300,000 acres, leaving a net loss of 450,000 acres.

The small but steady rate of increase in population in this area represents a slight technical increase in the demand for foodstuffs (to be met by increasing the acreages devoted to them). This can be met by increasing the efficiency in their production or increased importation from other areas. This naturally raises the question as to what extent and in what products is this area self-sufficient. With a population of 9½ million people, four million horses and mules, three million cattle, a half million sheep and goats, three and a half million hogs and over twenty-three million chickens, there is a potential consuming capacity annually for 136 million bushels of corn, 54 million bushels of wheat and 8½ million tons of hay. In the ten-year period, 1918-28 the average annual yield of corn for these states was 111 million bushels. There are proportional production shortages in most of the other less important food and feed crops.

These states, taken as a whole, represent a deficit area for most of the principal food and feed crops. In certain sections, dairying and other forms of livestock show an increase which may result in a more intensive use of hay and pasture lands in the favored areas.

The tendency toward decreases in corn, oat, potato, rye and rice acreages appears to run parallel with farm population decreases; while the less rapid declines in total yields point unmistakably to one or two things:

1. More efficient production.
2. The disappearance of sub-marginal lands.

The fluctuating increases in peanut and tobacco acreages, mainly in Georgia and South Carolina, during the past ten years have been in response to low cotton prices or relatively high prices of these products. The acreage increases hardly more than offset cotton acreage reduction in the localities where the shifts occurred.

The heavy importation of corn, oats, flour, feed, dairy and livestock products into this area is sufficient evidence that these products might be grown locally (under improved farming practices).

Obviously, it appears that much of the land in this area already in use, is being kept in production at small annual losses rather than suffer a complete loss of the original investment by abandonement.

The length of the grazing season gives this area a clear advantage in certain phases of the livestock industry. These advantages are partly smoothed out by superior hay soils found in other regions and also by their close proximity to an abundant supply of concentrates. Obviously the corn belt has certain distinct advantages over this region, under the present cropping system, in the production of hay, oats, and livestock. Transportation remaining relatively the same, under present farming practices, it is hardly to be expected that there will be material increase in acreages of these crops over long periods.

Forest Products

These four states comprise in bulk one of the two remaining great timber regions in the United States. This region lying within six hundred miles of the center of consumption has a clear natural advantage over its main competitor, the Pacific Coast Region. Of the saw timber standing today, 2 per cent is in New England; 5 per cent is in the States around the Great Lakes; fifty-one per cent in the Pacific Coast States; and 10 per cent in the Southeast. The decrease in the cut of timber is a natural decline built on scarcity. Any restoration of supply sufficient to lower prices will probably witness a revival of the use of timber and greater uses of wooden products. Climatic conditions in the Southeast would seem to indicate that there is a great future for the forests of this area provided a rational policy is developed for reforestation and preservation of the forests now growing up over much of this section.

Approximately 80 per cent of all timber land in the United States is in the hands of private owners. Some public forest policy should be adapted for the development of waste lands as great forest reserves.

Unlimited possibilities are open to the small farmer of the South in developing the woodlands as a source of future farm income. Lumber, pine for newsprint, turpentine products, evergreens for decoration, the development of game and fish reserves, all seem to point the way towards the more economical use of the timberland of the South.

A Program for the Future

Summarizing the present and most probable uses for the lands in the Southeast, it appears that there will be little to induce large scale corporate farming in this area:-

1. Because of the large capital outlays required in this type of farming and the corresponding low cash return expected there. (Possibly dairying and poultry farming excepted).
2. Because of the high type of managerial ability required in this type of farming and the keen competition for this type of ability by more advantaged and less risky fields of industry.
3. Because of the extreme risk in assuring dependable returns from the land.

It would appear that this area promises to be one of small farms, the size tending to group about 150 acres as the most profitable-sized unit. This section then will likely be one of moderate-sized farms, peopled by two types of citizenry:-

1. A tenant.
2. A stable, conservative land owner group willing to assume the risk involved in the climate and markets there in exchange for freedom, to develop home life and community institutions, and for the contentment and happiness possible to be gained from this freedom.

It is clearly evident from the above analysis that the small farmer of the South may hope to hold his own and become an increasingly important factor in the business of farming in this country only as he adopts a definite, self-sufficing program entirely in keeping with the region in which he lives. The Southern farm must be a place of intelligent, well-planned and well-ordered activity if it is to have a measure of advantage in the future.

A Re-Classification of Lands

The first step in any well-ordered program for the future should be a re-classification of lands in the Southeast. There should follow a general abandonment of lands now unfit for profitable farming largely because of the impoverishing effects of erosion. It has been estimated that from one-third to two-fifths of all land in certain sections of the South should be returned to forests. It is certain that the individual farm operator, although clinging to poor soil, in many instances for sentimental

reasons only, will be far better able to provide for himself a more satisfying standard of living in a different environment.

A More Efficient Farm Operator

Efficient, balanced, farm operation, capable of producing maximum results, is hardly possible with a low scale of literacy. Men who supervise and operate the farms must have the fundamentals of a practical, common-sense education. One of the first steps then in a redirected farm program for the South should be a definite system of education for farmers, that will guide them into a larger life on the farms. The character of the farm operator is a very vital and fundamental factor that must be reckoned with in any effort to improve farming conditions in the South. Highly competitive farming, such as must be carried on in the South, in the immediate and long-time future, calls for farm operators of capacity, and high average ability.

32-24-109

The agricultural extension and vocational services have done a good job but they have only scratched the surface. Wherever intelligent leadership has been provided by these services for communities of farmers over a number of years, farming conditions have generally shown improvement. A County Farm and Home Demonstration Agent in every county and a Vocational Agricultural and Home Economics teacher in every consolidated country school, living in the communities which they serve, would be a great step in the right direction.

Changes Needed in Our System of Land Tenure

The old system of land tenure in the South must eventually give way. There should be a system of tenancy that will enable the tenant farm operator to share in whatever permanent improvements he is able to make on the farm. It seems inevitable that some system of this kind that will enable the tenant to lease a farm for from five to twenty years without fear of being put out, will come.

The general breaking down of the old plantation system in the South will probably go a long way towards reducing many of the evils of the tenant system. Interest rates charged tenants are excessive and in many instances almost confiscatory, but until there is some way found to make the tenant a better economic risk, under our present system, it is difficult to understand how these rates of interest will be materially lowered. There is much room here for government assistance in providing ways and means whereby tenants, especially Negro tenants, may receive farm credit over long periods of time at more reasonable rates than are customary in the South. Until interest rates are lowered, and there is a different business set-up between the landlord and the tenant, however efficient as a worker the tenant may be, his income from the farm will be relatively low. The whole system of tenancy in the South should be carefully studied in the light of changing conditions that confront both landlords and tenants today, and a more liberal land tenure system patterned after that of some of the more progressive European countries be introduced in the South.

Land Ownership Should Be the Goal

Practically every study made of farming in the Southeast shows that over long periods, farmers who own and operate their farms have been most successful. Questions of improved soil fertility, drainage, methods of prevention of soil erosion, fencing, beautifying the homestead, planting of orchards, the improvement of woodland and the active participation in farm and community economic and social organization have a far greater appeal to the farm owner than to the tenant and sharecropper. A land of medium-sized farm owners, living on farms that are largely self-sufficing, and in neighborhoods and communities fairly close together, should be the long-time goal of the rural South.

Farmers should not only own the land they operate, but they should, as far as it is practicable, endeavor to locate in neighborhoods and communities in close proximity to each other. This is especially desirable for the Negro farmer of the South where we have a dual system of schools, churches, and other community organizations for the two race groups. By living near together, it is possible to enjoy the benefits of a maximum cooperation in production of crops, in the buying of fertilizers and other necessities, and in the marketing of farm products. Better schools and churches and a generally improved group social life is noticeable wherever this plan has been followed. It seems inevitable that the independent Negro farm operator will eventually find it impracticable to continue to live in communities far-removed from other members of the group.

Specific Experiments in Community Development in the Rural Districts

Facts and trends noted previously in the study seem to indicate that the Role of the Small Southern Farmer in the Program of Future Land Utilization means, in part at least, that financial assistance is necessary for

the small farmer who must plan to continue for quite a time in competition with power farms in other sections.

In order to contend with power farming, he must lean heavily upon cooperative activity which can be most quickly achieved in the South through community center activities where large-visioned, sane leadership may be provided in economic, civic, educational, and recreational community programs. The community center idea we have in mind may be best illustrated, if you will pardon the personal reference, by the project at the Camilla-Zack Log Cabin County Life Center, in Hancock County, Georgia. People who have seen the work there agree that it points the way out of many of our rural problems. It centers all forces of the community upon a unified program for the improvement of not only the living but the life of all.

Mention might be made of another community, the Wise Community of Warren County, North Carolina. The number of Negro farmers growing wheat in this community has increased from four to one hundred three in a period of three years. This development has largely come about through cooperation.

A New Type of Farm Leadership

One of the most urgent needs of the farm communities of the South is well-trained, energetic, practical leadership. This leadership should be able to envisage the objectives and goals of farm people and inspire them to develop for themselves a living and a life that more nearly satisfies.

This leadership, in order to be most effective, must be willing to live among the people whom they serve. Farm leaders should have the spirit of the pioneer missionary and give themselves unreservedly to the task of developing a rural civilization that will be happy and content.

The Land Grant Colleges should provide this new type of large-visioned leadership for the South. It is their job! These Colleges should be accorded every support in their efforts to attract to this service men and women of the highest type. The Negro Land Grant Colleges should become the most powerful centers, enlarging their facilities to meet every growing need of farm people. It is to these Land Grant Colleges that we must turn for rural leadership in the future.

Special Adjustment for Negro Farmers

1. Negro farmers are usually found on the poor grades of land.
2. Negro farmers do not get an adequate share of the various Federal loans. Many instances of discrimination have arisen in practically every section of the South.
3. Negroes do not share fully in Farm Marketing Associations.
4. Negro farmers do not have membership in Loan Associations and on Boards having to do with negotiating loans with farmers in the South.
5. Negro farm tenants being largely illiterate are usually at the mercy of unsympathetic landlords and merchants. Interest rates charged are often excessive.
6. Many Negro farm owners live on farms far removed from other farmers of their own group. Thus it is extremely difficult for them to develop for themselves and families the most desirable type of community organization.

Recommendations

It is recommended:

1. That competent Negro representatives be placed on all Loan Associations, Boards, or Agencies that deal with Negro farmers.
2. That Negro Land Tenure in the South be given careful study and a new system be recommended that will enable a farmer to obtain a farm on a five to twenty-year lease.
3. Negroes should be provided financial aid from governmental and private agencies that will enable them to purchase farms at low rates of interest payable over long periods. Farm ownership should be the ultimate goal.
4. Model, rural community centers should be established in strategic sections of the South in order that the people may develop for themselves a more satisfying group social life.
5. The Negro Farm Homestead should be improved. It should be more attractive and livable.
6. Every member of the Negro farm family should have a common-sense education that will fit the individual so that he will be better able to adjust himself to the life that he is most likely to live.

Conclusion

We cannot but believe that with the normal demand for farm products remaining relatively the same, the intelligent, hard-working farmer of the South, located on good fertile soil, will not be displaced. If he is able to grow with his business and put personality into the operation of his farm, with the idea of having it become a *home* for himself and his family, he can acquaint himself regularly with the world-wide conditions confronting farmers, and work for the highest possible net returns. In the light of these conditions, shifting his program from time to time, in order to satisfy changing customs and styles, cooperating with his neighbors to the end that he might have and enjoy the economic and social resources of the group, he can still maintain individuality and a certain independence of action that make life worthwhile. The Southern farmer along with farmers in other sections of the country will continue to be a virile and most fundamental factor in our National Life.

MAY 24 1933

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO

Edwin R. Embree
President
Nathan Levin
Comptroller
Margaret W. Sargent
Secretary

George R. Arthur
Associate for Negro Welfare

12-8-41

May 22, 1933

Dear Dr. DuBois: We are very much in need of a copy of your address at the recent Conference on the Economic Status of the Negro, held in Washington, May 11th to 13th. We thought that we should receive a copy of it with the stenotype report of the Conference but did not do so.

The Findings Committee will meet June 7th and we should like to have your paper as much before that time as possible.

Very truly yours,

George R. Arthur

GRA:LMR

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
The Crisis
69 Fifth Avenue, New York

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO

Edwin R. Embree
President
Nathan Levin
Comptroller
Margaret W. Sargent
Secretary

12-39-36

May 22, 1933

Dear Dr. DuBois: In enclosing the check for your expense account in connection with the conference on the Economic Status of the Negro, I want to add my personal thanks for your contribution. This was a very different meeting from any interracial conference I have ever attended. Problems were attacked with a scholarship and an objectivity that is almost revolutionary in such meetings. We thank you for helping to put the conference on so high a level.

Very truly yours,

Edwin R. Embree

ERE:MLU

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia

FORM 122

[Enc.]

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO

To

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

Spelman College

Atlanta, Georgia

Payment Voucher No. 8601

Date May 22, 1933

12-29-37

The check enclosed herewith is tendered in full payment of the following:

Reimbursement for expenses incurred on trip to Washington to attend Conference on the Economic Status of the Negro - - - - - - - - $85.04

Ck. #9411

No acknowledgment required. The cancelled check will be regarded as a receipt.

May 24, 1933.

Mr. George Arthurs,
Julius Rosenwald Fund,
4901 Ellis Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

12-39

My dear Mr. Arthurs

Dr. Du Bois is out of the city and will not return for some time. We are forwarding your letter to him.

Very sincerely yours,

CRISIS PUBLISHING CO., INC.

lfb/

12-39-42

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

May 31, 1933.

Mr. George Arthur,
THE ROSENWALD FUND,
900 South Homan Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Arthur:

I gave a copy of this speech to one of the stenographers at the desk. She must have it. This is the only copy that I have but I am rushing it to you. Please return either this copy or a copy of it.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

FORM 122

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO

To

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

69 Fifth Avenue

New York City

Payment Voucher No. 8630

Date May 31, 1933

The check enclosed herewith is tendered in full payment of the following:

Final payment on fellowship grant made 2/16/31 - - - - - - - - - - - - $200.00

check for $200
deposited June 2/33
W.F. Branch.

Ck. #9457

2-21

No acknowledgment required. The cancelled check will be regarded as a receipt.

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

June 3, 1933.

12-38-3

Mr. Edwin R. Embree,
The Julius Rosenwald Fund,
4901 Ellis Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Embree:

At the final payment of my fellowship received today, may I express to you and the Board of Trustees of the Rosenwald Fund my very deep appreciation of what you have done for me.

I have given as a result of this grant two years of intensive study to the part which Negroes played in Reconstruction. I have collected a considerable library on the subject and have had helping me at various times several professors, teachers and special students. I have kept a clerical force of one to three persons. My resulting book has been contracted for by Harcourt Brace and Company; it was promised for the first of the year but is now finally to be in their hands July 1.

I had, naturally, hoped to do a great deal more than this;one book on Reconstruction and one on the history of the Negro, before, dur ng and since the World War; but historical and social research is endless. Although I am in a way disappointed, perhaps this is as much as I ought to expect.

May I thank you personally for your interest and sympathy and if there is any co-operation with you or the Fund that I can give, I shall be only too glad to do so.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Edwin R. Embree
President

Nathan Levin
Comptroller

Margaret W. Sargent
Secretary

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO

George R. Arthur
Associate for Negro Welfare

George Arthur

June 6, 1933

My dear Dr. DuBois: We have made enough copies of your address at the recent Washington Conference on the Economic Status of the Negro to suit our needs. We are returning the copy you sent us. Thank you very much for the use of it.

I received the circular sent out by Mr. Spingarn with reference to the small number of men who have been invited to the August conference, and while I assure you I would have very much enjoyed being there myself, I can quite understand why he wished to have only a limited number of young men. One of the men whose names I sent in has been invited. I am quite sure that both you and Mr. Spingarn will find this chap, Howard Shaw, a rather interesting and useful person. I sincerely hope that the conference will be a success and that you may find in this group some potential leadership.

13-19-1

Very truly yours,

George Arthur

GRA:VH

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia

Enc.

BAY PATH BOND
MAS COMLND U.S.A.

12-39-38

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

July 13, 1933.

Mr. Edwin R. Embree,
The Julius Rosenwald Fund,
4901 Ellis Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Embree:

Through your recommendation, I was invited to address the National Council of Women. I tried hard to arrange to come and thought I could but at the last moment I had to cancel the engagement. You see, I am tied up here with the summer school that does not end until July 21, and the last week I'm attending the Institute of Race Relations at Swarthmore. It was impossible to get away from this summer school during the last week of examinations.

I appreciate your mention of my name and wish very much that I could have accepted this opportunity to help education among American Negroes.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

[Rosenwald]

12-39-43

August 16, 1933.

Mr. George Arthur,
900 South Homan Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Arthur:

I have two persons in mind whom it would be worthwhile for you to notice whenever you have funds for distributing further scholarships.

One is Doctor Virginia Alexander of Philadelphia. I enclose an article about her which you may have seen. She is one of the few physicians really gifted who is not in practice simply to make money, and who ought to study for the advancement of knowledge, especially in the line of helping Negroes. I think if your staff should inquire about her work in the Woman's Hospital in Philadelphia and the Pennsylvania Hospital, you would find out that she is an unusual person.

I have had in my office for a year Lula Burton, who is a graduate of Hunter College. While I have been in Atlanta she has done a good deal of the auxiliary editorial work, collecting news and things of that sort. She wants to study and she ought to because she has a keen mind. She is still young and in the twenties but is worth watching.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO

Edwin R. Embree
President
Nathan Levin
Comptroller
Margaret W. Sargent
Secretary

George R. Arthur
Associate for Negro Welfare

August 23, 1933.

Dear Dr. Du Bois: Your letter of August 16th has been received in Mr. Arthur's absence from the city.

It will be brought to his attention as soon as he returns.

Very truly yours,

Virginia Heywood

Secretary

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
N. A. A. C. P.
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

12-39

167 EAST 74TH STREET

13-3-50

April 23, 1933.

Mr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Du Bois:

Colonel Roosevelt has already left the Philippines, and will not be back here until the end of July.

As his plans are unsettled, mail cannot be forwarded to him, but will be kept here until his return.

Very truly yours,

G. G. Roosevelt

Mr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois

The Crisis

69 Fifth Ave.

New York City

1117 Lincoln
Newton, Kansas
January 15, 1933

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Editor of Crisis,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

12-35-135

Dear Sir:

I am writing to you to ask you if you know anyopening in which I can do volunteer teaching just for my expenses. I was graduated from Sterling College, Sterling, Kansas in 1930. My major is English, my minor is history. I am qualified to teach chemistry and Spanish also. Since graduation, I have done just what I could find, mainly housework. I certainly will appreciate any assistance you will give me. I read the Crisis all of the time and enjoy your articles. I feel that if anyone would be able to direct me to opening you

saw. In case you do not know of any openings for experience; but do know of an opening, I would even consider that just in order to get some experience and to be of some service.

12-35-136

Yours sincerely,

Isabel H. Rossiter

12-35-137

January 18, 1933.

Miss Isabel Kossiter,
1117 Plum Street,
Newton, Kansas.

My dear Miss Kossiter:

I am not directly connected with school work now and do not know of any opening such as you wish but I suggest that you get the list of colored schools and colleges published by the United States Bureau of Education and write each one stating your education and qualifications and the terms which you would accept.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

12-41-40

55 Greenwood Ave.
Montclair, N.J.
April 30, 1933

Russell

Tasha,

I never acknowledge cards, not even "perfectly beautiful" ones from splendidly generous editors. My health is excellent, thank you, and my spirits on the up and up, if you get what I mean. It was very, very sweet of you to inquire.

Tell me, is your work successful? It should be. I have noticed that whatever you do, you do

magnificently. Apropos, when are you coming home? Astonishing as it may seem, I'm afraid I've missed you. Can you bear it — or are you completely overcome?

Love

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

March 15, 1933.

Miss Juanita J. Saddler,
Y. W. C. A.,
600 Lexington Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Miss Saddler:

We are going to have this summer at Amenia, New York, at J. E. Spingarn's beautiful summer home, a conference which we hope to make of great importance. We want to get together some of the younger, independent thinking Negroes of strong, honest character. We have in mind, not men who have just finished school, but rather those who have been out a few years, and yet who are not fixed in their ideas. We want them to discuss in a perfectly frank way and without publicity or limitations, the present situation of the American Negro and just what ought to be done.

The Conference will not be large, perhaps twenty-five or more and will include men and women. It will sit for about three days sometime in August. Board and keep will be free, the only expense being travel.

This Conference is going to be held under the auspices of the N. A. A. C. P. and the Directors have made me Chairman of an Organizing Committee of Three. On the other hand, the N.A.A.C.P. will exercise no control over the Conference and will leave it perfectly free and untrammelled in discussion and conclusions.

First of all, we want to get in touch with proper persons to invite. Will you kindly send me at your very earliest convenience names of persons whom you feel ought to take part; persons whom you know or have heard of, either in your vicinity or elsewhere. Send their names and, if possible, present address so that I can get in correspondence with them right off, as the time for preparation is short.

I shall be under very great obligations if you will make special effort to co-operate with me in this. Please address answers to Atlanta.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

NATIONAL STUDENT ASSEMBLY

Louise Dohrman, President
University of Cincinnati

Gertrude Clarke, Vice-Pres.
University of Nebraska

NATIONAL STUDENT COUNCIL
OF
YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Cable Address: Emissarius, New York

Leslie Blanchard
Executive Secretary

April 11, 1933

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia

13-12-44

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I was very glad to have your letter asking for suggestions for the meeting which you have in mind for this summer. My delay in answering your good letter has been due to the fact that I have been on the field for three weeks with a very full schedule and have had no time to give the proper amount of thought to your request.

I am suggesting the following people all of whom you may know and are already in communication with but they seem to me persons who would be able to make a contribution to such a conference as you have in mind. My list includes perhaps the younger group who have not as definite philosophies as some of the older ones but yet are scholarly in mind and honestly searching for the best way out.

Horace Bond, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee
Abram Harris, Howard University, Washington, D. C.
B. R. Brazil, International House, 500 Riverside Drive, New York City
Mr. Jones, Editor of the Chicago Defender
Hollis Price, Y.M.C.A., 181 West 135th Street, New York City
Andrew Allison, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee
John Streeter, Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C.
Bennie Mayes, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois
John Dillingham, A. & I. State Teachers College, Nashville, Tenn.

The women on the following list all seem to me to have an objective point of view that would be of value in such asmeeting as this:

Miss Fleming Kittrell, Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C.
Miss Frances Williams, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City
Miss Marion Cuthbert, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City
Miss Viola Lewis, 800 West Fifth Street, Dayton, Ohio
Mrs. Emma Penn, 179 West 137th Street, New York City
Miss Winona Bond, 179 West 137th Street, New York City
Misses Louise and Myra Logan, 130 West 130 Street, New York City
Miss Lucille Allison, State Agric. and Mech. College, Orangeburg, S.C.
Mrs. M. S. Douglas, 66 St. Nicholas Place, New York City

I am particularly interested in this proposed conference because it seems to me that the time is peculiarly right for some very specific and definite thinking with regard to the best techniques for adjustment today from the Negro's point of view.

Very sincerely yours,

Juanita J. Saddler

Juanita J. Saddler
National Student Secretary

JJS:GL

13-17-45

12-22-63

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL STUDIES
RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION
130 EAST 22D STREET
NEW YORK CITY

MARY VAN KLEECK, DIRECTOR

June 16, 1933

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

This is to inform you that we are sending to you by parcel post today the volume WORLD SOCIAL ECONOMIC PLANNING concerning which Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University has written you. We should appreciate an acknowledgment of its receipt.

I am writing for Miss van Kleeck who is in the West in connection with one of our studies.

Very truly yours,

Elizabeth C. Morris

M:W

Office Manager

Italy

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

April 17, 1933.

13-4-116

Madame la Comtesse,
Maria Saracini-Belfort,
Povo di Trento,
Italy.

My dear Madame la Comtesse:

I don't know just what books would serve you best. There is a history of American Negro Literature and Art by Benjamin W. Brawley, published by Duffield and Company, New York, which is sold for $2.00. That, however, is a statement of authors and tendencies and does not give the works. On the other hand, there is an Anthology of Negro Poetry by James Weldon Johnson, published by Harcourt, Brace and Company. It contains a seletion of poetry.

I should be glad to send either of these or both on hearing from you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

GEORGE S. SCHUYLER
321 EDGECOMBE AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

12-39-68

June 5, 1933

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I thought you might be interested in the comment concerning you contained in the letter from Mr. S. Miller Johnson, a very capable young writer, in Detroit.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

George S. Schuyler

See inside page

6591 Kirkwood [Enc.]
Detroit, Mich

12-29-69

My dear Mr. Schuyler.-

The American Mercury sent me a notice of your article, "Uncle Sam's Black Step-child," which appears in its pages for the current month. I do not know how on earth the editor came into possession of my address, unless you or some other valuable pass it to them. However that may be, I am grateful indeed that somebody thought to remind me of the essay, notwithstanding the fact that I had perused it before the reminder reached me.

Permit me, sir, to add my mite of congratulation. You have wrought well, as usually you do. I need not suggest that

you keep up the good work. Oftentimes I reread many of your past anniversions, and find myself particularly happy to discover a gradual improvement in your style and your diction. No longer do you strain after the ludicrous effects ~~by~~ with which you were once ~~affected~~ afflicted. You go directly to the point and permit the matter in hand more to dictate the style. This, I think, is the basis of all true art, essentially the art of writing - an achievement that comes only with arduous and constant practise.

And it is this that I, for many years now, have been doing while laboring unrecognized, a recluse, so to speak, in this detestible "city on wheels".

// Give my fondest regards to Dr. Dubois, and let him know that there are still many young negroes who feel the importance & dignity of his life-work. Though, in his later days, he may have felt the loneliness of leadership, may he have the consolation of knowing that there are those of the new generation who acclaim his unbounded greatness. It is because of his injunction, which appeared in "The Crisis" a dozen years ago that I came here, found myself a job by which I earn my bread, and commenced to learn the difficult craft of putting my thoughts to words. //

// Have you read Jane Austen's letters published by the Oxford Press? Delightfully witty missives of a cultured woman. They are, fresh & invigorating to a modern mind steeped in ~~the commonplace~~ contemporary ~~incidents of everyday~~ banalities.

Convey my sincere regards to Mrs Schuyler. Though I have not had the pleasure of her acquaintance, I am confident she is a charming wife & a delightful mother.

Yours sincerely,

S. Miller Johnson

P.S. I am still trying to write poems & stories. I have stacks of both here on my hands. I have given up hope of ever achieving notice in my lifetime. But, as you well know, is never a deterred to an incurable ~~scribbler~~ scribbler.

6591 Firwood
June 1, 1953

650 James Hall
Hampton Inst
Hampton

Dr. W. E. Du Bois
Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College
Atlanta Ga

13-4-97

My Dear Sir.

It was indeed very gratifying to receives such an immediate reply.

Dr. DuBois, I'm writing to thank you for even taking the time to reply, for it means much to one when those who have risen to the heights of fame never forgets the ones at the bottom of the ladder and eager to climb.

I shall always consider you as an unknown friend, for I sincerly believe if you coan be of any assistance to me you will.

Since I've been at Hampton I've had excess to a very good libary, which contains much Negro Literature. I've read four of your books thus far this year. I think I enjoyed "Dankwater" Rush, especially the chapter on S. C. Taylor, for I've read quite a bit about his life, and I play a few of his works.

I'm again thanking you, and I sincerly hope that in the near future I shall have the pleasure of meeting you.

I remain,

Respectfully yours
Reynold Scott

4/8/33

12-13-25

January 6, 1933

Mr. Warren H. Scott
32 Russell Square
London, W. C. 1

My dear Mr. Scott:

I regret to say that I was not in the office when Dr. and Mrs. Alington arrived and I have heard nothing from them. I shall be glad to do anything for them that I can when I do hear.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/c W. E. B. DuBois

1
54
3
162
total

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

March 15, 1933.

Mr. Baxter S. Scruggs,
615-635 East Elizabeth Street,
Detroit, Michigan.

My dear Mr. Scruggs:

We are going to have this summer at Amenia, New York, at J. E. Spingarn's beautiful summer home, a conference which we hope to make of great importance. We want to get together some of the younger, independent thinking Negroes of strong, honest character. We have in mind, not men who have just finished school, but rather those who have been out a few years, and yet who are not fixed in their ideas. We want them to discuss in a perfectly frank way and without publicity or limitations, the present situation of the American Negro and just what ought to be done.

13-17

The Conference will not be large, perhaps twenty-five or more and will include men and women. It will sit for about three days sometime in August. Board and keep will be free, the only expense being travel.

This Conference is going to be held under the auspices of the N. A. A. C. P. and the Directors have made me Chairman of an Organizing Committeeof Three. On the other hand, the N. A. A. C. P. will exercise no control over the Conference and will leave it perfectly free and untrammelled in discussion and conclusions.

First of all, we want to get in touch with proper persons to invite. Will you kindly send me at your very earliest convenience names of persons whom you feel ought to take part; persons whom you know or have heard of, either in your vicinity or elsewhere. Send their names and, if possible, present address so that I can get in correspondence with them right off, as the time for preparation is short.

I shall be under very great obligations if you will make special effort to co-operate with me in this. Please address answers to Atlanta.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Look up

Oct. 28-

MRS. KENNETH SHARROCK
BOSWORTH HOUSE
FORMBY, LIVERPOOL

Eq 1 6

Dear Dr. Du Bois

I wonder if you will pardon a liberty and grant a favour, at the same time.

13-24-7

For the past few years I have been living in England, writing for various papers and magazines; The London Daily Mail, Evening News, Daily Telegraph, etc. When I sailed last month, Mr. Robert Paul, the Editor of Elder's Review of West African affairs asked me to do several articles

for him on the West African in America - and, frankly, I need help in collecting my subject matter. Another article he has requested is one on "Six Prominent Negroes in America Today". The Review has a wide circulation on the West African Coast and I would very much like, while I am doing it, to do something which would be worth while and paint, as far as possible, a true picture.

Bearing this in mind, I wonder if you would be good enough to grant me an interview — if possible, on Monday

13-24-8

MRS. KENNETH SHARROCK
BOSWORTH HOUSE
FORMBY, LIVERPOOL

next, November second - about four o'clock? I am writing my Mother in East Orange, but will be in town on that day - and could call my time to yours -

With many thanks for your courtesy,

Very truly yours -

Marian E.D. Sharrock.

WATCHTOWER
MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY

HOME OFFICE
222 WEST DALLAS AVENUE
HOUSTON, TEXAS

JAN 24 1933

January 20, 1933

12-39-27

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
c/o The Crisis
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am desirous of securing autographed photographs of a few of my personal friends and acquaintances, whose lives have been an inspiration to me. You are numbered among this group and I would greatly appreciate receiving a likeness of yourself that might be framed and placed in our office, in order that our agents, employees and the public, might see and know of some of our men who have achieved in spite of handicaps, and who have contributed so largely to the development and progress of our race. This kindness on your part will be greatly appreciated by me.

With every good wish for your health, happiness and prosperity during the New Year, I am

Very truly yours,

Chas. A. Shaw

Executive Vice-President

CAS:C

, January 25th, 1933.

Mr. Chas. A. Shaw,
222 West Dallas Avenue,
Houston, Texas.

12-39

Dear Mr. Shaw:-

Dr. DuBois will be out of town for several months. Your mail is being forwarded to him.

Very sincerely yours,

42 Edgar St.
NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

Aug. 17, 1933

13-4-13

to The Editor of The Crisis.—

Dear Sir.—

I am writing to you for information on a good boys school. age 12 years and up. I has a boy twelve years old and he goes to The eight grade this yall. he is a very smart boy and is a very good boy. only he goes around with The boys of his age. and they has gotten a very bad habit of taken money for the sake of having it to spend at the beaches. now the whole trouble is I am a working Mother and cannot be with him like I should so I thought if I could put him in some good boarding school for boys where he would have the proper training it would be better than keeping him here amongst the bad environment. I know lots of Southern schools but I would like

one some where in the northern States if there were any that my pocket book could afford. are reasonable.

Please let me know at once and oblige. if any cost I will gladly pay because I am rather late as the schools open very soon.

I would like a list of schools also if you had them

very truly yours

Miss. Ida Sheffield

Cheyney
Bordentown

13-4-14

August 25, 1933.

Mrs. Ida Sheffield,
42 Edgar Street,
Newport, Rhode Island.

My dear Madam:

Your letter of August 17 has been received. Two schools that we would be glad to recommend are: Cheyney Training School, Cheyney, Pennsylvania and the Bordentown Manual Training School, Bordentown, New Jersey.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to Dr. Du Bois.

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Georgia.

February 2, 1933.

12-40-5

Dr. J. E. Shepard,
North Carolina College for Negroes,
Durham, North Carolina.

My dear Dr. Shepard:

May I thank you and Mrs. Shepard very much for your hospitality on my trip South. I had a pleasant stop at Spartenburg and reached here Wednesday safe and sound. I shall take flying trips North about the first of March, April and May, and could lecture for you on one of these trips. It would probably be some Monday night. Let me know which of these times would suit best and I will give you an exact date.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

May 19, 1933.

12-40-7

Dr. J. E. Shepard,
North Carolina College for Negroes,
Durham, North Carolina.

My dear Dr. Shepard:

I arrived here Wednesday night about seven, after driving 440 miles. I got off at four A. M. with the least noise possible; stayed an hour in Charlotte and one and one-half hours in Spartenburg, and an hour in Toccoon. It was really a beautiful drive, although the last thirty miles, I was rather tired. I'm quite all right now.

As usual, I had a very pleasant visit to your house and I am deeply obliged to you and Mrs. Shepard. You might say to Mrs. Shepard that the lunch was excellent, except that I could have done with another cup of coffee, but I made out.

With best regards

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

July 13, 1933.

12-40-8

Dr. J. E. Shepard,
North Carolina College for Negroes,
Durham, North Carolina.

My dear Dr. Shepard:

If it is convenient, I shall probably stop with you Saturday night, July 22. Would you kind ly let me know the address of the young physician in Spartenburg where I stopped before. I want to stop there on the way up.

My best regards to you and Mrs. Shepard.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

North Carolina College for Negroes
Durham

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

July 15, 1933

12-10-9

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Rockefeller Hall
Spellman College
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBoise

I acknowledge receipt of your letter. Will look for you on Saturday July 22.

The address you desire is:

Dr. T. K. Gregg
Box 461
Spartanburg, S. C.

With every good wish, I am

Very sincerely yours,

James E. Shepard
President

JES:MAG

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

July 18, 1933.

12-40-10

Dr. J. E. Shepard,
North Carolina College for Negroes,
Durham, North Carolina.

My dear Dr. Shepard:

As I plan now, I probably shall not stop in Durham Saturday night but will go straight on through. I will try to get in communication with you. I thank you for your kindness.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

December 14, 1933.

12-40-15

Mrs. J. E. Shepard,
North Carolina College for Negroes,
Durham, North Carolina.

My dear Mrs. Shepard:

I reached home safely and without further trouble. My knee is almost entirely well. All this is, I am sure, due to the ministering care of the three resident nurses. Thank you so much.

My regards to Doctor Shepard. I shall send the novels soon.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DB

12-40-16

December 26th, 1933.

Dr. J.E. Shepherd,
North Carolina College for Negroes,
Durham, North Carolina.

My dear Doctor Shepherd:-

My party of five persons, including myself, the wife of President Banks of Prairie View, her sister and Mr. Mays, teacher in the Junior High School of Atlanta, and Miss Burton, a graduate student at Atlanta University, are motoring through Durham, Sunday, January 31st. We are planning to arrive somewhere between six and ten o'clock at night and we are leaving early the next morning. I am writing to ask if you could provide us sleeping space. Mrs. Banks and her sister can occupy one room. The rest of us will each have to have separate rooms. We shall not need any meals and of course would be glad to pay for the trouble. I am sorry to bother you, but hope that you can do us this favor. If it is for any reason impossible, will you kindly wire me at my expense, at 69 Fifth Avenue, New York?

A Merry Christmas to you and Mrs. Shepherd and the family.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/HFB.

December 20th, 1938.

12-04-21

Dr. J.L. Shepherd,
North Carolina College for Negroes,
Durham, North Carolina.

My dear Doctor Shepherd:-

Please cancel the request that I make at you for lodging. On account of the bad weather, we are going to start earlier and stop at Richmond and Charlotte instead of stopping at Durham. Thank you just the same for your kindness. I hope we did not put you to any trouble.

Very sincerely yours,

vmm/mvs.

12-44-58

MEMORANDUM TO GEORGE SHIVERY
FROM DR. DU BOIS

November 13, 1933

In accordance with our conversation, will you please make me a map like the enclosed, putting it on cardboard(like the sample enclosed) 4 x 3 feet. The marking should be in India ink. Let me or Miss Wilson know what the materials will cost and let me have it at your earliest convenience.

[Henrietta Shivery]

12-44-50

August 4, 1933

Miss Dimples Shivery
Corner Chestnut and Lockwith Streets
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dimples:

Will you kindly tell Mrs. Louie Delphia Davis Shivery, head of the Department of English, Booker T. Washington High School, Atlanta, Georgia, U. S. A., that I am all apology.

As a matter of fact, the road from Atlanta to Washington was strewn with discarded fried chicken, while I ate every crumb of the cake. I am very sorry that I left any part of it in Atlanta.

I arrived physically fit, starting early on the morning of the 21st, sleeping in Charleston and Richmond and then going to Swarthmore, where I had to talk. I am now back in New York.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB:GAT

W. E. B. DuBois

[Henrietta Shivery]

87 Chestnut St. S.W
Atlanta, Georgia
September 24, 1933

12-44-53

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Letters are always appreciated, and I enjoy reading them, even though they are not scented in lavender.

I was delighted with the picture you sent. It lends quite a bit of radiance to my room. I shall take it with me when I return to school. It will inspire me to make higher grades in my subjects.

Seriously speaking, it is a privilege to have met you personally and one that I shall cherish with the lengthening of my years. This privilege happens once in a life time.

I am quite willing to believe you about the cake.

Sincerely,
Dimples Shivery

12-44-54

Rockefeller Hall, Spelman College,
Atlanta, Georgia.

12-44-40

February 2, 1933.

Mrs. Louie Shivery
122 Chestnut Street
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Louie:

I am in town as of course you know. I think I caught a glimpse of you the other day in an automobile. Let me know when I may call. I hope you are well.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

12-44-41

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

March 16, 1933.

Memorandum to Mrs. Shivery:

Everything is set for the meeting at seven o'clock, March 20. There will be present: Robinson, Whittaker, Walden, Cornell, Austell, Miss Hamilton, Miss Wimbish, Dr. Porter, Miss Usher and you and I. Hattie Thomas is teaching nights and cannot get there.

12-44-42

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

March 29, 1933.

Mrs. Louie Shivery,
122 Chestnut Street,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Louie:

I did not go to Talladega. I found that the roads between here and there are being torn up for the purpose of laying the concrete and I had, therefore, to go by Rome and Gadsden and return the same way. I'm sorry not to have been able to deliver the enclosed letter. I shall be glad to talk to you about the trip and other matters whenever you are free. You can telephone me.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

12-44-45

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

May 3, 1933.

Memorandum to Mrs. Shivery:

I have had a talk with Mrs. Hope. She says that the material and work will be at your disposal during the month of May. She is really afraid that you haven't the time to do it. This has been my feeling, also. Suppose that you see if during the month of May you can really get the matter properly distributed in folders and arranged in the file case. If you can, we can go ahead.

I shall be out of town next week attending a conference in Washington.

This is the book by Ernest Gruening
"These United States" Vol 2

Dr. Du Bois:

Please get
the book of which you
are Author on "The Negro
In Virginia" I do not
know the title.
For this, I thank you.

12-44-46

B.T.W.
5/18/33

(Over)

Lecture –

His Contribution to the Progress of

* I. Education

II. Economic Progress

\+ III. Religious Progress

IV. Political Progress

\+ V. Culture

Literature

Music

Art

Painting

Architecture

Idem

(over)

Please Criticise and Suggest

Sapan.

Love

Shivaji

12-44-47

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

May 23, 1933.

My dear Mrs. Shivery:

I'm sorry but I can't find any figures that would help you, except by going through the Atlanta University Publications, and I haven't copies of these with me. I'm sorry.

Very sincerely yours,

12-44-48

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

June 16, 1933.

Mrs. Louie Shivery,
122 Chestnut Street,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Mrs.

You have a book, Gruening's "These United States". We borrowed this for you at the library downtown and it is overdue. Please send it up to me immediately.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

12-44-49

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

July 18, 1933.

Mrs. L. D. Shivery,
Corner Chestnut and Beckwith Streets,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Louie:

Here are two large file cases which I think you can use in connection with your work. They are too bulky for me to transfer them to New York. I have put in them all that is left of the material in the large wooden files and I will send a memorandum to Mr. Hope when I go telling him that you are working on the material, and when the files are permanently placed, you will put the material back in them.

I think this will be the best way to insure you being able to go on with this work.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

12-44-51

September 1, 1933.

Mrs. L. D. Shivery,
Corner Chestnut and Beckwith Streets,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Louie:

I wrote a beautiful letter to that daughter of yours and had no answer. Now I'm trying you out with the same result.

I am expecting to be back in Atlanta late in September. I know the thesis will not be finished but it's going to be finished next year, even if it calls for physical violence. I hope you had a good summer and got some rest.

With best regards

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

12-44-52

September 11, 1933.

Mrs. Louie Davis Shivery,
Corner Chestnut and Beckwith Streets,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Louie:

Thank you so much for your last letter. It was tremendously intresting. I hasten to answer.

It seems to me that your garage is going to be the only convenient one for my use next year. Will you get some estimates as to what it would cost to put it in serviceable and unleaking condition. Also ask Mr. Huth what it would cost to fix part of the street from the corner to the garage, and if as private persons, we would have a right to do this.

After getting all this information, etc., figure out what the rental is going to be. I am hoping to be in Atlanta the last week in September.

With best regards

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

MAIN 9402

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON HIGH SCHOOL
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

9/24/33

12-44-55

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

The garage is ready. Mr. Huth did not give me any figures for cost of repairs. Excepting the lace curtains which the spiders had hung, which, of course did not suit your masculine taste, there was nothing much to be done. We are very glade to have you use the garage

You did not indicate that you wanted a cement floor. Do you?

Mr. Huth said that Councilman Beck of the First Ward will have the City repair that place in the street, and gladly since he has so few voters in this ward.

We shall look forward to your coming.

Louie Shivery

MEMORANDUM TO MRS. SHIVERY
FROM DR. DU BOIS

November 6, 1933.

12-44-56

I have inquired about gara e rents usually paid around here and the consensus of opinion is $2.50 a month for your garage would be reasonable. Do you think so? I want to pay a fair price.

So far the material and work on the garage has cost $4.12. I should like in addition to this to put in a concrete floor and approach and to whitewash or paint the garage.

12-44-57

November 11, 1933.

Memorandum to Mrs. Shivery
From Dr. Du Bois

I am planning to leave the garage Sunday morning at ten o'clock and go down to the James Hotel and have sausage and cakes for breakfast. I should be greatly gratified if you would join me.

12-44-59

December 14, 1933.

Mrs. Louie D. Shivery,
87 Chestnut Street,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Louie:

The "Ladies Night" of the Boulé is Thursday night, December 21. I do not know where but I'll let you know later. I hope you will be able to go as my guest.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

12-44-40

December 28th, 1933.

Mrs. Louis B. Shirley,
67 Chestnut Street,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Louise:-

Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to you, dimples and the sons. We arrived in New York safely and shall reach Atlanta on return trip, Monday. I shall call Wednesday, after the seminar.

Very sincerely yours,

WEED.MVB.

1605 Phillips St. Shook
Nashville, Tenn.
Jan 6, 1933

Dear Doctor,

Your letter made me laugh. You knew I wasn't dead - and I'm going to appear there sometime in person and show you. This is a dead town though. I can't tell you anything about it, however - you know all about it.

I wish I could come and take my "natural" job back. You hire all your bookkeepers from now on with the understanding that their position is only temporary - that they must vamoose

13-24-56

when your regular bookkeeper comes back. She's on a leave of absence.

I heard something about your strife and turmoil in the office recently. I should have been there to sock a certain person a few. Have you ever seen me fight?

I heard that you were probably going to Atlanta in February. Hope you come through Nashville then. I would like to see you.

Sincerely,

Cecilia.

13-24-57

[Shook]

April 10, 1933

12-41-38

Dear Dr. DuBois,

What I want to say in answer to your letter is come right to my house and make it your home while you are here. But, unfortunately, Mamma has the idea that you are so grand that our home isn't nice enough. And to be frank, there's room for improvement in it, and I want you to be comfortable.

So I'll get you a room in a nice house near the campus. You mentioned

room and bath but you don't seriously expect to find a private bath in any of these modest homes. However, I'll see that not too many people share it.

I have ~~one~~ or two places in mind that are satisfactory, so unless you particularly want to get in touch with the party I can make all arrangements for you. Do you have any stipulations to make concerning the board?

I thought it might be best to engage a room for a friend of mine without giving any name until just before you come. You know (or do you know?) how talk flies around this campus.

I'm looking forward to seeing you.

Sincerely,

Cerella.

12-11-42

June 20, 1933

Dear Doctor,

I enjoyed every minute that I was with you during your stay here. I especially enjoyed the ride toward Chattanooga with you. Wish I could have gone all the way. It would have been delightful to spend an hour or so there with you.

The bus ride back was not unpleasant.

(3)
weather away with you. The
last two days have been
scorchers. Makes a person
long for a vacation.

Here's hoping we meet
again soon.

Sincerely

C.

Cecelia

If it had been possible to forget the insult back of it it would have been amusing to see how that driver maneuvered to get his two colored passengers on a seat to themselves. I guess you saw it from the window.

We made one five-minute stop on the way back at which time I ate my cheese and crackers and candy.

You took the cool

12-41-21

[Shook]

1605 Phillips St
Nashville, Tenn.
Sept 14, 1933

Dear Dr DuBois,

Nashville looked smaller than ever when I got back. I missed the lights and noise of New York as though I had been there a long time instead of just one week. I've been sleeping most of the time since I've been back.

It was nice of you to give me so much time while I was there. I

(3)

Hope I'll see you sometime this school yeah.

Sincerely

Cerella.

appreciate it all the more knowing how busy you were trying to finish your book. I hope its about ready for the publisher as you'll have time to get some rest before school opens. I enjoyed the time spent with you immensely.

Its hot as blazes here and the mosquitoes are nearly giving me fits. I'll be glad when September is over. Its about the worst month down here.

E REQUESTED TO FAVOR THE COMPANY BY CRITICISM AND SUGGESTION CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

[Sigma Pi Phi]

1201 S

WESTERN UNION

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable sign above or preceding the address.

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DR W E B DUBOISE=

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY ATLA=

13-3-49

WIRE BY WESTERNUNION WHEN YOU WILL ARRIVE IN MEMPHIS WHEN LEAVE MEMPHIS=

DELTA BOULE DR C M ROUHLAC GRAMMATUS.

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity

GRAND BOULE

OFFICE OF
LAFAYETTE M. HERSHAW
GRAND GRAMMATEUS
2215 13TH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

WASHINGTON, D.C., JUNE 1, 1933.

CALL.

To the Officers and Members of the several Boules:

GREETINGS:

The Grand Boule of the Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity will be called in session at Chicago, Illinois, on Wednesday, August 9, 1933, at 10:00 A.M., and its meetings will continue during Thursday, August 10, and Friday, August 11, at the Thirty-fifth Street Arcade Building, State Northwest corner of Thirty-fifth Street.

13-3

Beta Boule will entertain the Grand Boule and says—"We are expecting a large attendance."

Under Article III of the Constitution, it is stated that "Not more than two delegates shall be sent from each Boule." Credentials shall be made in duplicate, one copy of which shoud be sent to the Grand Grammateus, immediately after the selection of the delegates, and the other should be taken by the delegate to the session. Both copies of the credentials must be signed by the Sire Archon and the Grammateus of the Boule represented.

We earnestly hope that each Boule will have its full representation present and as many other Archons as it can find it possible to attend. The World Fair commemorating a Century of Progress is being held in Chicago, and there will be reduced railroad rates during the period of the Fair. This fact should warrant the attendance of a large number of Archons.

The Annual Dues of three dollars ($3.00) per member was due with the Annual Report, January 1, 1933. Several Boules have sent neither. Unusual circumstances during this biennial term make it imperative to our success that each Boule perform its duty promptly.

The headquarters for registration are at 4401 South Parkway, part of the Poro property.

All persons who expect to attend the session will please notify at once, Archon T. K. Gibson, 3511 South Parkway, Chicago, Illinois, Chairman of the Committee on Reservation, in order that they may be adequately housed. Beta expects all who attend to bring their wives.

ENNIS L. POWELL, Grand Sire Archon.

LA FAYETTE M. HERSHAW, Grand Grammateus

[Sigma Pi Phi]

THOMAS O. JOHNSON, D.D.S.
207 WEST 138TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

TELEPHONE BRADHURST 2-0886

November 20, 1933.

Dear Doctor DuBois:—

13-3-32

At the meeting of Beta Boule last Friday evening, I presented your letter and your check. We were very glad to hear from you and wish to have you as guest of honor at our next meeting. In general, if we get any response sufficient to justify a December meeting, the earlier part of the month seems the safer. But the five other Archons present last Friday (Birnie, Boutté, Brown, W. M. Waller and George Wright) have asked me to ask you what time would be convenient for you.

Boutté is now Sire Archon again.

John Brown is still Assanuites - so I endorsed your check to him.

Best cigars to you from all of us.

Sincerely yours,
Johnson.

PHONE EDGECOMBE 4, 4825

ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT
W. W. ROURK, DIRECTOR

SILENT ACTION

HEADQUARTERS OF THE
SECRET DOZEN

200 WEST 135TH STREET, SUITE 102

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y...January..24th,.'33.....

Cooperatives

13-12-31

Mr W.E.B.DuBois
226 West 150th St,
New York City.

Dear sir:-

The few of us who think must realize the fact that we cannot look to legislation for relief;and we cannot expect friends of the white race to continue indefinitely to extend a helping hand.If the race-group is to be saved,it must do some planning for itself.Giving something for nothing,I am convinced,does irreparable harm to those who give,as well as th those who recieve. "SELF-HELP or NO-HELP" is going to be our slogan. We plan to create jobs,and we will require an equivalent in labor for any aid extended. The plan is original,unique,and it will work.In fact any plan that will quickly make self-supporting,5,000 who now accept aid from the Relief Committee at an average cost of $20. per week,which will mean a direct weekly saving of$$100,000., is well worth a trial. While we will use the barter and trade system,the unique feature of our plan is the food-concentration depots to be established in Penn,N.J.,Del.,Md,Va, and the Carolinas.A survey shows thousands of tons of produce of all kinds without a market,on one end,and on this end hundreds of trucks out of commission and their owners out of employment.These trucks and their owners can be used to bring in things the farmers find impossible to market.In payment we can send labor to farmers.There are more than 10,000 farmers in N.Y.City who should be elsewhere.We plan to get them where they belong.But our "BACK-TO-THE-LAND" movement,is the important feature of our plan.

RELIEF COMMITTEES are very necessary vehicles when a condition develops suddenly and unexpectedly.But when that condition stretches over a period of four years,it ceases to be an emergency.It becomes a habit,chronic,a fixation.As a tax-payer,albeit a small one,I protest the method of dealing with the present situation.Last year one drive netted the Committee $20,000,000. In four months the money was gone--melted away like snow under and August sun.Nothing constructive was done;nothing remained but a memory.So we have been doing this thing over and over--just traveling a vicious circle,while taxes continue its ruthless climb.

THE NATION'S INCOME in '28 was 90 billion dollars;today it is 37 billion.In '28 the interest charges were 11 billion dollars;today,while the interest charges remain unchanged,income has shrunk 56%,so we now pay 33% instead of 12½%. Our problem then,is to raise work and service value to the level demanded by debt,or reduce debt to the level of work and service value.We plan to substitute a controlled economy for the happy-go-lucky individualism of the FORGOTTEN man,the UNTOUCHABLE,the OUTCAST who has no place in the economic sustem of American civilization.Our plan calls for a group of experts--economists,technicians,historians,sociologists,employers' and workers' delegates--all working together,measuring the race's needs and capacity,studying the basic data of race production and consumption,drafting schedules accordingly for agriculture,industry, trades,everything--knowledge,purpose,efficiency,all in happy cooperation;intelligent men and women shaping their economic life intelligently instead of making of it a circus or a tragedy.

WE HOPE TO HAVE our plan in operation within a week or two,but much will depend on the cooperation we recieve from the real thinking men,who also are real race-men. If interested in our plan,a phone call or a card will bring one of our representatives to you.

Very truly yours

W. W. Rourk.

[Enclosure]

MEMORANDUM.

SILENT ACTION.

J.P. Quander.....Former Auditor Dunbar Bank.

Roosevelt Jackson... " with " " .

Dr Marshall E. Ross..." " Harlem Hospital.

Arthur G. Parker..... Welfare worker.

J. Wm. Johnson..... Real Estate Broker.

W. W. Rouse..... Construction Engineer.

Wm. A. Lee..... Building Contractor.

13-12-32

Gentlemen now being invited to join me,are:-

Judge James S. Watson.

Mr Walter White.

Dr Channing H Tobias.

Mr W. E. B. DuBois.

Mr Wm Pickens.

Dr A. Clayton Powell.

Capt Joshua Cockburn.

Prof Kelly Miller.

Dr Carter G. Woodson.

Presid't John Hope, A. U.

This Committee will ultimately number twenty outstanding race-men.

218 Front Street
Elizabeth, New Jersey
December 28, 1933

Dear Sir,

I am a Negro student and a pupil of the Thomas Jefferson High School of Elizabeth New Jersey. I have a term project to report on after the Christmas holidays which is entitled "Prominent Colored People of Europe from 1648 to 1850." In consulting my local community library, I have found nothing of value. I would appreciate it to the extreme if you could send me some information relative to the above topic.

Yours Truly
Ransom T. Simmons

13-11-12

71 ADDISON ROAD
W.14.

London
January 6th 1933

My dear Mrs Du Bois

I have wanted to write to you for a very long time – in fact ever since I had your letter in reply to mine last year but my life as well as that of the Foreign Minister is so full of functions and various engagements that more private inclinations have to be put aside. I was very sorry to see that The Crisis suffered from the general depression. It would be a great calamity for not alone the Coloured

– 2 –

May 1933 be a more prosperous and happier one for you.

Kind greetings to us
Walter White.

With very kind regards
Yours sincerely
Kathleen Simon

I shall see no chance of my husband & I both being in Paris 8th March 1933 myself & the Williams of the invited.

population of America but for us who take an interest in their doings and aspirations for it to come to an end. I consider it is a paper on a particularly high level and exceedingly broadminded in that it allows contributors not belonging to the race to write on the problems. I have a feeling you have not a great deal of sympathy with what I try to do in my work for the Abolition of Slavery but I do try to bring tolerance to the minds of those with whom I come in contact and at the moment I am doing

all I can to help to create a feeling against the injustice which is being perpetrated against the natives in Kenya. It is the old story of the exploitation of the weak, and it hurts me terribly. As regards Liberia, I miles viewed the delegates in Geneva and had a long talk with Mr Buchanan. They accepted, and agreed that the Report was true but that now King was gone things would improve. However on looking into a Syndicate of which Mr Buchanan was the organiser it was found that the natives in the Hinterland were going to be exploited even as the natives in Kenya are

[4]
-so-it goes its cruel round. I do not-
know if you know Lee Grimes but-I do
not-think you would like or trust him.
Even one of his fellow delegates said
he was utterly unable to handle situations.
I got on very well with them but-told
them that the root of the trouble lay
in their inexperience in administration
which I believe is so.
I shall end my life in hating
injustice but as Israel Zangwill said
"You will never get Justice" But-never
mind, the world is growing to acknowledge
that the African is a great race and
as I always add a most lovable
race. I have known them since my
early girlhood, as you know, in the
Southern States so I can claim a little knowledge
of them. Many come to see me in London.
I wish I could come to see you again

12-14-29

71 ADDISON ROAD
LONDON W.14.

January 6th 1933

My dear Mrs Du Bois

I have wanted to write to you for a very long time – in fact ever since I had your letter in reply to mine last year but my life as well as that of the foreign minister is so full of functions and various engagements that ~~many~~ private inclinations have to be put aside. I was very sorry to see that The Crisis suffered from the General depression. It would be a great calamity for not alone the Coloured

...

Kind greetings to us
Walter White.

May 1933
be a more
prosperous
and happier
year for you.
I.S.S.

Best wishes
Kathleen Simon

Kind regards to
yours sincerely

Will very kind regards
to Col.
my husband & I were hoping
himself to dear
the pleasure of the
PARK 8877

Dr. Du Bois

12-44-31

January 23, 1933.

Mrs. Kathleen Simon,
71 Addison Road, W. 14,
London, England.

My dear Mrs. Simon:

I was very glad to have your kind letter of January 6 and I certainly sympathize in the arduous work that you and your husband are doing. Believe me when I say that I am keenly interested in the anti-slavery campaign as you, only there are some slave-drivers who are not being held up to public execration as they should be. But I suppose that's always so in fighting evil.

Mrs. Du Bois and Yolande are both well. Yolande has a daughter three months old. She is home on leave for the year.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

12-24-30

FEB 20 1933

71 ADDISON ROAD
W.14.

London
Feb 8th 1933

Dear Mrs Du Bois

I am lying in bed ill so I shall not be able to write you a "worth while" letter but I do want to congratulate you and your wife and the young mother Yolande on the birth of the lovely baby girl.

I had no idea Yolande was married — you never told me — or I would have been thinking of this glory coming to her life.

Please tell her I am glad for her sake and I hope her baby may be a joy to her.

Yours sincerely
Kathleen Simon
(Lady)

Please remember me to Mrs Wallace White

K.S.

Must not write any more for I am weak.

I do not know when I enjoyed a number of the Crisis as much as I did this last one. It was full of good things.

You cannot know how much I regret our fallen fortunes that it makes it impossible for me to do as my heart prompts and send the Association a good donation to help it on its brave path to aid and uplift a much wronged people. But my husband earns money no longer and we are even trying to part with our much loved old XVII Century Manor House. Everyone is now so much poorer over here.

Could you tell me who wrote "I believe that of one blood all nations on earth do dwell" &c &c. I believe it was in the Crisis. I think the whole creed is so fine.

12-24-30

FEB 20 1933

71 ADDISON ROAD
W.14.

London
Feb 8th 1933

Please remember me to Mr Walter White
K.S.

Please forward
807 Lafayette Street
Yours sincerely
(Lady) Kathleen Simon

Must not write any more for I am weak.
Dear Mrs Du Bois

I am lying in bed ill so I shall not be able to write you a "worth while" letter but I do want to congratulate you and your wife and the young mother Yolande on the birth of the lovely baby girl.

I had no idea Yolande was married — you never told me — or I would have been thinking of this glory coming to her life.

Please tell her I am glad for her sake and I hope her baby may be a joy to her.

12-44-32

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

February 28, 1933.

Lady Kathleen Simon,
71 Addison Road, W. 14,
London, England.

My dear Lady Simon:

I appreciate very much your letter of February 8, and I amso sorry that you are not well. I trust this will find you better.

We are all very much pleased with the grandchild, who is unusually strong and healthy. If we do not all starve to death before it grows up, we hope great things from it.

The situation in England can hardly be worse than here in America, and particularly since we have been so spoiled by prosperity and wealth. The credo to which you refer is mine. You will find it published in "Darkwater". I'm glad you like it.

THE CRISIS and the N. A. A. C. P. are having a difficult time to keep alive and we appreciate the good will of our friends, even thenghe know that actual contributions are impossible.

I shall convey your greetings to Mr. White.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

PARK 8877

71 ADDISON ROAD
W.14.

3rd April, 1933.

12-44-33

Dear Mr. Du Bois,

Although it is not in your department I am venturing to send my renewed subscription for the Crisis to you, and I hope you will continue to do better financially than when you wrote a little while ago. May I say how much I enjoyed your little article about Mr. Hubbard, who had been a missionary in Liberia. I wish you would write a great deal more, for if there is one person's writings I do enjoy it is yours. I was lunching with Paul Robeson one day recently and I asked him if he got the Crisis, and then I found we had many mutual friends, such as Walter White, yourself, James Low, etc. I understand he is going back to America soon, so I hope you will jog him up to order his Crisis, though he tells me he believes his mother gets it.

I wish I could think that you were coming to England for some purpose for I see no

prospect of my going to America. I would like to talk with you again.

Yours sincerely,

Kathleen Simon

I hope the grandchild progresses!

K.S.

W.E. Du Bois Esq.,
The Crisis,
69, Fifth Avenue,
New York City,
U.S.A.

London address 71 Addison Road
London. England

12-44-35

Royal Mail Lines, Limited.

On Board
The Royal Mail Liner
"Arlanza"
July 1933

Dear Mr Du Bois

I have not heard from you for a long time but The Crisis has kept me in touch with the doings of the N.A.A.C.P. The July number, which I have brought with me on this journey to Brazil, is most interesting. I am glad to note that there is a feeling from an African's point of view by Ladipo Odunsi towards the desire to co operate together of the blacks people. It has been my feeling always that instead of seeking to amalgamate with Americans who only insult them that they should develop apart as a great distinct race on their own lines. The South will always treat the African within his gates as an inferior however he can, and does, prove his superiority. I have lived in the South and I know. do you think the N.A.A.C.P. is reaching the mass of the Southern negroes?

The Southern American fears, as he did before the Civil War, the education and advancement of the Negro. But it is his only chance to develop and resent the treatment such as is meted out to him in all walks of life.
I believe a Lady from our Committee is going to see you over the Scottsboro Case. They want to know what attitude to take. I know what attitude to take and I took it two years ago but neither my subscription nor my protest did anything, nor did any action of others. It is a disgrace to a so called civilised people!
I am working very hard and my husband has had a temporary break down hence this sea voyage. With kind regards to you and his Walter White and many good thoughts for your work

Yours very Sincerely
Kathleen Innon

12-44-30

September 26, 1933.

Lady Kathleen Simon,
71 Addison Road,
London, England.

My dear Lady Simon:

I have your letter of July written on the sea and thank you for it. I have been in New York during the summer writing on my book on Reconstruction in the South after the Civil War. I am finishing it this fall.

We have made, as perhaps you know, several attempts to get the colored groups into alliance through the Pan-African Congresses but have met all sorts of difficulties from the Colonial powers. We have not given up. The depression here is pretty hard and I do not know whether we are going to keep THE CRISIS alive or not.

I trust this will find you and your husband in good health.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

12-44-37 PARK 8877

71 ADDISON ROAD
LONDON. W.14.

30th October 1933.

ECCL LAON

Dear Mr. Du Bois,

Your letter of September 26th reached me on my return from Brazil, and I was glad to hear from you once more. I am still hoping that you will not find the financial crisis such as to cause you to give up your paper "The Crisis". Everyone all over the world is feeling the pinch of changed circumstances, but we in England, I believe, are beginning to pull up again.

I shall be very much interested when your book comes out as the title is most attractive and possibly on the lines on which I am working. I am sorry to hear that the Colonial powers make difficulties about getting the coloured groups into alliance. I would like very much to feel that all Africans would join together as brothers and build up their own great race and stamp out the curses of slavery by showing a good fight

against their white exploiters, as well as under their own people in the far parts of Africa.

A very fine book has just come out called - "Human Livestock" - which I have reviewed for one of the English papers.

I wish very much that there was a chance of my coming to America again and renewing what was to me a very interesting and pleasant friendship. I shall always keep the memory of my visit to your office as a most useful and enlightening episode in my life.

With kind regards, although you do not always agree with what I am doing !

Yours sincerely,

K. Simon

W.E.B. Du Bois Esq.,

[1933.?]

B-3-48

My dear friend,

I wonder whether you remember me. I met you here some ten years ago when I was in New York. I have during the last 10 years lived in Europe & have once or twice written to you as well. I am a poor letter-writer & have not kept in touch as close a touch with you as should have been. I arrived in New York from England some 2 or 3 days ago & naturally called in to pay to my respects & to pick the thread of old acquaintance. I am sorry to have missed you. I am leaving New York in 2 or 3 days time for Ann Arbor where I hope to stay at least a year at the University of Michigan. I shall be very happy indeed to meet you if you come that way — I wish you do let me know a bit. My address there will be c/o Bishop F. B. Fisher Lane Hall, Ann Arbor Mich.

With regards & warm greetings

Yours Ever Sincerely

Tarini P. Sinha

of Benares, India.

504 Broad St.
Jacksonville, Fla.
June 2nd 1933

13-4-56

Dr. W. E. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.,
Dear Dr. DuBois:-

Would you kindly suggest how I can make a sale for a letter of one of our distinguished leaders? The letter I have is 63 or 64 years of age. You can give me some idea of what it is worth to-day. Letters of Washington and Lincoln have sold for vast sums-

Kindly let me hear from you.

Very gratefully yours
(Mrs) R. L. Smith

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Georgia.

June 12, 1933.

13-4-57

Mrs. R. L. Smith,
504 Broad Street,
Jacksonville, Florida.

My dear Madam:

I do not think you can get anything worthwhile for the autograph which you mention in your letter of June 2. At any rate, you would have to submit the actual letter to persons who buy and sell autographs. You will find lists of such persons published in THE Nation, 20 Vesey Street, New York, N.Y.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

[SOCIETY OF FRIENDS?]

Race

POST OFFICE BOX FORTY-ONE
SWARTHMORE
PENNSYLVANIA

August 23,1933.

Dr.W.E.B.Du Bois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York,

13-3-51

Dear Friend:

My resolution adopted you fully into the family, and here I have treated you like a step-child since you visited us. The weakness of the flesh has been solely responsible, however. The spirit has bee eager to write to you and tell you how much I appreciated your friendship and the messages which you brought to us. Youbpresented the problems which have long been with me in a new face. The only regret that possessed me was the inclination of some of your own race to pussy-foot. I am a sincere believer in the mild power, but cowardice is without excuse. You have left a profound impression on the thinkers in our group. Jesse Holmes and I have spoken several times in Quaker Meetings on the theme that you suggested.

The young clergyman from Atlanta(Faulkner) who went to Quarterly Meeting with us on closing day did a fine job, which has echoed and re-echoed throughout the county. He was quite fearless in his presentation of the dereliction of the Friends toward the Negro and drew a deadly contrast with the active and spectacular service which aided abolition. I feel that there is likely to be a reversal of attitude on the part of the college toward Negro students. I have had a talk with the president on the subject and with several members of the board of managers. It appears that the barrier was in the form of several Southerners on the board. The other members were fearful of an adverse reaction if they pressed the matter to a race issue. I was amazed at the effort of Charles Johnson and Helen Bryan to prevent Faulkner from going with us. Crystal Bird came as a rescue party and saved the day.

If you see Mrs.Alexander, please give her our love and best wishes and tell her how deeply we appreciated the chance to know her. We want to see more of her. We have created somewhat of a stir by the action of Monthly Meeting in boycotting the town pharmacy which offended her. By the same token we have sent practically all the Negro trade and much white trade to the other store which plays fair.

Please accept our warm personal regards and good wishes for your fine work.

Sincerely yours,

Walter Hoffsteely

Society of Friends

41 WEST STRATFORD AVENUE
LANSDOWNE, PA.

9-24-33.

Mr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois',
"The Crisis", N. Y.

Dear Sir:-

13-5-18

It is with extreme regret and a sense of humiliation that large numbers of the Society of Friends have heard of the two recent cases of racial discrimination in certain of our educational institutions.

Please believe that these actions were owing to the undue influence of a conservative minority, and that there are many who will use all the influence they possess in favor of a more liberal and Christian attitude in the future.

We greatly hope that the effect of these unfortunate instances may be to bring home more generally to our membership the difference between our actions and the racial brotherhood which we profess.

Sincerely yours,

Mary P. Fogg

(Mrs. William R. Fogg)

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

March 15, 1933.

Dr. Vada J. Somerville,
1800 San Pedro Street,
Los Angeles, California.

My dear Dr. Vada:

We are going to have this summer at Amenia, New York, at J. E. Spingarn's beautiful summer home, a conference which we hope to make of great importance. We want to get together some of the younger, independent thinking Negroes of strong, honest character. We have in mind, not men who have just finished school, but rather those who have been out a few years, and yet who are not fixed in their ideas. We want them to discuss in a perfectly frank way and without publicity or limitations, the present situation of the American Negro and just what ought to be done.

The Conference will not be large, perhaps twenty-five or more and will include men and women. It will sit for about three days sometime in August. Board and keep will be free, the only expense being travel.

This Conference is going to be held under the auspices of the N. A. A. C. P. and the Directors have made me Chairman of an Organizing Committee of Three. On the other hand, the N. A. A. C. P. will exercise no control over the Conference and will leave it perfectly free and untrammelled in discussion and conclusions.

First of all, we want to get in touch with proper persons to invite. Will you kindly send me at your very earliest convenience names of persons whom you feel ought to take part; persons whom you know or have heard of, either in your vicinity or elsewhere. Send their names and, if possible, present address so that I can get in correspondence with them right off, as the time for preparation is short.

I shall be under very great obligations if you will make special effort to co-operate with me in this. Please address answers to Atlanta.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

[Spelman College]

EMANCIPATION EXERCISES

SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1933,

FIVE O'CLOCK

32-2-4

SISTERS CHAPEL

SPELMAN COLLEGE

AUSPICES

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF COLORED PEOPLE

ATLANTA BRANCH

PROGRAMME

1. "AMERICA."
2. INVOCATION——Rev. J. A. Hopkins
3. SCRIPTURES——Rev. J. A. Martin
   Editor S. S. Publications, C. M. E. Church
4. CONGREGATIONAL SINGING.
5. REMARKS—Master of Ceremonies——A. T. Walden
   President Atlanta N. A. A. C. P.
6. CONGREGATIONAL SINGING.
7. EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION, Miss Mae Thomas Alexander
   Vice-President Junior N. A. A. C. P.
8. WOMAN'S AUXILIARY, N.A.A.C.P.——Mrs. H. S. Murphy
   Chairman Woman's Auxiliary, Atlanta Branch
9. SOPRANO SOLO——Mrs. Neal Montgomery
10. 1933 OBJECTIVES OF ATLANTA BRANCH N.A.A.C.P.
11. MEMBERSHIP AND FINANCIAL APPEAL——Rev. J. Raymond Henderson
    Minister, Wheat Street Baptist Church
12. TRIO—"What Mean Those Holy Voices?"——Woeler
    Misses Waymon Jennings, Mamie Smith and Christine Barnett
13. INTRODUCTION OF SPEAKER——Dr. M. S. Davage
    President Clark University
14. EMANCIPATION ADDRESS——Dr. Willis J. King
    President Gammon Theological Seminary
15. ANNOUNCEMENTS.
16. "LIFT EVERY VOICE AND SING."
17. BENEDICTION.

USHERS

(Members, Junion Branch N.A.A.C.P.)

Mildred Cater	Mary Ellen Brittain	Mamie Sue Webb
Claudine Leigh	Louise Brown	Mildred White
Bernadine Clark	Mae Thomas Alexander	

NATIONAL NEGRO ANTHEM

Lines written by James W. Johnson, A. U. '94.
Music by Rosamond Johnson.

I.

Lift ev'ry voice and sing
'Till earth and heaven ring,
  Ring with the harmonies of Liberty;
Let our rejoicing rise
High as the list'ning skies,
  Let it resound loud as the rolling sea;
Sing a song full of the faith that the dark past has taught us,
Sing a song full of the hope that the present has brought us;
Facing the rising sun
Of our new day begun,
Let us march on 'till victory is won.

II.

Stony the road we trod,
Bitter the chast'ning rod
  Felt in the days when hope unborn had died;
Yet, with a steady beat,
Have not our weary feet
  Come to the place for which our fathers sighed!
We have come over a way that with tears has been watered,
We have come, treading our path thro' the blood of the slaughtered,
Out from the gloomy past,
'Till now we stand at last
Where the white gleam of our bright star is cast.

III.

God of our weary years,
God of our silent tears,
  Thou who hast brought us thus far on the way;
Thou who hast by Thy might,
Led us into the light,
Keep us forever in the path, we pray;
Lest our feet stray from the places, our God, where we met Thee.
Lest our hearts, drunk with the wine of the world, we forget Thee,
Shadowed beneath Thy hand, may we forever stand,
True to our God, true to our native land.

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EDWIN MURRAY, Treas.

H. S. Murphy, Atlanta

12-45-87

dlm Bois

SPELMAN COLLEGE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

March 3, 1933

Dear Miss Wilson,—

Please tell Dr. DuBois that Miss Rockefeller says she will get his bill ready for him.

J. Louise Fowler.

[Spelman College]

ROCKEFELLER HALL
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

June 22, 1933.

Memorandum to Miss Read on the Whiting Leaflets:

I think the idea behind all of these is excellent but before they are actually put in print, a great deal of criticism with some condensation and some extension would be valuable.

401-6-104

5th Grade Leaflet

Under "Literature" there is a question how far foreign-born Negroes, like Dumas, Pushkin, Dumas fils, etc., should be mentioned.

Under "Office-Holding" there are dozens of Negro members of the legislatures of the older states not mentioned. Two distinguished Negro judges are omitted: Wright of South Carolina and Ruffin of Massachusetts.

Under "Artists and Inventors" the number could with advantage be cut down, listing only the more important.

6th Grade Leaflet

Mrs. Whiting should consult my book on "The Negro", Home University Library, the chapter on "African Culture". The African clan-family and methods of democracy should be stressed.

Intermediate Grades Leaflet

The bibliography here might be improved: Davis, "Black Democracy" should be replaced by Harriet Marshall's "Haiti" and Vandercook's "Black Majesty" ought to be included.

12-54-21

SPELMAN COLLEGE
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
ATLANTA - GEORGIA

August 9, 1933

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am writing to acknowledge the receipt of the book "The Good Companions" by J.B. Priestley which you returned to the Spelman College Library. It will be turned over to the library when it opens.

Sincerely yours,

Opal Shaw

Secretary

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
The Crisis
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

oes

DuBois

12-46-90

SPELMAN COLLEGE
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
ATLANTA - GEORGIA

August 21, 1933

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am enclosing herewith statement of telegrams sent by you over Raymond 1922 at Spelman College which appear on our bill, and which check with a memorandum of telegrams sent by you.

Sincerely yours,

Opal Shaw
Secretary

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
The Crisis
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

oes

12-37-63

January 20, 1933.

Mr. Arthur Spingarn,
19 West 44th Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Spingarn:

Here is the correspondence with the two debt collecting agencies, as far as I have been able to find it. In the case of the First National Clearing Company, it is fairly complete, but in the case of the Credit Clearing House, not so complete, as the letters were filed under individual cases. In both cases, I have tried to terminate the arrangement by my letter of December 8, but found myself up against the contract trouble.

I shall be glad for your advise as to what ought to be done.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

12-37-72

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

April 28, 1933.

Mr. Arthur Spingarn,
19 West 44th Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Spingarn:

I have received the enclosed letter from the Mercantile Bank. In buying the house at 606 St. Nicholas Avenue, from time to time the charges for interest payments and expenses outran the receipts. In that case, I used to sign a note and then the note was taken care of as the receipts accumulated. It was all in the process of buying the house, and this note alluded to was a part of the liabilities which Mr. Nail took over in buying the property.

Will you kindly look into the matter for me.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

ARTHUR B SPINGARN
COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

19 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

May 1st, 1933.

12-37-73

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Rockefeller Hall,
Spelman College,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

Your letter of April 28th, enclosing letter from the Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks in Charge of Mercantile Bank and Trust Company, in Liquidation, dated April 26th, reached me this morning.

I was quite astonished to learn of this note as you never told me at the time of the transfer of the property to a nominee of Nail & Parker, Inc. that you had any notes outstanding in this connection. I understood from you that there were mortgages on the property, but it is news to me that you had become personally responsible on notes which you permitted Nail and Parker to negotiate.

I spoke to John E. Nail over the telephone this morning and he told me that after he gave you the General Release, he went to the bank and attempted to substitute a new note for the one signed by you and your wife, but that the bank refused. Of course, your obligation to the bank on the note is not affected by any dealings between you and Nail and the bank would be an innocent holder for value. Therefore, unless you can furnish me with further facts, it would seem that you are responsible to the bank, though you may have some claim against Nail. Such a claim, however, would be of little value, as I understand that Nail has nothing except a large number of debts.

I have written to the Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks that I have your letter and that I am writing to you for further information. This should hold him off until I hear further from you. If you are coming up to New York shortly, we can discuss the matter then, and if not, you might send me full details of this whole transaction. In the meanwhile, I am wondering if there are any other notes.

Very sincerely yours,

Arthur B. Spingarn

12-37-74

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

May 3, 1933.

Mr. Arthur Spingarn,
19 West 44th Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Spingarn:

I did not say anything about any Nail and Parker note because I also did not know that it existed. From the beginning of my effort to buy the house, I have from time to time signed notes for any overdrafts when the income did not meet the expense of upkeep or payments of interest. I have never received the proceeds of any of these notes, and they have all been taken up by Mr. Nail in the course of the business transactions. I had suppose, of course, that this had happened with the present note, and had no idea that it was in the hands of the bank.

I am going to be in New York May 9 and shall make an appointment to come to see you. I do not know about the existence of any other notes. Of course, in the ten years that I have been buying the property, I have signed a large number. I think, however, that most of them have been returned with the vouchers.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

ARTHUR B SPINGARN
COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

19 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

May 3rd, 1933.

12-37-75

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Rockefeller Hall,
Spelman College
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

This morning I am in receipt of a letter from the Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks, in Charge of Mercantile Bank and Trust Company, in Liquidation, reading as follows:-

> "We have your letter of May 1st, in reference to a note made by W.E.B.DuBois and Nina G. DuBois, discounted for Nail & Parker, Inc. in the sum of $1,530.00, dated Dec. 4, 1930, due and protested for non-payment on April 6, 1931, with interest from June 30, 1932.
>
> Inasmuch as the Mercantile Bank and Trust Company is in process of liquidation, you can appreciate that we cannot permit these obligations to extend over a long period of time before turning them over to the attorney for the Superintendent of Banks for legal action.
>
> However, we realize that your client is not conveniently located, and we are willing to wait until Wednesday, May 10, 1933, before taking steps to enforce collection."

Sincerely yours,

Arthur B. Spingarn

May 10th, 1933.

12-37-45

Mr. Arthur Spingarn,
19 West 44th Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Spingarn:-

I am leaving with Mrs. Branch the folder of letters on the Nail and Parker case if you should want to see them again for any reason. I have also left a special delivery envelope with Mrs. DuBois so that if there is any service there she will rush notice to you.

Thank you so much for your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/HFB.

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

May 18, 1933.

12-37-46

Mr. Arthur Spingarn,
19 West 44th Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Spingarn:

Have you heard anything from the Commercial Bank. I am, naturally, still worried. I think I wrote you that I left the Nail correspondence in the office.

I reached home safely after an interesting conference at Washington.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

ARTHUR B SPINGARN
COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

19 WEST 44th STREET
NEW YORK CITY

May 22nd, 1933.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
c/o Spelman College,
Rockefeller Hall,
Atlanta, Ga.

12-37-48

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

Replying to your letter of May 18th, the day after you left, I called up the bank and told them that you would not consent to be examined at the present moment and they said that there was nothing for them to do but to send the matter to their attorneys for action. Since then, I have heard nothing. It may be that they will start action at once, or that they will put it off for some little time, in view of the fact that they have probably a large number of other debtors.

Mrs. DuBois sent me the letter from John E. Nail. I wrote to Nail upon its receipt and he replied to my letter as follows:-

> "I have talked with Mr. Kerner about the bond of Dr. & Mrs. DuBois, and he refreshed my memory to this point:
>
> When the house was deeded to Nail & Parker, Inc. in adjustment of the indebtedness, the third mortgage which was given was satisfied, and my recollection is that the bond was turned over to you or Dr. DuBois. Mr. Kerner assures me, however, that there would never be any pressing of payment under the terms of the bond of what is now a second mortgage. In fact, from a legal point of view, I doubt whether he could, because the mortgage was extended about a year ago and without the consent of the bond, and new terms were worked out. Not being a lawyer, I may not be correct in my judgment of this, but it seems to me this is the fact."

As soon as I hear anything further, I shall communicate with you at once. When do you expect to be in New York?

Very sincerely yours,

Arthur B. Spingarn

ARTHUR B SPINGARN
COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

19 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

June 2nd, 1933.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
c/o Spelman College,
Rockefeller Hall,
Atlanta, Ga.

12-3750

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

This morning, I received from Mrs. DuBois a copy of the Summons and Complaint in the action on the $1,500.00 note brought by The Mercantile Bank against you and Mrs. DuBois. These papers were served on Mrs. DuBois last night and under the law, she has twenty days in which to put in her Answer.

It is necessary for the plaintiff to either serve you in person or to have you appear by attorney. They asked me to appear on your behalf and I told them that I could not do this unless you authorized me to do so. By appearance is meant the service of a document by me which will be a substitute for the actual service by the plaintiff of the Summons upon you and gives the Court jurisdiction over you, the same as it now has over your wife by the service of the Summons. Please let me know promptly if you desire me to so appear for you, or whether you wish to wait until you return to New York. The attorneys advise me that unless I do appear, they will ask for a substituted service by publication; whether they are serious about this or not, I do not know.

I am at a loss to know what possible defense can be set up by you or Mrs. DuBois in opposition to the Complaint in your Answer; at least, so far you have not given me any information which would constitute a legal defense.

I understood that you were coming up to New York in the early part of June. When you write, please let me know when you will be here.

Very sincerely yours,

Arthur B. Spingarn

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

June 5, 1933.

Mr. Arthur Spingarn,
19 West 44th Street,
New York, N.Y.

12-37-51

My dear Spingarn:

Will you please represent me in this case and do what you can. Of course I do not know anything about a proper legal defense. The only point is I would not have sold the house to Mr. Nail on the terms I did if I had not understood that this note was being taken care of, and that he assured me in writing. I shall not be in New York until about the first of August.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

June 6, 1933.

12-37-52

Mr. Arthur Spingarn,
19 West 44th Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Spingarn:

Continuing my letter of yesterday. I wonder just what would be a legal defense in my case? I never intended and did not know that I was asked to assume any liability on the house I was purchasing beyond the value of the house. I signed notes repeatedly on this basis without any thought that I was making myself personally responsible. Perhaps this is no defense.

In case the matter could be compromise with the bank, say at $500, I am wondering if the N.A.A.C.P. could afford to pay me that much onmy back CRISIS salary. They owe me $1,400 and I have been thinking of this as the money which eventually I would spend on the restoration of the house in Great Barrington, but under the circumstances that seems far off. Of course, I do not know if the N.A.A.C.P. could do this, but I merely mentionit. You may use your discretion in following out this suggestion.

We have received this report to be filled out. Will you advise me just what I should do in order to fill it out properly. For instance, For instance, I believe our business did not begin until the middle or end of December.

I should be glad to have your advice and then the blank can be returned to me.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

ARTHUR B SPINGARN
COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

19 WEST 44th STREET
NEW YORK CITY

June 12th, 1933.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
c/o Spelman College,
Rockefeller Hall,
Atlanta, Ga.

12-37-53

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

Your letter of June 6th has just reached me. I am trying to get the attorneys for the bank to extend the time for you to answer until the early part of August (so as to give me an opportunity to confer with you), upon condition that I accept service of the Summons for you. I shall know within a few days if they will accede to this request, and if they do, the matter can rest in abeyance until that time. I shall let you know what develops.

As to the report for the Franchise Tax on the Crisis Publishing Co. Inc. which you sent me in your letter, I have not sufficient data at hand to make out this report and I doubt if Mrs. Branch would be able to marshal all the figures that are necessary. I am accordingly sending it to Messrs. W. C. Heaton & Co., the accountants, and asking them to prepare it.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur B. Spingarn

ARTHUR B SPINGARN
COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

19 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

June 23rd, 1933.

Re Mercantile Bank vs. DuBois

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
c/o Spelman College,
Rockefeller Hall,
Atlanta, Ga.

12-37-54

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

As I wrote you on June 12th, I have been negotiating with the lawyer for the bank to extend the time for Mrs. DuBois and yourself to answer until the early part of August, upon condition that I accept service of the Summons and Complaint for you.

Yesterday, I received a letter from the attorney for the bank acceding to my request. I have accordingly appeared on your behalf and Mrs. DuBois' and have sent to the bank's attorney a stipulation extending the time to answer to the first week in August. The matter can therefore wait until your return, which I understand will be about August 1st.

I want to urge upon you the necessity of getting in touch with me as soon as you return and I would suggest that you let me know definitely, as early as you can, when you will be in New York.

In the meanwhile, with cordial personal greetings, I am, as always,

Very sincerely yours,

Arthur B. Spingarn

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

June 26, 1933.

12-37-55

Mr. Arthur S. Spingarn,
19 West 44th Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Spingarn:

I have your letter of June 23. I shall let you know the moment I get in town, which will probably be Monday, July 31.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

September 14, 1933.

Mr. Arthur Spingarn,
19 West 44th Street,
New York, N.Y.

12-37-52

My dear Mr. Spingarn:

Enclosed is the 1933 rate of our capital stock statement. Should we sign it not as due, or try to get any exemption?

I have got to go to Atlanta the last week in September. I suppose nothing has been heard about that bank note. Just what shall I do? I suppose they ought to be notified that I shall be out of town most of the winter. I should thank you for advice.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enc

ARTHUR B SPINGARN
COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

19 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

September 18th, 1933.

12-37-57

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

This will confirm our telephone conversation of this morning to the effect that you and Mrs. DuBois are to undergo an examination on September 26th,1933 at 2 P.M. at the office of O'Brien, Boardman, Conboy, Memhard and Early, 39 Broadway, New York City. I suggest that sometime before that date, you get in touch with me with reference to this matter.

I'm returning the Capital Stock Tax returns by the Crisis which are to be acknowledged before a notary, afterwhich two copies are to be sent to the Collector of Internal Revenue, Fisk Building, West 57th Street and Broadway, New York City, together with a check for $5.00 and the third copy is to be returned to me for my files.

Very sincerely yours,

Arthur B. Spingarn

September 22, 1933.

12-37-58

Mr. Arthur Spingarn,
19 West 44th Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Spingarn:

I have just written the enclosed letter to Joel. Can you help me?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

ARTHUR B SPINGARN
COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

19 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Sept. 25th, 1933

12-37-59

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

I have your letter of Sept. 22nd with reference to Dunning and I am sorry that I cannot give you any information on the subject.

Very sincerely yours,

Arthur B. Spingarn

ARTHUR B SPINGARN
COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

19 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Nov. 24th, 1933.

12-37-62

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

Your letter of Nov. 21st has just reached me and I shall be glad to see you when you come to New York in December.

I have had no word from the bank and thought it best to let sleeping dogs lie. When I see you, we will talk the matter over further.

With cordial regards,

Very sincerely yours,

Arthur B. Spingarn

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

February 22, 1933.

Mr. J. E. Spingarn,
9 West 73rd Street,
New York, N. Y.

13-1A-127

My dear Spingarn:

My work here is going very pleasantly. I have two classes, each three times a week. One on "Karl Marx and the Negro Problem", and the other on "The Economic History of the Negro". Once a week I have a Seminar on "The History and Sociology of the Negro Vote". The groups are small and composed of graduate students: two of them of four students each, and one of twelve students. Now and then I give a talk at the college chapels, or to other groups. The rest of my time I put on Reconstruction and THE CRISIS. The study of Reconstruction grows in interest and for that very reason seems almost impossible to finish. I could easily put five years on it, but I'm going to finish it one of these days.

I think my more detached view of THE CRISIS and its mission and the change from New York environment has helped.

I trust you are in good health and busy with interesting things. I shall hope to see you on or about March 6.

With best regards to you and Mrs. Spingarn

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

September 22, 1933.

Mr. J. E. Spingarn,
9 West 73rd Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Spingarn:

13-1A-13

Can you help me with any information about William Archibald Gunning of Columbia? What was the source of his pro-Southern, anti-Negro attitude? I find he was born in New Jersey, and while there is a Southern Dunning family, there is no proof that it was related to him. Do you know anything of his politics or of the birthplace of his wife? He and his group of young Southerners started the present interpretation of Reconstruction but why? Whence came his prejudices?

I shall appreciate any information that you can give me.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Sept. 25, 1933

TROUTBECK
AMENIA
NEW YORK

13-IA-47.

Dear Dr. Bois

I cannot lay my hands on anything important here about W. A. Dunning, but I suppose you know the two biographical sketches, (a) American Historical Review, vol. 28, p. 174 (b) C. E. Merriam's, in H. W. Odum's American Masters of Social Science, N. Y. 1927. If these do not give you what you want, why not write to one of Dunning's former students or colleagues, such as Dr. Alvin Johnson

of the New School, Prof. Carleton Hayes of Columbia, Prof. Merriam of the Univ. of Chicago, Etc.?

Ever yours,

J. E. Spingarn

P.S. — So far as his genealogy goes, you might get information from the Genealogy Room of the N.Y. Public Library — there is probably a book on the Dunning family there.

COPY - CONFIDENTIAL

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D.C.

October 18, 1933

Dear Joel: (Spingarn)

I wrote to Dr. Du Bois on October 2 and since writing him I have asked Mr. Hunt to come to Washington to see me on Monday, October 23.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

(Signed:) HENRY Morgenthau

Governor

Mr. J. E. Spingarn,
Amenia, Dutchess County,
New York.

28-1-7

August 16, 1933.

Mr. William M. Steen,
323½ Tea Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Sir:

I thank you very much for your letter of August 8 and information which it gave.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

March 15, 1937.

Mr. G. A. Stewart,
222 North 21st Street,
Columbus, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Stewart:

We are going to have this summer at Amenia, NewYork, at J. E. Spingarn's beautiful summer home, a conference which we hope to make of great importance. We want to get together some of the younger, independent thinking Negroes of strong, honest character. We have in mind, not men who have just finished school, but rather those who have been out a few years, and yet who are not fixed in their ideas. We want them to discuss in a perfectly frank way and without publ city or limitations, the present situation ofthe American Negro and just what ought to be done.

The Conference will not be large, perhaps twenty-five or more and will include men and women. It will sit for about three days sometime in August. Board and keep will be free, the only expense being travel.

This Conference is going to be held under the auspices of the N. A. A. C. P. and the Directors have made me Chairman of an Organizing Committee of Three. On theother hand, the N.A.A.C.P. will exercise no control over the Conference and will leave it perfectly free and untrammelled in discussion and conclusions.

First of all, we want to get in touch with proper persons to invite. Will you kindly send me at your very earliest convenience names of persons whom you feel ought to take part; persons whom you know or have heard of, either in your vicinity or elsewhere. Send their names and, if possible, present address so that I can get in correspondence with them right off, as the time for preparationis short.

I shall be under very great obligations if you will make special effort to co-operate with me in this. Please address answers to Atlanta.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

222 North 21st Street
Columbus Ohio
March 20 1933

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Rockefeller Hall,
Spellman College,
Atlanta, Georgia.

13-1-21

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Replying to your letter of March 15, I am listing below the names and addresses of a few friends who in my opinion are just the right sort to take part in the conference you mention.

Mr. J. F. Morning (insurance man)	7818 Cedar Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
Dr. N. L. Barnett (physician)	337½ W Goodale Street Columbus Ohio
Mr. R. W. Findley (insurance man)	837½ West 5th Street Dayton Ohio
Mr. Lamont Gould (teacher)	773 E Commerce Street Bridgeton N J
Mr. Gustave Auzenne, Jr (teacher)	1130 Columbia Road, N W Washington, D. C.
Mr. P. B. Young, Jr (journalist)	719 E Olney Road Norfolk Virginia

All of these men would, I believe, offer something stimulating and constructive if they can be present. Will you be kind enough to make your invitation to Dr. Barnett particularly urgent. He is a very clear thinker, but is hesitant because his practice is far below normal and he feels that he can not make the trip. I hope you will be able to persuade him to go.

If other names come into my mind, I shall send them to you. Meanwhile, I hope that the conference will not only be a success in itself, but that out of it may come a force which will push forward the work the N A A C P is doing.

Very truly yours,

G. A. Steward

P.S All of these men are about thirty years of age.

222 North 21st Street
Columbus Ohio
March 22 1933.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Rockefellar Hall,
Spellman College,
Atlanta, Georgia.

13-1-22

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I should like to add to the list of names and addresses sent you yesterday the following:

Mr. Edward E. Murrell,
226 West 138th Street,
New York, N. Y.

Mr. Murrell is about thirty years of age. He is a graduate of Ohio State University and spentone year in Berlin preparing for medicine. His money gave out and he had to return to this country. He has since been "Red Capping" at the Grand Central Station in New York trying to gather enough money to complete his education, meanwhile attending night school when he can. He has an interesting story to tell regarding his experience with the post office people in New York. He passed the examination and was certified for appointment and had received his badge. However he is socialist in politics and when that was discovered - so he ~~thinkgs~~ thinks - he was asked to surrender his badge. At least he was never appointed. I may have these details wrong, but the essence of the story is as I have repeated it.

He was a capable and energetic student here in Columbus and in student gatherings stood out as a leader. I believe that because of his experience he would have many things to say regarding what can be done to help the situation of the young Negroes in America. I hope therefore you will invite him to attends the conference next August. It should not be hard for him to do so as a pass over the railroads does away with even his traveling expenses.

Very truly yours,

13-1-23

G. A. Steward

[1933]

MRS. A. L. JACKSON, DEAN OF WOMEN
MRS. J. G. SNEDECOR, DEAN EMERITUS

A. L. JACKSON, PRINCIPAL
DR. W. N. SIKES, DEAN OF THEOLOGY

STILLMAN INSTITUTE

COLORED DEPARTMENT
SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA

13-8-30

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois.
The Crisis Publishing Co. Inc.
69-5th Ave. New York, N.Y.

Dear Doctor:

I use the word "dear" because I have always revered You, and admired your herculean efforts to raise the Negro in the estimation of the world. I am one of the thousands of Negro students in our Colleges who believe in spreading constructive radicalism.

I am Asst. Librarian at this institution, and we, the student body, have succeeded in having our president, (White) subscribe to the "Crisis" "Opportunity," and the "Journal of Negro education." Knowing that a great number of Negro students know comparatively little about the present endeavors of Negros, we are undertaking to disseminate such knowledge.

You will help us considerably if you would send us bulletins, pamphlets, reports and any recent (or important information concerning the race. You may also send a copy or copies of some truly great publication, for his (the president's) inspection, there is a possibility of his purchasing it.

MRS. A. L. JACKSON, DEAN OF WOMEN
MRS. J. G. SNEDECOR, DEAN EMERITUS

A. L. JACKSON, PRINCIPAL
DR. W. M. SIKES, DEAN OF THEOLOGY

STILLMAN INSTITUTE

COLORED DEPARTMENT
SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA

13-8-31

Your address at Fisk University is a classic, and if you have it in pamphlet form please enclose it also. Since coming here Sept. 1932 I have been very active in creating a great desire for Negro literature among the students (an intimate has also been active along this line.)

Will also be very grateful if you would direct me to other sources of information.

Respectfully:
William Lloyd Burifoy
Assistant Librarian
Stillman Institute
Tuscaloosa, Ala.

January 4, 1933.

Fisk U. Speech

Mr. William L. Purifoy,
Assistant Librarian,
Stillman Institute,
Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

1-8-32

My dear Sir:

1-3 Enclosed I am sending you a copy of my Fisk address. I should be glad to send you any other pamphlets if I happen to have them.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

Stillman Institute
Tuscaloosa, Alabama
Oct 16, 1933.

Registrar,
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia.

13-11-29

Dear Sir:-

I am Asst. librarian of this institution, and at the present I'm collecting as much literature on and by Negroes as possible, for the purpose of acquainting the students with this needed knowledge.

Will You please send me Dr. Dubois' lectures (the ones delivered before he began instructing). Along with them please send some of Your own pamphlets and literature of a similar nature, that is, Negro publications.

Suggested sources of other information will be appreciatedly appreciated.

Respectfully,

William Lloyd Imes

Jaqmary 12, 1933.

Miss Ainslie Storey,
16 West 128 Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Madam:

Your letter has been received. The addresses of Max Yergan and W. E. B. Du Bois are as follows:

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Mr. Max Yergan,

12-24-67

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to Dr. Du Bois.

16 west 128 Street,
New York, N.Y.,
May 13, 1933

Mr. W.E. Burghardt DuBois,
226 west 150 Street,
New York, N.Y.

13-21-76

My dear Mr. DuBois,

Would you kindly define the terms Mongol, Negro, and Caucasian for me; not according to their popular definition, but according to their original meanings.

Yours truly,
Ainslie Storey

[Faint Type]

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

June 1, 1934.

13-4-77

Miss Ainslie Storey,
16 West 128th Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Madam:

It would be best for you to get your definitions out of a good dictionary, Funk or Wagnalls or the Century Dictionary. The dictionary always gives correct and latest usage. No word is used according to its original meaning. Quaker, for instance, originally was a term of derision, meaning a kind of holy-roller. Others change and according to their changes the dictionary records them.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Jan 2, 1933

~~TELEGRAMS~~
Night Letter

85-24-21

Mr. George Streator
C/O THE CRISIS Publishing Company
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Arrived safely. Tell Mrs Du Bois. Beautiful spring weather.

W. E. B. Du Bois

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

March 15, 1933.

Mr. George Streator,
Bennett College for Women,
Greensboro, North Carolina.

My dear Mr. Streator:

We are going to have this summer at Amenia, New York, at J. E. Spingarn's beautiful summer home, a conference which we hope to make of great importance. We want to get together some of the younger, independent thinking Negroes of strong, honest character. We have in mind, not men who have just finished school, but rather those who have been out a few years, and yet who are not fixed in their ideas. We want them to discuss in a perfectly frank way and without publicity or limitations, the present situation of the American Negro and just what ought to be done.

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I shall be under very great obligations if you will make special effort to co-operate with me in this. Please address answers to Atlanta.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Amenia

Bennett College for Women
Greensboro, N. C.

March 18, 1933

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I have your letter relative to the proposed conference. If there is anything that we need, this is it. I am pleased to send you the following names, and as much as I know about them.

13-1-1

Horace Mann Bond, Fisk University; Lincoln Univ., and Chicago; well-informed.

Dr. Lawrence Foster, Cheyney Teachers College

W. E. Farrison, Lincoln Univ., &Pennsylvania. Has sound opinions. Address: Bennett College.

Raiford Logan, Ass'n Study Negro Life

Arthur Davis, Virginia Union Univ.

Wm Leroy Hansberry, Howard Univ.

Prof. Wm. C. Matney, Bluefield Teachers College, Bluefield, West Va.

Miss Mabel Byrd, address: Univ. of Chicago.

Mr. Ennis Powell, Box 1050, Charleston, West Va.

I think this is a good group. If others occur to me, I shall send them to you.

Lately I have been interested in the organization of the unemployed in Greensboro. I have succeeded in several details of organization.

Bennett College for Women
Greensboro, N. C.

The ruling committee has two Negroes. They are not unemployed, but will hold on until intelligent and expressive unemployed can be found. The small Negro group that is articulate has taken active part in proceedings. Of course, the "leading Negroes" are aloof, except for a few ministers.

The local Socialist group has included Mrs. Streator and me on all its committees. The Civic Forum which sponsored the L I D lectures this winter asked us to participate actively next year as members of the committee.

The only sad feature of the matter is that we are job hunting for next year. After three years here, we are not able to discover where we are. Our president is typical. He knows nothing about education, but wants a lot of worship.

13-1-2

You wrote very emphatically once, that you do not give recommendations. True. But do you know me? I want one. I am making application to President John Hope. My field is mathematics. I have an M. A., and two summers beyond at Chicago and Western Reserve. Our situation is not yet desperate, but I would like to work some place, now, where there is at least a passable interest in education.

Very truly yours,

George W. Streator

George W. Streator.

12-42-43

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

April 6, 1933.

Mr. George W. Streator,
Bennett College for Women,
Greensboro, North Carolina.

My dear Mr. Streator:

I should be very glad to have you refer to me in your application to Dr. Hope and I shall say a good word for you, if he asks me.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

12-42-44

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

May 3, 1933.

Mr. George Streater,
Bennett College,
Greensboro, North Carolina.

My dear Mr. Streater:

I am motoring to Washington ~~and expect~~ to reach Greensboro Friday night, May 5. I should like to engage supper and lodging somewhere, and I am starting off early in the morning. Could you arrange this for me? I shall telephone you sometime Friday. I shall be glad to have a talk with you when I get there.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

12-42-48

Box 1335
Greensboro, N. C.
June 21, 1933

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

There were many reactions to your address in Nashville. The one that dominatedthe others in frequency, however, centers on the question "Was he advocating Negro presidents for Negro colleges?" The Communist reaction was: Always, the bourgeois faced with Communism turn to nationalism of the most intense sort. Germany met Communism with Hitler; the Negro bourgeois meet it with a move for racial solidarity. The reaction of the President of Fisk University is (as expressed to me in a private conversation) "I shall call a conference of Negro college presidents - meaning presidents of Negro colleges - to see what we can do about this challenge. I propose taking DuBois's address before them that we might subject it to thorough analysis." My reply to this was to the effect that a "conference" of Negro college presidents or presidents of Negro colleges would be just another conference, in which all of them would follow any lead coming from what seemed at the moment to be "authority".

I am waiting eagerly for any word you might have from Mr. Spingarn concerning the matter between us.

Very sincerely yours,

George W. Streator

George W. Streator.

12-42-49

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

June 23, 1933.

Mr. George Streator,
Bennett College for Women,
Greensboro, North Carolina.

My dear Mr. Streator:

I haven't heard anything from Spingarn since I returned. I am writing him again today. My best regards to you and Mrs. Streator. I shall hope to write you next week.

Very sincerely yours,

P.S. Your letter of June 21 is at hand this morning. No, I was not asking Fisk for exclusively Negro professors. I believe that an English professor might bring instinctive and valuable aid to a German or French university so long as the university remains German and French; that is, rooted in the condition and problems of its own people and rising therefrom to universal culture. And then in the end applying culture to present conditions in their group.

I am not turning to nationalism to escape communism. I could not have communism if I wanted it. There is no such choice before me. The only thing that I have to choose is anniliation by American capitalism peacemeal on racial organization in self-defense. Don't let communists or anybody else fool you into thinking that inter-nationalism is at hand and that we have only to join it. Negro prejudice still lives.

Jones proposes to me to lay my address before the presence of Negro colleges. I told him that I thought it would be a good thing.

WEBD/DW

WEBD/DW

Los Angeles, Calif.
Sept. 2nd 1933 - Feb 8th

Mr. W.E.B Dubois,
#69 - 5th Ave. -
New York City - N.Y.

FEB 14 1933

12-35-45

Kind Sir:

You may think this a queer sort of letter - but as you know, this depression has hit all of us. And it seem to have laid a very stressing hand on me.

As you know of me my work has been in the legitimate stage. But of late years I have been in the pictures. But owing to one man who has the say of our race, it seems like too much of parciality is being shown, therefore, I get very little work.

For a long time it has been in my mind to return to the stage, and was wondering if it would be too much of a favor to ask you to instruct me as what would be the best course to follow to gain my public appearances once more.

Hoping to have a favorable reply I beg to remain - Respt., Madam Sutton

over.

P.S. In case you do not remember who I am - I am the lady with the three sons who helped you in your pagant in Hollywood Bowl -

Madam. Sul-Te-Wan
1664 - Tarleton St.
Los Angeles,
Calif.

February 15, 1933.

12-35-46

Madame Sul-Te-Wan,
1664Farleton Street,
Los Angeles, Calif.

My dear Madame Sul-Te-Wan:

Dr. Du Bois will be out of town for several months. Your letter is being forwarded to him.

Very sincerely yours,

lb/

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

February 22, 1933.

12-25-47

Madame Sul-Te-Wan,
1664 Farleton Street,
Los Angeles, California.

My dear Madam:

I remember you quite well and the excellent help which you and your sons gave for the pageant.

I am afraid, however, that my advice would be of little value. I really know very little of the theatrical stage and of its present conditions and methods of entering it. Of course, as in all lines of work, it is suffering now from deep depressi n. I should think that the best thing for you to do would to stick it out as you are for a couple of years and then I am sure the way for all of us will begin to open. I'm sorry not to be able to give you any really valuable advice.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

August 8, 1933

13-13-58

Mr. Willoughby
Sunset Inn
Great Barrington, Mass.

My dear Mr. Willoughby:

Mrs. DuBois and a woman friend are thinking of spending the two last weeks in August at Sunset Inn. They would like to have, if possible, the front room with a private bath.

Will you kindly let me know what your most reasonable terms would be for the two of them?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD:GAT. W. E. B. DuBois

C. SUTTER, 28, Av.Dufour
ST. GALL - Switzerland

Dr. W.E.B. DU BOIS
c/o "The Crisis"
69, Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK CITY

U. S. A.

81-E1

Charles SUTTER
28, Av. Dufour
S T . G A L L
Switzerland

St. Gall, 30. XI. 1933

Dr. W.E.B. DU BOIS
c/o "The Crisis"
69, Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK CITY
U. S. A.

13-18-70

Dear Sir,

I have just read a book containing the German translation of several poems written by American Negro poets. Among them I read also some written by you.

A friend of mine, knowing the great interest that I have in all relating to Negros, gave me this book which filled me with horror at the great sorrow shown in these verses, as well as the injuries and disdain unjustly imposed through the ages, and their longing to return to their ancestoral native country of Africa which is expressed in these works.

As I lived during three years in Africa, I know perfectly well what is the atrocious crime the Whites have committed against the coloured races and specially against the Negros.

From that time I wished to found a society whose aim would by to restore the race in Africa and put them under such conditions that they could be able to recover their native conditions, I mean in an economical way at least.

I think this peaceful recovery could be done by a future generation. That, that I should like to do would be a precise action in my said meaning standing on pratical experiments.

I think this mouvement would be logical and desirable in the interest of the American Negros themselves. Since I read these works, of whiche I tell you, I am convinced that your contribution to this cause would be very much to their interest.

I should be greatly obliged if you would let me know your opinion of my ideas expressed in this letter and if you would be diposed to give me your help anyhow for the realizing of my aims.

If you have friends or acquaintances who would be interested in this proposal, would you please be so kind as to let me know their names and adresses.

Hoping for a favourable reply,

I am,

Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully.

Sutter

C O P Y

Pan-Africa

December 15, 1925.

Mr. C. Sutter,
28 Av. Dufour,
St. Gall, Switzerland.

My dear Sir:

I have your letter of November 30. In the main, I quite agree with your thesis that in the long run the descendants of African Negroes in America should play a large part in the development of Africa. But there are several difficulties in the way of such a movement. First of all, you must remember that the twelve million Negroes in the United States, while descended from African Negroes, are not Africans, but separated from their fatherland by one or two centuries of time and a wide infiltration of white and Indian blood. They would be, therefore, as strange to Africa, to its climate, social condition and languages, as any other immigrant.

12-36-45

On the other hand, the Africans would not immediately recognize their kinship to their relatives from overseas. Careful understanding and social integration would have to be gone through and the immigrants find a place and function in the new land.

In addition to all this, as you intimate, there is the attitude of the white European Colonial powers. They are especially inimical to American Negroes because they are afraid that these Negroes will stir up unrest and revolt among the African Negroes and will encourage them to seek education and independence.

All this means a slow, diplomatic and reasonable approach. I tried to begin this as far back as 1918 in a series of Pan-African Congresses, the first of which was held in Paris in 1919; the second in London and Paris in 1921; the third in London and Lisbon in 1923, and the fourth in New York in 1925. The results while interesting, were far from definite. The Colonial Powers insisted on believing that we were simply trying to stir up trouble, and the rapprochement between the different groups of Negroes was only partial. This movement ought to be carried further. For instance, there ought to be held in Africa, possibly in Liberia or in Abyssinia, or in French West Africa, another Pan-African Congress, in which a clear program for uniting the different groups of Africans throughout the world in a definite peaceful project for the redemption of Africa should be laid down, and at the same time clear, frank and cordial understanding between the white and black races, inaugurated. Nothing less than a broad, world-wide movement of this sort is going to accomplish, in my opinion, what you have in mind. If you are interested in this and can co-operate in any way, I should be glad to hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DM.

(Signed) W. E. B. Du Bois.

FOREST H. SWEET
46 GREEN STREET
BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN

AMERICAN HISTORICAL MATERIAL
AUTOGRAPHS, BOOKS AND PRINTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD

Sept. 25, 1933

My dear Sir:

I am working on John Brown of Harpers Ferry and have read your book in which you infer that Brown may well have expected further aid from Northern negroes than he actually received. Would you be kind enough to specify just what aid was on the way to him at the time the raid began or what basis he may have had for expecting help. Do you know of any efforts of Brown or his men to induce slaves in the vicinity of Harpers Ferry to join them before the raid actually began? And why did Fred Douglass go down there to visit Brown — it certainly was no social call nor with any intention of joining Brown or of trying to make him postpone the attack. The arms Brown took down there and his capture of the Arsenal suggest he expected to have use for so many arms. By whom?

If you can give me any references or in any other way help me clear up these points, I shall do whatever I can to repay your kindness.

Sincerely yours,
F H Sweet

13-10-45

Mr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
New York City.

September 27, 1933.

Mr. F. H. Sweet,
46 Green Street,
Battle Creek, Michigan.

My dear Sir:

3-10-46

The aid that John Brown expected of Northern Negroes was that organized effort by which they had conducted the underground railroad. Usually, we speak of the underground railroad as the work of white friends of Negroes, but the white people connected with it for the most part simply furnished the places of refuge. The Negroes organized the running away of the slaves and their progress from place to place. The organization by which they did this had many centers but its chief headquarters were in Canada, and John Brown wanted to engage their technique and personnel for his work. Brown had no expectation of recruits around Harpers Ferry. He knew perfectly well that there were few slaves around Harpers Ferry and this did not tap the black belt. He chose Harpers Ferry, first, on account of the arsenal, and secondly, because it led to the mountains which were to be the places of refuge for slaves and which extended town toward the black belt.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

FOREST H. SWEET
46 GREEN STREET
BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN

AMERICAN HISTORICAL MATERIAL
AUTOGRAPHS, BOOKS AND PRINTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD

Oct. 26, 1933

My dear Sir:

What can you tell me of a slave insurrection led by Whiteman (or Whiteman?) near Clinton, Mississippi about July 13, 1835? I have the letter of the Governor Hiram G Runnels of that date refusing to call out the militia on the information furnished by the committee. I want this for my life of John Brown.

28-13-5

Sincerely yours
F H Sweet

W. E. B. Du Bois, Esq.
New York

Rockefeller Hall.
April 27, 1933.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I am sorry that you were unable to keep your appointment.

I really do not think that you understood my position. In any case I surely must that both you & I will have an opportunity to discuss some phases of the Scottsboro case. After all both of us are vitally concerned with such public questions.

You may rest assured that there was nothing personal in my remarks on Sunday. I confess to being interested in the case, — and have shown it by 2 years of

13-24-2

work as a volunteer.

Certainly the campus is an appropriate place for the discussion of such an important matter by two human beings, — even if you think we are at two opposite ends of the poles. What else is a college for?

Cordially yours,

Allan Taub

Address:
YMCA – Luckie St.
Room: 630
Atlanta.

MEMORANDUM TO MR. TAUB
FROM DR. DU BOIS

April 27, 1933.

Dr. Du Bois has been called away from the campus and is unable to keep his appointment with you. He suggests that an interview is really unnecessary, especially as he is extremely busy at this time, and thinks he understands your position perfectly.

13-24-1

EATON'S
CASCADE BOND
U.S.A.

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

March 15, 1935.

Miss Thelma-Louise Taylor,
2165 Stearns Road,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Miss Taylor:

We are going to have this summer at Amenia, New York, at J. E. Spingarn's beautiful summer home, a conference which we hope to make of great importance. We want to get together some of the younger, independent thinking Negroes of strong, honest character. We have in mind, not men who have just finished school, but rather those who have been out a few years, and yet who are not fixed in their ideas. We want them to discuss in a perfectly frank way and without publicity or limitations, the present situation of the American Negro and just what ought to be done.

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I shall be under very great obligations if you will make special effort to co-operate with me in this. Please address answers to Atlanta.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

2165 Stearns Rd.
Cleveland, Ohio
March 20, 1933

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College
Atlanta, Ga

13-1-6

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Kindly accept my humble apologies for writing longhand. As it is I have a broken finger in my left hand and am wearing my arm in a sling - which renders me incapable of employing the typewriter.

First may I congratulate you

perceive something of the various back-grounds.

As you will, no doubt, note I have included myself therein.

If I may be of further service feel free to call upon me.

With every wish for success, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Thelma-Louise Taylor.

on your far-seeing plan for the summer conference. Most of the time those of us who have not been out of college and in affairs long enough to have developed chronic "isms" and "ologies" are overlooked entirely in conferences of a mental set-up.

My only problem in sending you a list is - those whom you should imagine would be interested in the American Negro - by virtue of birth, cultural surroundings and education - are the ones the least interested. Those generally interested are the bluffs - who must have some timely subject with which to cloak themselves.

I am sending my list - with a few notes - so that you may readily

TENNESSEE

Agricultural & Industrial State College

WILLIAM J HALE, PRESIDENT

Nashville
10
24
33

13-3-56

Dr W E B DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr DuBois:

A Night with Negro Makers of History will be observed in the recreational hall on the Campus on Friday, November 10th from 6:30 to 8:30.

Knowing your record as it is recorded in the pages of history we are especially requesting you to be present as a co-maker of history. This occasion will not be taken up with speech making and a long drawn out program but it is designated especially for our students to meet you informally and to know you as a great personality.

A representative of our school will soon be in touch with you to get a short biographical sketch of your life and a list of the contributions you have made. We would also like to have you send us a 4 x 6 photo for publication.

With very best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

Merl R Eppse

Merl R Eppse

MRE:vcl

October 31, 1953.

13-3-55

Miss Merl R. Eppse,
Tennessee Agricultural and
Industrial State College,
Nashville, Tennessee.

My dear Madam:

I thank you for your invitation of October 24 but regret to say that I could not afford the expense of being present at your interesting meeting.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

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TEXAS COMMISSION ON INTER-RACIAL CO-OPERATION

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July 17, 1933.

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R. L. Smith, Waco
Dr. C. T. Pinkston, Dallas

Committee on Interracial Cooperation

Dr. W. B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
New York, N. Y.

13-15-126

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The third annual session of the Conference on Education and Race Relations is called to meet at Peabody College in Nashville, Tennessee, early in August. It will be composed chiefly of instructors and administrators of the white institutions, State Superintendents of Public Instruction of southern states, and other educators. One of the purposes of the Conference is to stimulate an introduction of race relations courses in schools and colleges and to produce materials for such courses.

An informed white leadership is imperative in this work. In speaking to the Conference, I wish to rperesent as accurately as possible the viewpoint of the enlightened, courageous Negro, and I am asking you for a frank and honest statement. As an illustration: a highly educated and cultured Negro woman, representing her race at a Christian Conference of white students and faculty members, told the group that she would never be responsible for bringing into the world a Negro baby to face the hardships, endure the insults, and suffer the injustices inevitable for Negroes in this stage of American development. She also placed the blame for mulattoes where it rightfully belongs. Whether right or wrong, she was certainly frank. It is that sort of frankness and courage I wish in your reply. Your name will be withheld if you desire.

If you will assist me in this matter, please give me a candid statement along the following lines:

1. What prospects does life hold for the American Negro?--
   (a) In the field of education
   (b) In the social realm
   (c) In economic opportunity
   (d) In political rights
   (e) In the courts

2. What is the white educator's responsibility in face of existing conditions?

As time is short, I shall greatly appreciate immediate attention to this request. A stamped envelope is enclosed.

Very sincerely yours,

J. L. Clark

J. L. Clark, Chairman,
Conference on Education
and Race Relations.

JLC/c

TEXAS COMMITTEE ON INTER-RACIAL CO-OPERATION

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Carl Downs, Samuel Huston College, Austin.

410 N.W.2nd St.,
FORT LAUDERDALE,FLA.,
Nov.28th,1933.

The Crisis,
New York City.

Gentlemen;

Will you kindly forward me the name and address of the periodical that selects and features what it regards as specimen sermons of the most noted clergymen, annually. The sermons of Dr.J.Raymond Henderson and a Methodist clergyman of Washington were listed among them the first of this year. Can you give me any details as to the length and character of the themes presented? I am gratefully

Yours in Him,

(Rev.) E.G.Thomas

13-11-16

Request for information

April 19, 1933.

Mr. Jesse O. Thomas
239 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Mr. Thomas:

12-39

Under separate cover we are mailing you a photograph of Dr. Du Bois.

Very sincerely yours,

THE CRISIS PUBLISHING CO., INC.

lfb/

38 Linden Avenue
East Orange, New Jersey
March 24, 1933

Mr. W. E. B. Dubois
The Crisis
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Sir:- Would you please send to the above address, before April 5th, information as to the source of data pertaining to separate or mixed schools for the Negro.

I will pay any postage charged.

Sincerely,
(Miss) E. Eustascya Thompson

12-31-33

12-35-34

March 27, 1935.

Miss B. E. Thompson,
38 Linden Avenue,
East Orange, New Jersey.

My dear Miss Thompson:

Dr. Du Bois will be out of town for several months. However, we suggest that you refer to the BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE NEGRO edited by Monroe Work which has a very exhaustive bibliography on the education of the Negro, Part 11, Chapter XXI, part 8. Note " The Higher Education of the Negro" in Work's bibliography.

The recently published " Miseducation of the Negro" by Carter G. Woodson refers to mixed schools on pages 103, 105-106.

We hope these references will help you.

Very sincerely yours,

lfb:

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

March 15, 1933.

Mr. C. H. Tobias,
National Council of the Y. M. C. A.,
347 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

13-17

My dear Mr. Tobias:

We are going to have this summer at Amenia, New York, at J. E. Spingarn's beautiful summer home, a conference which we hope to make of great importance. We want to get together some of the younger, independent thinking Negroes of strong, honest character. We have in mind, not men who have just finished school, but rather those who have been out a few years, and yet who are not fixed in their ideas. We want them to discuss in a perfectly frank way and without publicity or limitations, the present situation of the American Negro and just what ought to be done.

The Conference will not be large, perhaps twenty-five or more and will include men and women. It will sit for about three days sometime in August. Board and keep will be free, the only expense being travel.

This Conference is going to be held under the auspices of the N. A. A. C. P. and the Directors have made me Chairman of an Organizing Committee of Three. On the other hand, the N.A.A.C.P. will exercise no control over the Conference and will leave it perfectly free and untrammelled in discussion and conclusions.

First of all, we want to get in touch with proper persons to invite. Will you kindly send me at your very earliest convenience names of persons whom you feel ought to take part; persons whom you know or have heard of, either in your vicinity or elsewhere. Send their names and, if possible, present address so that I can get in correspondence with them right off, as the time for preparation is short.

I shall be under very great obligations if you will make special effort to co-operate with me in this. Please address answers to Atlanta.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

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347 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

March 23, 1933

13-17-15

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I am submitting the enclosed list of names in answer to your inquiry of recent date. I trust that the suggestions may prove helpful to the work of your Committee in making choice of the personnel for what I believe will prove to be a very helpful conference.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

C. H. Tobias.
R.

Enclosure.
CHT:ERR

LIST SUGGESTED BY C. H. TOBIAS

13-17-16

Ira DeA. Reid	National Urban League 1133 Broadway New York City	
Frank T. Wilson	Secretary, Student Work National Council of Y.M.C.A.'s 347 Madison Avenue, New York	
Miss Juanita Saddler	Secretary, Student Work National Board of the Y.W.C.A. 600 Lexington Avenue, New York	
Miss Frances Williams	National Board of the Y.W.C.A. 600 Lexington Avenue, New York	(Because of the study she conduxted of the political status of the Chicago Negro in collaboration with Dr. Park.
Rev. Wm. Y. Bell	682 Lauderdale Ave. Memphis, Tenn.	(As representatives of the field of religion
Howard Thurman	Howard University Washington, D. C.	
B. E. Mays	147 Goodspeed Hall University of Chicago Chicago, Ill.	
Walter F. White		
Langston Hughes		
E. Franklin Frazier		

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Norman H. Guy
Brothers College
Drew University

Frank Gavin
General Theological Seminary

Sidney E. Goldstein
Stephen S. Wise
Jewish Institute of Religion

Louis Finkelstein
Jewish Theological Seminary

Leo Jung
Yeshiva College

Sarah E. D. Sturges
National School, Y. W. C. A.

Harold S. Sloan
N. J. State Teachers College

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ELSIE B. KELLER, *Reconciliation Trips Secretary*
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S. Ralph Harlow
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Walter W. Petitt
The New York School of Social Work

Harrison S. Elliott
Daniel J. Fleming
Robert Ernest Hume
Harry F. Ward
Union Theological Seminary

Jerome Davis
Yale Divinity School

March 1, 1933

MAR 3 1933

"The Crisis"
69 Fifth Av
New York City

Dear Co-workers:

I am at present making a study of the Psychology of Prejudice. For this study, specific literature on the psychological aspect of the subject, and general material relative to the history of racial prejudice is needed.

It has been suggested to me, that you may be in a position to recommend reading material on the subject. Any books that you can suggest to me will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Harold Torbohm

415a McDonough St
Brooklyn, N Y

k/

12-25-3

September 27, 1933.

13-3-42

The Editor of TOWN AND COUNTRY REVIEW,
244 Old Kent Road,
London, S.E. 1., England.

My dear Sir:

You will find data concerning my life in "Who's Who in America" and also in the first chapter of my book "Darkwater".

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Photographs

Mr. W.E.B. Du Bois

Telephone: RODNEY 3095 (Exin. 6)

Tele... RODNEY 3095, LONDON

TOWN & COUNTRY REVIEW

Published by the
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Managing Director and Editor
F. W. HARRISON

Ref A2X.

Editorial Offices:
244 OLD KENT ROAD,
LONDON, S.E.1

9th October, 1933.

13-2-7

W.E.B. DuBois Esq;
The Crisis,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York.
N.Y.

Dear Sir,

I desire to acknowledge your letter of the 27th ult., and there is sufficient material to enable my staff to write an interesting Biography, which will be sent for your perusal when ready.

In this connection, I thought that perhaps you may have suitable portrait or photographs of domestic, social or professional interest, the reproduction of which would enhance the value of the text. If, you will kindly lend me such I might arrange to illustrate the article, after which the originals will be sent to you safely.

With thanks,

Yours faithfully,

EDITOR.

P.S. Should you desire copies of the Magazine containing this matter, I will be glad to know your requirements so that proper reservation may be made.

TOWN & COUNTRY REVIEW

TRAVEL : SPORT : THE HOME : GARDENING : EDUCATION : SHOPPING : TRADE : ART : SCIENCE

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ALBANY PUBLISHING CO., LTD
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244 OLD KENT ROAD,
LONDON, S.E.1

Telephone
Rodney 3095 (Extn. 6)

Mr. William E. B. du Bois Esq.

INVITATION

B-2-16

Dear Sir,

We are publishing a series of biographies of leading men and women of the day, and with your kind permission, we should like to include your name as representative of your particular sphere of life.

Biographies of many well known names have already appeared in our columns, and have given rise to much favourable comment.

We trust, therefore, that you will kindly send us a few notes on your life, career, work, etc., from which our editorial staff will draft a suitable text.

In anticipation of your early reply,

With best Compliments,

Yours faithfully,

Editor.

P.S.—A proof will be submitted for your perusal before its publication.

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RODNEY 3095 (Extn. 6)

Telegrams
ALBANY, RODNEY 3095 LONDON

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TOWN & COUNTRY REVIEW

Published by the
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PASSING EVENTS ILLUSTRATED : TRAVEL : SPORTS : THE HOME
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Managing Director and Editor
F. W. HARRISON

When replying please quote

Ref., EC/RB

Editorial Offices:
244 OLD KENT ROAD,
LONDON, S.E.1

23rd November, 1933.

W.E.B. Dubois Esq.,
The Crisis,
69, Fifth Avenue,
New York,
N.Y.,

Dear Sir,

We wish to draw your attention to our letter of the 9th ult., and will be pleased to receive a reply, at your earliest convenience. A copy of the letter is enclosed herewith.

Yours faithfully,

EDITOR.

[Town and Country Review]

A2X

9th October, 1933.

W.E.B. Dubois Esq.,
The Crisis,
69, Fifth Avenue,
New York.
N.Y.,

13-3-43

Dear Sir,

I desire to acknowledge your letter of the 27th ult., and there is sufficient material to enable my staff to write an interesting Biography, which will be sent for your perusal when ready.

In this connection, I thought that perhaps you may have suitable portraits or photographs of domestic, social or professional interest, the reproduction of which would enhance the value of the text. If you will kindly lend me such, I might arrange to illustrate the article, after which the originals will be sent to you safely.

With thanks,

Yours faithfully,

EDITOR.

P.S. Should you desire copies of the Magazine containing this matter, I will be very glad to know your requirements so that proper reservation may be made.

2

December 15, 1933.

13-3-44

The Editor,
TOWN AND COUNTRY REVIEW,
244 Old Kent Road,
London, S. E. 1., England.

My dear Sir:

I have no photographs that would be of interest to you except possibly a photograph of myself which I am enclosing. I desire to have in understood that in furnishing this material, I am assuming no financial obligations, either for purchasing copies or in any other respect.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

Town and Country

December 18, 1933.

The Editor,
The Town and Country Review,
244 Old Kent Road,
London, S.E. 1, England.

My dear Sir:

13-3

According to Dr. Du Bois' promise to you in his letter of December 15, I am enclosing his photograph.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to Dr. Du Bois.

LIVINGSTONE COLLEGE
SALISBURY, N. C.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Aug.29,1933

Dr.W.E.B.DuBois
The Crisis
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York City

Dear Dr.DuBois:

I am mailing under separate cover a cover of my M.B.A.Thesis done at the University of Pennsylvania.The title is "The Development of Negro Insurance Enterprises".Your pioneering Atlanta University studies were invaluable to me in this as well as your Philadelphia Negro and the files of the Crisis.Any comment at all on this research will be appreciated.

Respectfully yours

W.J. Trent, jr.

W.J.Trent,jr.

45-96-21

[Tubman Pub. Co.]

THE HARRIET TUBMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY INC.

(One inch wide cut of)
(Harriet Tubman with)
(her gun.)

Incorporated under the laws of the State of New York

2034-2040 Seventh Avenue

New York City (NRA EMBLEM)

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Francis M. Wood

Counsel

James W. Johnson

13-27

An accurate, straight-forward, matter of fact story of your career we plan to include, if you will cooperate with us, in our forthcoming volume, Notable Americans of African Descent.

You understand, of course, that no charge whatever is made for the publication of an article in this volume on anybody's career. Whether the individual subscriber for the volume or not makes absolutely no difference. The article will be included on two conditions and no other: (1) if we can secure the facts and (2) if the career is so worthy as to justify it.

So, if you will send us the facts in story form, well and good. An anecdote or so may prove illuminating.

If not, please let us have the data by filling in and returning the enclosed questionnaire right away.

Also, send us in a photomailer a good recent glossy print of yourself--a snapshot will do in lieu of something better--and we shall endeavor to use it in connection with the article on your career.

We shall do our very best to produce an exact and authoritative work in Negro biography which every good public library and every efficient newspaper office will require. No such volume is now in existence in spite of the latent demand. A Home Edition and a Library Edition will be published. We are making the price per volume for the Home Edition so low that no educated man or woman of color will willingly do without it. But, the volume will be a fine example of modern printing, photo-engraving, and bookbinding. And beyond any doubt, a great many white Americans will include it in their private libraries. To school and college libraries it will be indispensable.

Sincerely,

ROSCOE CONKLING BRUCE

1009 - Fourth Avenue So.
Grand Forks, N.D.
August 5, '33

AUG 9 1933

Dear Sir;

I am writing to you in hopes that you will be able to aid me in search of a Junior College which I intend to enter this fall. Not having much contact with colored people, I am not very well informed on the educational institutions for students. Perhaps you have a list of the Negro schools that are open to teaching high school students, that I could get that would help me in getting enrolled this coming term. If you have any schools in

13-4-1

mind that you could recommend me to, I should appreciate your assistance: Also, if you could give me an estimate on the average semester expense; it would help a great deal. If it is necessary that I write for catalogues, please answer this immediately so I can make prearrangements with the authorities.

Maybe my age would help. I am 17, a junior in high school.

Thanking you kindly in advance,

Miss Annabelle Turner

September 7, 1933.

Miss Annabelle Turner
1009-Fourth Avenue South
Grand Forks, North Dakota.

13-4-2

My dear Miss Turner:

In Crockett, Texas is the Mary Allen Seminary, a standard two-year Junior college of class "A". In Florida is the Bethune Cookman College, Daytona Beach, a standard junior college of class "B"; in North Caolina is the Joseph K. Brick Junior College, grade "B".

Most of the larger Negro colleges have high school departments of standard grade which provide for boarding students. There is an excellent high school, The Atlanta University Laboratory High School at Atlanta, Georgia. If you will refer to the advertising pages of THE CRISIS you will find listed the better class Negro colleges. You will have to write to the colleges for information regarding expense and curriculae.

We hope this will aid you.

Very sincerely yours,

CRISIS PUBLISHING CO., INC.

Conference

OFFICE
1302 SOUTH 18TH STREET

RESIDENCE
1705 W. JEFFERSON STREET

JOHN P. TURNER, M. D.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

March 31st, 1933.

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois,
Spelman College,
Atlanta, Georgia.

13-17-31

My dear Dr. Dubois:

Below are the names of some people I feel will be able to contribute much to the proposed conference:-

Miss Clotild S. Ferguson- Neighborhood Secretary
The Armstrong Association, 1434 Lombard St., Phila., Pa.

Miss Sunie M. Steele- Girl Reserve Secretary,
Phyllis Wheatley Branch-Y.W.C.A. of Germantown.

Miss Sarah Strickland- Vocational Guidance Teacher,
Howard High School, Wilmington, Delaware.

Miss Idabelle Yeiser- Teacher at the Reynolds School,
24th & Jefferson Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. Walter Gay- Attorney-at-Law, 418 S. 15th St., Philada, P.

Mr. Warren Mc Donald- Assistant Store Keeper, Phila.
Navy Yard. (Home address, 2223 Reed Street) Phila.

Mr. Byron Lee- Teacher, Public Schools-Morton, Pa.
Home Address 1147 S. 15th Street, Philada., Pa.

Mr. Theodore Spaulding- Attorney-at Law, 2041 Master Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

If I can be of any further assistance please advise me.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

JPT:EBH

John P. Turner.

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

March 15, 1933.

Mr. Thomas W. Turner,
Hampton Institute,
Hampton, Virginia.

My dear Mr. Turner:

13-17

We are going to have this summer at Amenia, New York, at J. E. Spingarn's beautiful summer home, a conference which we hope to make of great importance. We want to get together some of the younger, independent thinking Negroes of strong, honest character. We have in mind, not men who have just finished school, but rather those who have been out a few years, and yet who are not fixed in their ideas. We want them to discuss in a perfectly frank way and without publicity or limitations, the present situation of the American Negro and just what ought to be done.

The Conference will not be large, perhaps twenty-five or more and will include men and women. It will sit for about three days sometime in August. Board and keep will be free, the only expense being travel.

This Conference is going to be held under the auspices of the N. A. A. C. P. and the Directors have made me Chairman of an Organizing Committee of Three. On the other hand, the N. A. A. C. P. will exercise no control over the Conference and will leave it perfectly free and untrammelled in discussion and conclusions.

First of all, we want to get in touch with proper persons to invite. Will you kindly sendme at your very earliest convenience names of persons whom you feel ought to take part; persons whom you know or have heard of, either in your vicinity or elsewhere. Send their names and, if possible, present address so that I can get in correspondence with them right off, as the time for preparation is short.

I shall be under very great obligations if you will make special effort to co-operate with me in this. Please address answers to Atlanta.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

HAMPTON INSTITUTE
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

ARTHUR HOWE, PRESIDENT
ROBERT OGDEN PURVES, TREASURER
WILLIAM H. SCOVILLE, SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY

March 22, 1933

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Rockefeller Hall
Spellman College
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Doctor DuBois:

13-1-46

I have your letter of March 15. I am very glad that such a conference, as you suggest, is to be called. The conviction has been growing upon me for sometime that the Negro group needs some new and additional stimulus to arouse it from the calm acceptance of things around.

The mental attitude as I view it through the youth (hundreds of them for the last twenty-five years), is a passivity which bespeaks disturbing unconcern. These youths have gone out into the world with the same blissful acquiescence in things as they are, as we find characterizing a large proportion of the group. Something must be done to make the Negro feel that he does not get satisfaction ever out of riding in a Jim Crow car or sitting in a Jim Crow tier of a theatre.

Concerning your request for the suggestion of names I am sending you the following:

Mr. William Miner, 1433 R Street N. W., Washington, D. C. Mr. Miner is clerk in the War Department at Washington and has been one of the most active members in the N. A. A. C. P. for many years. When I was chairman of the Citizens' Committee that raised the first considerable number of members for the district, Miner startled everybody with a great number of persons whom he interested and brought in as members.

Mr. Eugene A. Clarke, President of Miner Teachers College. While Mr. Clarke is working under a public school system, he is a man of deep convictions and independent thought, and is deeply interested in the work.

Mr. Truly Hayes, Hampton, Virginia. Mr. Hayes is connected with Hampton Institute, and he is one of the few men in whom I have been deeply impressed for his larger outlook in viewing things of the group.

You may include my name also among those who would be glad to attend the conference, and I think that I could arrange to attend most any date in August.

Very truly yours,

Thomas W. Turner

Thomas W. Turner
Head Department of Biology.

TWT:C

P. S. In case any other names occur to me I shall be glad to send them to you.

13-1-41

ROBERT R. MOTON, PRINCIPAL

WILLIAM H. CARTER, TREASURER

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TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

FOUNDED BY BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

FOR THE TRAINING OF COLORED YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

MONROE N. WORK
DIRECTOR, RECORDS AND RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

12-41-14

May 22, 1933

Monroe Work

Miss Sylvia Mc Millon
Box 82
Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Miss Mc Millon:

I have your letter of May 19th. I note your inquiry concerning the per cent difference in my report, 61.6 for 1910, on the Economic Status of the Negro, and the Census Report, 71 per cent, for the same year.

The 61.6 represents "Adjustments because of probable over enumeration of Negroes, male and female, in Agriculture in 1910"as indicated in the following:

Negroes Gainfully Occupied in Agriculture
1900, 1910, 1920

	Total	Male	Female
1900	2,106,507	1,524,807	581,700
1910	2,859,204	1,808,208	1,050,996
1920	2,147,513	1,535,417	612,096

A somewhat similar adjustment was made by Hurlin and Gibens in Volume I, Chapter VI, of "Recent Social Trends" page 274. It would appear, as indicated above, that the larger part of the over enumeration in Agriculture was of Negroes.

I am pleased to send you this explanation.

Very truly yours,

Monroe Work

Monroe N. Work, Editor
Negro Year Book.

MNW:s
Enc.

[Twenty seven Club]

JESSE O. THOMAS, *President*
239 Auburn Ave., N. E.
B. T. HARVEY, *Vice President*
Morehouse College
F. A. TOOMER, *Secretary*
148 Auburn Ave., N. E.

THE 27 CLUB

S. M. NABRIT, *Assistant Secretary*
Morehouse College
J. B. BLAYTON *Financial Sec'y*
250 Auburn Ave., N. E.
E. M. MARTIN, *Treasurer*
148 Auburn Ave., N. E.

27 CLUB FORUM COUNCIL
H. R. BUTLER, JR., *Chairman*
B. E. MAYS, *Vice Chairman*
[redacted], *Secretary*
R.A.Johnson,

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
PHONE: WALNUT 3119
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

February 23, 1933

Twenty-seven Club

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Spelman College,
Atlanta, Georgia.

13-10-18

My dear Dr. DuBois:

This Sunday, February 26, the Forum Council of the 27 Club presents Miss Roberta Hodgson as the speaker at its regular monthly forum. The forum is held at the First Congregational Church at four P. M. Miss Hodgson is a member of the Faculty of the University of Georgia, a student of world affairs, a world traveler, author, lecturer and writer of no small note. She is a member of one of the oldest and most distinguished families in the south. I am extending to you an invitation to attend our forum.

I would like also to remind you of your promise to try to arrange to appear before our March forum. I shall call on you in this connection in the near future. Our forum is filling a place in the community not served by any other organization. Among our speakers have been Mr. Howard Thurmon, Rabbi David Marx, of the Hebrew Temple on Peachtree Street, Dr. W. Y. Bell, of Gammon Seminary, Mr. Walter Washburn, of the local Socialist organization, Dr. Witherspoon Dodge, of the faculty of Oglethorpe University and pastor of the Radio Church of WGST and Mr. Vann Woodward, of the faculty of Gerogia Tech (who had just returned from Russia). Mrs. Jesse Daniel Ames, of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, was our last speaker.

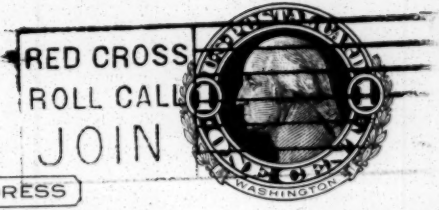
With sincerest appreciation of your kind consideration of the matter I brought to you on my visit a few days ago, I remain

Very truly yours,

Henry R. Butler

Henry R. Butler, M.D.
Chairman

S



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

13-10-19

You are invited by Mr. J.B. Blayton to be present at

The 27 Club

Date of Meeting Nov. 27, 1933, 8:27 PM.

Residence Atlanta University Dining Hall

Address By Mr. L.O. Thomas

Subject Presidents Annual Address

Current events Future plans of 27 Club

M. J.B. Blayton - Host

Formal

L.A. Toomer Secy.

The 27 Club

Dear Sir,

I shall / I shall not } be present at your home on date .....

.....

Signature .....

[U.S. Dept of State]

Liberia

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

March 17, 1933.

The Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

I should like to have such information as you are distributing to the public concerning the latest developments in Liberia. I understand that a new Minister or Commission has been sent there. May I know the name or names of those composing it, and if possible what their especial duties are?

Very sincerely yours,

EBD/DW

13-16-74

[U.S Dept. of State]

Liberia

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to
WE 016.982/51

March 30, 1933

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Rockefeller Hall,
Spelman College,
Atlanta, Georgia.

13-16-75

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 17, 1933, requesting information concerning the despatch of a Special Commission to Liberia and recent developments in that country. There is enclosed a copy of a statement made to the press on this subject on February 27, 1933, which will give you the facts of the present situation.

General Winship and Mr. Briggs will arrive in Monrovia on March 27th.

Very truly yours,

For the Secretary of State:

Pierrepont Moffat

Pierrepont Moffat, Chief,
Division of Western European Affairs.

Enclosure:
Statement.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS FEBRUARY 27, 1933

CONFIDENTIAL RELEASE FOR PUBLICATION IN MORNING NEWSPAPERS OF TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, WHICH DO NOT APPEAR ON THE STREETS BEFORE 9 p.m., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, FEBRUARY 28, 1933. NOT TO BE PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED, QUOTED FROM OR USED IN ANY WAY.

Liberia

After consultation with the incoming Administration concerning the situation which has arisen in Liberia, the President has designated Major General Blanton Winship, U. S. A., at present on duty in Washington, D. C., to be Representative of the President of the United States on Special Mission to Liberia. General Winship will sail for Monrovia at an early date. He will be accompanied by Mr. Ellis O. Briggs, an American diplomatic officer at present on duty in the Department of State.

The American Government has not recognized the Barclay Administration in Liberia and the appointed Minister, Mr. Charles E. Mitchell, who has been in Liberia since February, 1931, has had no official relations with the Liberian Government. American non-recognition dates from the resignation of President King in December, 1930, following the slavery and forced labor investigation made by an International Commission in that year. Believing that the acceptance by Liberia of international assistance looking toward the reorganization of Liberian administration offered the best guarantee of needed social reforms, the American Government has participated in the work of the Liberian Committee of the League of Nations at Geneva. The American Government last October endorsed the program elaborated by the Liberian Committee, and forwarded it to the Firestone interests as a basis for certain modifications in the contract between them and Liberia.

The progress toward the rehabilitation of Liberian finances and a sounder general understanding between this country and Liberia has been blocked by a series of recent occurrences and it is clear that a reexamination by a Special American Representative on the ground is necessary. The recent violation by Liberia of the loan agreements to which she is a party and her virtual repudiation of this obligation and the security on which large sums have been advanced to her by American interests are the culmination of some years of disagreement. The Special Representative is being sent to Monrovia in an effort to provide a solution safeguarding American rights in Liberia and restoring at the same time a situation which will permit of further efforts to assist Liberia.

The Liberian Consul General at Baltimore, who was in Washington today, has been informed of the foregoing.

[U.S. Dept of State]

Sec. of State

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

May 20, 1933.

To the Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In the published list of persons to whom the President sent his world appeal, May 16, I find, according to the New York Times, May 17, no mention of the Republic of Liberia. May I ask if this is an omission, and if, as a matter of fact, such invitation would go to Liberia?

In case it is not an omission, would it be too much to ask why Liberia, of all nations on earth, should have been omitted? It has never had a foreign war, and although the present President has not been recognized by the United States, how does this differentiate Liberia from the case of Russia?

I am, sir,

Very respectfully yours,

WEBD/DW

[U.S Dept of State]

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

May 23, 1933.

To the Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In the published list of persons to whom the President sent his world appeal, May 16, I find, according to the New York Times, May 17, no mention of the Republic of Liberia. May I ask if this is an omission, and if, as a matter of fact, such invitation did go to Liberia?

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I am, sir,

Very respectfully yours,

EBD/DW

[illegible] U.S. Dept of State

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS August 7, 1933.

CONFIDENTIAL RELEASE FOR PUBLICATION IN MORNING NEWSPAPERS WHICH DO NOT APPEAR ON THE STREETS BEFORE 7 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1933, NOT TO BE PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED, QUOTED FROM, OR USED IN ANY WAY.

Accord between the Government of the United States and the Haitian Government (signed at Port au Prince, August 7, 1933).

The undersigned plenipotentiaries, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have agreed upon the following Accord:

Haitianization of the Garde and Withdrawal of Military Forces from Haiti

Article I. The American officers now serving with the Garde d'Haiti will be replaced in such a manner that by October 1, 1934, the Garde shall be completely commanded by Haitian officers.

Article II. On October 1, 1934, the Garde, under complete command of Haitian officers, will be turned over to a Colonel in active service whom the President of the Republic shall designate as Commandant.

Article III. The promotions to be effected until the complete Haitianization of the Garde will be made after examinations held in the presence of the representative of the Government of Haiti in conformity with Article X of the Treaty of September 16, 1915.

Article IV. To complete the instruction, training and discipline of the Garde the President of Haiti, may, if he considers it desirable, request the President of the United States to designate a Military Mission of not more than seven members among the American officers who have served in Haiti. The powers to be granted to this Mission will be determined by a decree of the President of Haiti. The services of this Mission shall terminate at the request of either party to the treaty upon sixty days' notice given by either party.

Article V. The withdrawal of the Marine Brigade of the United States and the American Scientific Mission established by the Accord of August 5, 1931, shall commence on October 1, 1934, and shall be completed within thirty days.

Article

Article VI. The Government of Haiti, in order to preserve public order, assumes the obligation of maintaining strict discipline in the Garde and of applying for this purpose the present regulations of the Garde d'Haiti.

It will enact a statute which will fix the conditions of appointment, promotion and retirement in the Garde. It will also take all legislative measures recognized as necessary to guarantee public peace and security.

Financial Arrangement.

Adjustment of the financial guarantees stipluated in the protocol of 1919 and the loan contract of 1922.

Article VII. Beginning January 1, 1934, the services of the Financial Adviser-General Receiver and of the Deputy General Receiver shall be carried on, in fulfillment of the obligations and guarantees undertaken in order to obtain the loan issued in accord with the Protocol of October 3, 1919, by a Fiscal Representative and a Deputy Fiscal Representative, appointed by the President of the Republic upon nomination of the President of the United States, who shall exercise the powers hereinafter set forth.

Article VIII. As the Customs Revenues constitute the principal pledge to the holders of the bonds of the 1922 loan, the Fiscal Representative will have under his direction, until the complete amortization or the prior refunding of the loan under reference, the Customs Service and the application of the laws relative thereto. He shall inspect the activities of the Internal Revenue Service and make appropriate recommendations for its proper operation; he shall be in charge of the existing Service of Payment, reserve being made of the provisions of Article XII hereafter; he shall maintain adequate records of receipts and disbursements which records shall be open to inspection and verification by the appropriate authorities; and he shall submit monthly reports of his activities to the Secretary of State for Finance and the Secretary of State of the United States.

In order properly to carry out his duties, the Fiscal Representative shall have such employees and assistants as may appear necessary. The number of Americans so employed shall not exceed eighteen. The President of Haiti, upon the presentation which will be made to him by the Secretary of State for Finance, will commission on the date of January 1, 1934, the employees occupying positions of authority and trust in the service of the fiscal representative and recommended by the latter. Thereafter, any position which may become vacant among the commissioned employees shall be filled by examination, the form and procedure of which shall be determined by an accord between the Secretary of

State

State for Finance and the Fiscal Representative. The successful competitor in such examination shall be recommended for the vacancy and will be commissioned by the President of Haiti. Such commissioned employees may be suspended without pay by the Fiscal Representative, on charges filed with the Secretary of State for Finance and such employee or assistant shall not be reinstated unless the charges shall have been disproved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State for Finance, and of the Fiscal Representative. Pending the hearing of the charges made, the Fiscal Representative, after a report to the Secretary of State for Finance, may fill the vacancy provisionally, if necessary, until the charges have been disproved or a new commission issued.

Article IX. The salaries of the Fiscal Representative and of the Deputy Fiscal Representative shall be made the subject of an accord between the two Governments. These salaries, together with the expenses of the activities of the Fiscal Representative but excluding the expenses of the Internal Revenue Inspection Service, may not exceed five per centum of customs receipts except by agreement between the two Governments.

Article X. The Internal Revenue Service, the personnel of which shall be exclusively Haitian, shall be placed in charge of a Haitian Director under the Secretary of State for Finance.

Nevertheless if the Fiscal Representative should notify the Secretary of State for Finance and the Director General of Internal Revenue in writing that there is reason to suppose any officer or employee of the Internal Revenue Service is inefficient, or that his action is not correct, such officer or employee shall be suspended, and not reinstated unless the charges shall have been disproved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State for Finance.

The expenses of the Internal Revenue Service shall be paid from the funds set aside for this purpose by the National Bank of the Republic of Haiti in accordance with schedules of payments agreed upon between the Secretary of State for Finance and the Fiscal Representative. These expenses shall not exceed ten per centum of internal revenue receipts, and the expenses of the Internal Revenue Inspection Service shall not exceed five per centum of internal revenue receipts. Any sums not required by the Internal Revenue Inspection Service within this allowance shall be made available to the Internal Revenue Service.

Article XI. On and after January 1, 1934, all monies received by or for the Haitian Government shall be deposited in the National Bank of the Republic of Haiti to the credit of the Haitian Government with the exception of the five per centum of customs revenues foreseen in Article IX above and the amounts needed for payments connected with execution of the loan contracts, which amounts shall be credited to the Fiscal Representative. The National Bank of the Republic of Haiti also shall set aside preferentially each month to the credit of the Fiscal Representative the amounts provided in Article X above for the expenses of the Internal Revenue Service and of the Internal Revenue Inspection Service.

In

In order to assure the maintenance of public order, the monthly allocation for the Garde d'Haiti will be set aside preferentially by the National Bank of the Republic of Haiti for the exclusive use of the Garde from the funds thereafter remaining.

Article XII. All payments of Government funds shall continue to be made by checks prepared by the Service of Payments. The existing arrangement, as agreed upon between the two Governments on August 5, 1931, shall continue to govern this service except that all checks henceforth will be signed by the Secretary of State for Finance, or his delegate, reserve being made in the case of those checks drawn against the funds deposited at the National Bank of the Republic of Haiti to the credit of the Fiscal Representative, which checks shall be signed only by the latter.

Article XIII. Each year, by January 31st at the latest the Fiscal Representative shall present a detailed estimate of receipts for the following fiscal year. Except by special agreement, the budget of the Republic shall not exceed the amount of probable ways and means which the Secretary of State for Finance and the Fiscal Representative shall have agreed upon.

Article XIV. The Haitian Government may authorize any appropriations whatsoever if unobligated funds are available or derivable from the ordinary revenues to cover such appropriations after setting up such reserves as may appear to the Secretary of State for Finance and the Fiscal Representative to be necessary.

Article XV. In case of a probable budgetary deficit, expenditures must be brought to the level of ways and means, either by reducing expenditures or by the creation of new receipts. In every case, it will not be possible without the accord of the Fiscal Representative to cover a deficit by calling upon the reserve funds of the Government.

Article XVI. There shall be included annually in the budget of the Republic the amounts necessary for the regular service of the funded debt and other contractual obligations, as well as two lump sums representing five per centum of customs and five per centum of internal revenues, respectively, for the payment of the expenses of the Fiscal Representative, including the customs service, and those of the Internal Revenue Inspection Service, and finally a lump sum representing ten per centum of internal revenue receipts for the payment of the expenses of the Internal Revenue Service. The balance may be apportioned by the Haitian Government between the budgets of the various departments as it may see fit. If the revenues received in any month shall be insufficient to meet the full debt service and expenses of collection, the Government will make available the amount required to make up the difference.

Article XVII. Without the accord of the Fiscal Representative no new financial obligation will be assumed unless

the

the ordinary revenues of the Republic, after defraying the expenses of the Government, shall be adequate to assure the final discharge of such obligations.

Article XVIII. The Government will not dispose of its investments except with the accord of the Fiscal Representative.

Article XIX. In the event of its enactment, the project of law governing the financial administration of the Republic which already has been submitted to the Legislative Body shall be the organic act of the Republic so far as concerns the administration of government finances.

Article XX. The Government of Haiti agrees not to reduce the tariff nor to modify the taxes and internal revenues in such a manner as to reduce the total amount thereof without the accord of the Fiscal Representative.

Article XXI. The customhouses of the Republic will have an exclusively Haitian personnel. The title of Director shall be reestablished in lieu of that of Collector. However, inspectors of the Customs Service may be assigned, either temporarily or permanently, to oversee the operation and the strict application of the customs laws.

Article XXII. In case of payment under protest of customs duties or internal revenue taxes, and where restitution of such payment is requested, a written claim shall be presented to the competent service within a time limit of thirty working days beginning with the date on which the duties or taxes were paid. If the decision is not accepted, the matter shall be presented to a commission composed of a representative of the Secretary of State for Finance and a representative of the Fiscal Representative.

If there should still be failure to reach an agreement, the claim for restitution shall be decided by legal proceedings, but the State may not be liable for any compensatory or punitive damages.

Article XXIII. In view of the fact that under normal conditions the operation of the sinking fund will result in retirement of the outstanding series of the loan authorized by the law of June 26, 1922, approximately by the year 1944, and inasmuch as any further issue of the loan would necessarily extend the operation of this agreement, to a period beyond that year, which extension is contrary to the desire of both Governments, it is hereby agreed by both Governments that the loan shall be considered closed and that no additional series shall be issued thereunder.

Article XXIV. In case there should appear to be occasion for judicial proceeding against the Fiscal Representative or his American assistants, the two Governments, in order to avoid possible misunderstanding, agree to examine each case impartially and to agree upon the legal action

which

which might be appropriate.

Article XXV. The Haitian Government, upon the signature of the present agreement, will issue irrevocable instructions to the National Bank of the Republic of Haiti in order that there may be full and complete execution of the clauses herein respecting the deposit and disbursement of the funds of the Government.

Article XXVI. The Haitian Government reserve the right to retire the bonds issued in accord with the Protocol of October 3, 1919, in advance of their due date; and the Government of the United States will not invoke the provisions of Article VI of the Protocol as an obstacle to such retirement before the expiration of the period of fifteen years fixed therein, provided that the Haitian Government is able to make an arrangement for this purpose satisfactory to the holders of the outstanding bonds.

In this case the provisions of this accord shall automatically become null and void and of no effect upon the completion of the funding operation.

The Haitian Government in order to hasten the maturity of the loan of 1922 may continue as rapidly as its resources will permit, to buy on the open market bonds of the several series of the said loan.

Article XXVII. Any controversy which may arise between the two Governments on the subject of the clauses of the present accord shall be submitted to arbitration in case it cannot be settled through diplomatic channels, in accordance with the Arbitration Treaty of January 7, 1909, between the two countries.

NO. 2

August 7, 1933

BACKGROUND NOT TO BE ATTRIBUTED TO GOVERNMENT SOURCES AS IT IS STRICTLY UNOFFICIAL SUMMARY FOR GUIDANCE OF CORRESPONDENTS AND UNDERSTANDING WHAT IT IS ALL ABOUT.

PLEASE DO NOT USE THIS VERBATIM AS IT IS NOT A STATEMENT IN ANY SENSE.

M. J. McDermott

The American Minister in Haiti, Mr. Norman Armour, signed this morning an agreement with the Haitian Government providing for the Haitianization of the local constabulary, known as the Garde, and withdrawal of our Marine Brigade from Haiti, and also for measures of financial administration to provide for the servicing of the outstanding bonds until their retirement. This is the result of many months of patient negotiation, in which the utmost good will and understanding of the other side's point of view has been shown on both sides. It will be recalled that last September a Treaty of Friendship was signed between the United States and Haiti, with attached protocols providing for the Haitianization of the Garde and financial measures. This treaty was not ratified in Haiti, where it was apparently felt that the provisions for withdrawal of our marine forces left some doubt as to the exact date when the withdrawal would actually take place. There was also objection to the financial provisions on the ground that they appeared to go beyond the stipulations of the existing Treaty of 1915 between the two countries, and of the Protocol of October 3, 1919, in accordance with which the bonds were issued. In our recent negotiations we have succeeded in meeting satisfactorily the views of the Naitians. The new agreement covering the Garde and the Marine Brigade provides that the Garde will be completely Haitianized and turned over to Haitian officers by October 1, 1934, which is three months earlier than was provided in the treaty of last September. The date of October 1, 1934, it was agreed, was about the earliest date at which there would be a sufficient number of Haitian officers trained to take over complete control of the Garde. The agreement also provides that the Marine Brigade will be withdrawn from Haiti within a period of thirty days from October 1, 1934. It states that, if the President of Haiti should find that he requires a small mission of officers to assist in further training of the Garde, he can ask the President of the United States for such assistance. The functions of the mission, in case one should be agreed upon in the future, can be terminated on sixty days' notice by either party.

The new Financial Arrangement to go into effect on January 1, 1934, provides for the measures of administration envisaged in existing agreements between the two Governments until the amortization or prior refunding of the outstanding bonds. It is estimated that the bonds should be completely amortized by 1944, at which time the provisions of this Accord will become null and void. The Haitian Government may also retire the bonds in advance of their due date if an arrangement satisfactory to the holders of the bonds should be reached. In this case, of course, the provisions of the Financial Accord would automatically cease to have effect on the completion of the funding operation. The Accord provides

that there will be a Fiscal Representative and a Deputy Fiscal Representative, appointed by the President of Haiti upon nomination by the President of the United States, who are to carry on the services of the present Financial Adviser-General Receiver and the Deputy General Receiver. In view of the fact that the customs revenues constitute the principal pledge to the holders of the bonds, the Fiscal Representative will have under his direction the customs service. In his activities he may employ not more than eighteen Americans among his employees and assistants. The Internal Revenue Service will be turned over to Haitian control, with a Haitian director in charge and the personnel exclusively Haitian. The personnel of the customhouses of the Republic is to be exclusively Haitian. The agreement calls attention to the fact that under normal operations of the sinking fund all the bonds should be retired by approximately 1944, and that since any further issue of the loan would necessarily extend the operation of the Financial Accord to a period beyond that year, which extension would be contrary to the desire of both Governments, it is agreed that no additional series of the loan shall be issued. The agreement provides that any controversy which might arise between the two Governments on the provisions of the Financial Accord shall be submitted to arbitration in case it cannot be settled through diplomatic channels, in accordance with the existing Arbitration Treaty between the two countries.

Both Governments have considered that the text of the agreement, with the substantial modifications made from the unratified Treaty of last September, clearly brings it within the purview of an executive agreement having the effect merely of providing for the carrying out of the provisions of the existing Treaty of 1915 and the Protocol of 1919 between the two Governments.

***

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

September 26, 1933

13-24-46

Dear Dr. DuBois: Secretary Ickes has just sent out a letter to all the state engineers in charge of public works, copy of which I am enclosing. This may be accepted as the policy of the present administration and proper publicity to it should eliminate a good many of the evils against which all fair-minded people protest.

I appreciate very much the helpful suggestions you made to me in New York and hope you will continue to give me whatever advice and criticism which you feel will be useful.

Sincerely yours,

Clark Foreman

Clark Foreman
Adviser on Economic Status of
Negroes

Enclosure

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Editor, The Crisis
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

[Enc.]

COPY

FEDERAL EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATION
OF PUBLIC WORKS

National Recovery Administration

September 21, 1933

Washington, D. C.

12-37-32

(1)

To State Engineers for the Public
Works Administration:

It is important to bear in mind that the Public Works Administration is for the benefit of all the people of the country. The established policy in the construction of public buildings and public works under its control is that in the employment of mechanics and labor, preference be given to local labor to the extent that it is available and competent, and that there be no discrimination exercised against any person because of color or religious affiliation.

This policy is in accord with section 206 (4) of the National Industrial Recovery Act, which provides:

> "That in the employment of labor in connection with any such project, preference shall be given, where they are qualified, to ex-service men with dependents, and then in the following order: (A) to citizens of the United States and aliens who have declared their intention of becoming citizens, who are bona fide residents of the political subdivision and/or county in which the work is to be performed; and (B) to citizens of the United States and aliens who have declared their intention of becoming citizens, who are bona fide residents of the State, Territory or district in which the work is to be performed: Provided that these preferences shall apply only where such labor is available and qualified to perform the work to which the employment relates."

You are directed to bring the above stated policy to the attention of all contractors and subcontractors and their representatives whose work comes under your superintendence, coupled with the request that they cooperate with the Administration in carrying such policy into effect. Will you notify the Administration promptly of any departure from or disregard of this policy by any such contractor, subcontractor or representative thereof?

Respectfully,

(signed) Harold L. Ickes

Administrator

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DIVISION OF SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS
WASHINGTON

November 22, 1933

12-32-04

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

Mr. Roy Wilkins has just forwarded to me a copy of the press service of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in which you will see he rather strenuously attacks the Subsistence Homesteads Division in Washington for planning to establish separate Negro Subsistence Homesteads communities.

I remember our conversation last summer on this point and now we are facing the moment of decision and I should appreciate very much a comment from you as to whether you still feel favorably, especially in the South, for a Negro colony. The only alternative certainly in the South is segregation (though not discrimination) with a predominantly white community.

I realize that anything we do will be attacked by some Negro group, and perhaps by Whites, but I am anxious that we shall go as far as we can in doing what is just and fair to the Negro.

Very truly yours,

Clarence E. Pickett

Clarence E. Pickett,
Chief of Section.

CEP:F

[Enclosure?]

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DIVISION OF SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS
WASHINGTON

CIRCULAR NO. 1

GENERAL INFORMATION CONCERNING THE PURPOSES AND POLICIES OF THE DIVISION OF SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS

13-38

NOVEMBER 15, 1933

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I. Statutory and Executive Authority.

Pursuant to an Executive Order of July 21, 1933, the Secretary of the Interior organized the Division of Subsistence Homesteads in the Department of the Interior to act as the administrative agency for the President and for the Secretary of the Interior to effectuate the purposes and policy of Section 208 of Title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act (Public No. 67, 73d Congress).

Section 208 is as follows:

SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS

Sec. 208. To provide for aiding the redistribution of the overbalance of population in industrial centers $25,000,000 is hereby made available to the President, to be used by him through such agencies as he may establish and under such regulations as he may make, for making loans for and otherwise aiding in the purchase of subsistence homesteads. The moneys collected as repayment of said loans shall constitute a revolving fund to be administered as directed by the President for the purposes of this section.

The Executive Order (No. 6209) is as follows:

EXECUTIVE ORDER

REDISTRIBUTION OF THE OVERBALANCE OF POPULATION IN INDUSTRIAL CENTERS BY MEANS OF MAKING LOANS FOR AND OTHERWISE AIDING IN THE PURCHASE OF SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to encourage national industrial recovery, to foster fair competition, and to provide for the construction of certain useful public works, and for other purposes," approved June 16, 1933 (Public No. 67, 73d Congress), in order to effectuate the intent and purpose of the Congress as expressed in Section 208 under Title II thereof, I hereby authorize the Secretary of the Interior to exercise all the powers vested in me, for the purpose of administering all the provisions of Section 208 under Title II of said Act, including full authority to designate and appoint such agents, to set up such boards and agencies, and to make and promulgate such regulations as he may deem necessary or desirable.

The White House,

July 21, 1933. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

The Division of Subsistence Homesteads is a unit in the Department of the Interior, subject to such special policies, rules and regulations as the Secretary, acting for the President, may prescribe. It is not a part of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works.

This Circular is intended to provide general information on the purposes of the legislation and on the general policies formulated for its administration.

II. Problems to which the Legislation is Directed.

Underlying the enactment of this legislation is the widely held belief that large numbers of the population of this country face a period of employment difficulties so severe and prolonged that special measures of much more than an emergency relief character are required to deal with the situation. The unexpected duration of the depression forcefully emphasized the existence of basic weaknesses in our economic and social structure which had been developing for some time as a result of the planless, unguided national development of the past, and served also to call attention to markedly changed and, in some cases, new factors which can only be brought under control through a conscious policy of national planning. The planned redistribution of population contemplated in the subsistence homesteads legislation is essential in order that large groups of people, caught in a situation from which they are powerless to extricate themselves unaided, may have an opportunity to gain for themselves some degree of economic security and a more adequate standard of living.

Among the more specific problems with which this legislation is designed to deal are the following:

1. "Stranded" industrial population groups. Particularly in the extractive industries, thousands of people have been left without an adequate source of employment and future livelihood because of the decline of a particular industry or its relocation elsewhere. It has been estimated that there are at least 200,000 bituminous coal miners, for example, who have little or no prospect of future employment, partly because of improved mining machinery and methods, in some cases because of age, but largely because of exhaustion or closing of particular mines. Closing in many cases is regarded as permanent; in others little hope is held out for an early reopening. Large numbers of persons attached to other mineral industries--copper, lead, zinc and petroleum, for example--are reported to be in a similar situation. Likewise in the industries dependent upon timber, thousands of families have been left stranded by the cutting off of the forests. In one Northwestern State, approximately twenty-five "lumber towns" are said to face a precarious struggle for existence because of the exhaustion of the nearby commercial timber supplies. There are in addition numbers of workers attached to manufacturing plants which have been closed down more or less permanently or have relocated elsewhere, a situation attributed in part to the recent era of mergers and consolidations.

Although a considerable number of these "stranded" workers may without public assistance be able to move to more favorable conditions elsewhere or train themselves for other lines of work, a great many others will have much difficulty in doing so. Industrial recovery is likely to find them still on the relief rolls because their permanent source of employment disappeared with the exhaustion of the resource or closing of the plant.

2. "Over-aged" workers. There are reported to be a large and increasing number of urban workers eliminated from their regular employments because of age. Bituminous coal miners, for example, are said to find employment in the mines progressively more difficult to obtain, as a general rule, as they pass beyond 35 years of age, and very nearly impossible after 45. Increasingly, apparently, certain types of manufacturing plants and some commercial institutions are drawing the employment "deadline" at from 45 to 50 years of age. If this tendency continues to be at all extensive, as some informed observers believe will be the case, steps to aid these people to find new avenues of self-support will be imperative. A subsistence homestead, combined with wage employment,--some form of which, at least on a part-time basis, undoubtedly can be secured upon the return of normal conditions--should enable these workers to become self-sustaining. For the younger worker, a garden home, acquired during his active years in industry, offers the prospect of a place to which to retire when the period of maximum earning power has passed. The proportion of older people in the Nation's population is increasing, which suggests that provision for old age will become a more important American social problem than it has been in the past.

3. The shorter workday and work week. That technical progress, present and prospective, will result in further shortening of the workday and work week as a permanent feature of the industrial order is a view held by a number of authorities. Such a trend suggests the possibility of a considerable development of garden homes within commuting distance of office and factory, both for residential purposes and as a means by which this additional spare time of the workers, together with the help of other members of their families, may be utilized in the raising of garden vegetables, fruit and poultry for family use, as a supplement to the incomes received from employment in factory, office, or the trades.

4. Cyclical unemployment. One approach to the problem of recurrent industrial booms and depressions is to attempt control of the business and financial system. Effective control of the business cycle, however, does not yet appear to have been developed. Another approach is an attempt to adjust to the system as it is. The development of garden homes in the vicinity of industrial centers is one way of adjusting to the system. In times of industrial adversity these would be a refuge on which the otherwise unemployed labor of the worker and his family could be utilized in the production of much of the family's food needs and to that extent reduce the need for relief. In "good times", the family, quite naturally, would rely more heavily on the pay envelope and less on the products of its own labor on the land; in bad times, the reverse would be true.

The prolonged and continued severity of the present depression places it beyond the classification of an ordinary cyclical depression. It represents a delayed reaction to the fundamental dislocations in the economic

structures of all the leading countries of the world which was merely postponed by an intermediary post-war boom. The reaction has been complicated by the use of extreme measures of economic nationalism calculated to promote national self-sufficiency through tariffs, quotas, and the like, and further complicated by disorganization of monetary and financial systems, a marked development and adoption of more efficient production methods, and other factors. It is not unlikely that a considerable period of time will be required to rebuild a new economic balance, during which serious employment problems may be expected to continue. This prospect has led to special emphasis on the garden-home mode of adjustment at this time.

5. Seasonal industry. Reduced wage incomes have accentuated the difficulties of workers employed in seasonal industries. Even with wage incomes considerably increased by industrial recovery, returns in certain seasonal industries may be insufficient for a satisfactory standard of living. Where serious conflict in the seasonal demands of agriculture and the industry does not exist, or can be adjusted by a change in factory schedules, subsistence homesteads located near the plant have been suggested as a desirable permanent arrangement. Such a complementary adjustment of seasonal work on the land combined with seasonal work in industry has already received considerable development, but the full possibilities have by no means been exhausted.

6. Decentralization of industry. In recent years there has been a considerable movement of certain types of industry from their former centers of location. For this various causes have been assigned and the extent of the shift and reasons therefor vary from industry to industry and section to section of the country. As to location, decentralization may involve the establishment of industry on the periphery of existing industrial centers or districts, or in smaller cities or villages but still within the same general industrial region, or in either large or small centers in a different industrial region. Industrial decentralization, where feasible, promises definite economic and social advantages. It should aid in the redistribution of the overbalance of population in existing large industrial centers. Its possibilities have by no means been either exhausted or fully explored.

While it is not the function of the Division of Subsistence Homesteads actively and directly to aid industries desiring to do so, to decentralize, the Division is much interested in testing out more fully than has yet been done in this country the possibilities of associating garden homesteads with work in various types of nearby industrial plants as a regular and permanent arrangement. Small plants in villages and smaller cities appear to offer an especially fertile field for such experimentation. There are many who believe that the concentration of industrial operations in huge plants in large population centers, with resulting crowded and congested population, has gone too far. Experiments, under various conditions, of the planned

integration of industry and subsistence farming will demonstrate the feasibility and consequences of such an alliance between farm and factory and may give an impetus to a movement held to be desirable on a number of grounds.

7. "Stranded" agricultural communities. "Stranded" population groups by no means are confined to industrial groups. There are thousands of farm families marooned on eroded and worn-out lands or on lands inherently too poor on which to make a living, trying to carry on a hopeless struggle for existence. In other cases the land is not inherently hopeless but the rural communities have become utterly demoralized by a complete disorganization of the agricultural system. The extent to which these conditions exist is indicated by the fact that in the early spring of 1933 one out of every six rural families, on an average, was on public relief; this ratio, as would be expected, declined in July and August, but the figure was still high, being one in ten families.

There are rural slums as well as city slums. These greatly aggravate the overbalance of population in industrial centers because the farm people, driven from these hopeless situations, move to the cities, there to add to urban unemployment and relief problems.

Such completely dislocated rural communities must be reorganized and rehabilitated. The poor lands should be put into forests or grass or other vegetative cover and the farm families given a chance to get out of the rural slums onto better lands where they will have an opportunity to become self-supporting and to achieve a decent standard of living. The poor lands which they leave should be zoned against resettlement, or other measures adopted to insure that other families will not repeat the same tragic and costly experience. Of the better lands, however, there are large areas on which the traditional systems of growing staple crops like cotton and wheat on plantations or other large business units on a highly commercial basis, have been made economically obsolete, apparently, by fundamentally changed economic conditions. Smaller farms, more compact grouping to permit the operation of schools, local government and other public services at lowest possible costs per capita, reduction of acreage of wheat and cotton and other staple crops and more dependence upon subsistence crops, encouragement of ownership and reduction of tenancy, are among the changes that reorganization requires. Such reorganization may in turn necessitate a readjustment of local government functions and revenues, replanning of roads and schools, and other rearrangements.

In all these readjustments, the Division of Subsistence Homesteads, in cooperation with other agencies, can be of great service.

8. Suburban living and better housing. Although the legislation of Section 208 is directed largely to economic ends, important social objectives will be served as well. The development of garden homes for workers

in the vicinity of cities, for example, is in conformity with the growing movement to suburban and village living. This has been going on of its own accord for many years. The automobile, the hard surfaced highway, the electric power line, and other modern facilities have given impetus to the movement. The shorter workday and work week would greatly enlarge the opportunities. Apart from their economic advantages, particularly in the way of greater security, workers' suburban homes offer many social advantages. Properly planned and developed, suburban subsistence homesteads should afford a more wholesome way of living for the family than does the crowded city. Opportunity is afforded in the establishment of such garden homesteads to make full use of the best principles of land use planning both rural and urban; of engineering, architecture, and general lay-out; and of low-cost housing, which at the same time will conform to standards of convenience, sanitation, durability and attractiveness of design. Similarly, in demonstration projects involving the rehabilitation of rural slum areas, ample scope is given for the application of the best available planning knowledge in a variety of social and technical fields toward the end of acchieving a more permanently satisfactory way of rural life.

This legislation, consequently, affords opportunity for aiding developments which are desirable on various social grounds alone, and for demonstrating their possibilities under more widely varying sets of conditions than has yet been done. Even if, therefore, future industrial and agricultural recovery should lessen the immediate importance of the more strictly economic ends involved, the results on more purely social grounds should be of permanent national benefit. To be included in these results are highly constructive but often less easily measurable benefits, such as those provided by instruction and retraining in building construction, in small-scale agricultural pursuits, and in handicrafts and household arts and industries; by the incentives of home ownership; and by the restoration of morale undermined by long unemployment and dependence upon relief.

III. General Program and Policies of the Division of Subsistence Homesteads.

The character of the ends to which Section 208 is directed and the specification therein that the appropriation shall constitute a revolving fund, make it apparent that this legislation is not in the category of temporary relief legislation. The Section embodies a permanent policy which contemplates a continued program of a long-time character. The administration of the legislation accordingly will be in conformity therewith, although due regard will be given to emergency needs consistent with the permanent program in view, and close cooperation will be maintained with the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and similar agencies.

Responsibility for emergency relief rests with the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, to which a fund of $500,000,000 was appropriated for the specific

purpose of relieving distress both among the urban unemployed and in rural areas. On the other hand, the fund of $25,000,000 made available to the Division of Subsistence Homesteads is directed toward preventing future need for relief from arising, or at least reducing it to a minimum. If the Federal participation in the cost of subsistence homesteads can be kept to an average of $2500 per homestead, possibly 10,000 families can be aided with the fund available. During August 1933, there were officially estimated to be 3,350,000 families on public relief.

Because of the nature of the purposes and problems involved and the limited fund in comparison with the need, the program of the Division will consist in aiding in the establishment of a series of demonstration projects which will test out the practicability of various types of projects under the varying sets of conditions found in different parts of the country. Best use of the available appropriation will be made by setting up demonstration projects which will point the way to a program of a permanent character. These demonstrations will of necessity be experimental.

Although "part-time farming" as a supplement to income earned in office and factory is not new in this country, having developed to a significant extent in New England, for example, yet on the whole, American experience with workingmen's garden homes, particularly on an organized, group-development basis, has been comparatively limited. In certain foreign countries, a considerable development along this line has taken place. However, European conditions in a number of respects are not sufficiently similar to our own to warrant drawing assured conclusions as to applicability of European experience to American conditions. Experiment and demonstration will clarify the issues involved and suggest what can effectively be done here. A basis will thus be provided upon which a program can be either carried further by the Federal Government or taken up by other agencies, including private capital.

Other general policies which will govern development of the Division's program are summarized below.

Location and type of projects. Projects will be located with reference to the principal "problem areas" of the United States. Within the regional problem areas, projects will be located and established on the basis of local need, suitability and value for demonstration purposes and presence of various factors essential to the success of the project. In conformity with this selective policy, funds or projects will not be apportioned on a State or other territorial basis but will be selected after careful investigation of the soundness and merit of the specific project for demonstration purposes. Each project will have its place as part of a national demonstration program, being selected and planned to test out certain special features.

In general, five major classes of projects are being established: (1) Workers' garden homesteads near small industrial centers in which small industries are located and to which further decentralization is likely to take place; (2) Workers' garden homesteads near large industrial centers, usually of heavy industries not likely to decentralize; (3) Projects for rehabilitation of "stranded" industrial population

groups, particularly bituminous coal miners; (4) Projects for reorganization of disorganized rural communities, and for elimination of rural slums on lands submarginal for agriculture; (5) Movement of population, largely farm families, from submarginal dry-farming lands in the West, to unoccupied farms on existing Federal reclamation projects, to be done in cooperation with the Bureau of Reclamation. Projects of the first two types will be planned to accomodate those employed in offices, in the trades and in other lines, as well as in industry.

Subsistence homesteads will ordinarily be established and administered in groups, accommodating from 25 to 100 families, and in exceptional cases a larger number. An individual "homestead" ordinarily will consist of from 1 to 5 acres, depending upon soil, size of family, character of agricultural operations contemplated, opportunity for wage employment off the homestead and other factors. On this plot the family will be expected to raise vegetables and fruit and, depending upon circumstances, poultry and possibly a pig or two; in some cases a cow will be kept. Production will be on a subsistence basis for the household use of the family and not for sale in the market. The homestead, in other words, is intended to be a supplement to work in office or factory. One conclusion clearly to be drawn from European experience with "small holdings" is that without adequate opportunity for wage employment failure will result. Home processing and storage of food products will be encouraged. Home and small local industries will be fostered to aid in supplying clothing and other necessities and to develop sources of supplementary cash income.

In rural reconstruction projects the size of the individual homestead will naturally be larger and agricultural operations somewhat more extensive in scope.

The homesteaders in most cases will acquire ownership of their plots on long-term purchase contracts, but in some cases leasing rather than individual ownership may be employed.

In the program of the Division full consideration will be given to demonstration projects for Negroes and other racial groups. The impact of the depression in both agriculture and industry has been particularly severe upon the Negro.

Planning of projects. Projects will be planned, organized and administered with a maximum of local initiative and responsibility consistent with adequate general supervision and guidance by the Division and protection for the Federal funds advanced.

Projects will be planned and organized in cooperation with the State Agricultural Colleges, Experiment Stations and Extension Services; relief, welfare and other civic agencies; and with other State and local agencies whose fields are involved and whose services will contribute to the success of the project. Full use throughout will be made of the best technical experience and information available, both in general planning and in the more detailed planning of the particular project itself.

Projects will be located and developed with reference to a sound long-range plan for the economic and social development of the community or region. Where no such comprehensive plan has yet been formulated, projects will, so far as possible, be

developed in conformity with sound planning principles so as to be consistent with such a plan when it is formulated. This will involve cooperation with various Federal, State and local planning agencies and experts. Particular attention will be given to conformity with the principles of sound land utilization and rural land-use planning. In all such planning procedure, trends and shifts in population, in agriculture, in industry, and in other factors will require consideration, together with their outlook for the future.

For the purpose of coordinating various Federal policies and activities related to subsistence homesteads, an Interdepartmental Committee has been established. The present membership consists of: Willard Thorpe, Director, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; Richardson Saunders, Assistant to the Secretary, Department of Labor; N. A. Olsen, Chief, Bureau of Agricultural Economics; Edwin Riefler, Research Division, Federal Reserve Board and Secretary, Executive Council of the United States; and E. L. Kirkpatrick, Rural Relief Analyst, Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

Administration and operation. Administration and operation of projects ordinarily will be carried out through local corporations, organized on a civic basis and for subsistence homesteads purposes, to which the Federal funds will be advanced under terms and conditions satisfactory to the Division of Subsistence Homesteads. The local management corporation will actively operate the project and will in turn give financial assistance to selected homesteaders. This corporation will not be operated for profit. Organization of the corporations, selection of officers and other personnel, rates of compensation, financial policies and general operating powers, plans and policies will be subject to the approval of the Division. The Division ordinarily will require representation on the Board of Directors. Where advisable, local advisory committees to the local corporation may be appointed.

Finance. Federal funds advanced will be loans; grants will not be made. Except in special cases, preference will be given to projects toward which reasonable equity contributions are made from sources other than the Federal Government. Loans will be made to the local corporations, not to individual homesteaders. All loans must be adequately secured and will be at an interest rate of 4 percent to the corporation amortized over a period not to exceed 30 years with privilege of repayment at any time. The interest rate to the homesteader will usually be somewhat higher in order to provide a reasonable differential for the necessary annual management costs of the corporation. Amortization schedules will be adjusted to the character of project, prospective earning power of the homesteaders, quality and character of construction, etc. Homesteaders' payments may be made weekly, monthly, quarterly, or semiannually, as may best fit the case; payments to the Government by the corporation, however, ordinarily will be on a semiannual basis. Deferment of initial payments may be permitted where necessary, but such deferment will not exceed two years. Loans for purchase of production equipment, tools and machinery, including livestock, seeds, trees and fertilizer, will be made where necessary and where unobtainable from other sources. All charges and financial schedules, leases, contracts and other stipulations and agreements, especially as between the local corporation and the homesteaders, will be subject to approval of the Division. Cash income adequate to meet interest

and amortization charges during the life of the loan necessarily must be assured. The source of this ordinarily will be employment in nearby industries, sale of products of home industry, in some cases work in nearby forests, or other source of wage employment off the homestead.

All projects necessarily must be planned in both establishment and operation as low-cost enterprises for persons of limited income.

Agricultural aspects. Selection of soil and site will be subject to approval by soil and other agricultural experts as to quality and suitability for the purposes contemplated. Size of the homestead, its arrangement and layout, selection of crops and livestock enterprises, and the agricultural program in general will be planned in cooperation with agricultural authorities, and with home economics specialists with reference to dietary adequacy. Agricultural operations will be planned and conducted on the basis of furnishing food for family use and not for sale in the market; where some production for sale is necessary to obtain cash income required to meet interest and amortization charges, the growing of noncompetitive products will be encouraged and every effort made to develop income from nonagricultural sources. In rural reconstruction projects, retirement of submarginal land from cultivation to offset any increases in the cultivable area will be effected in cooperation with the Government's agricultural adjustment program.

It will be the policy of the Division to make every reasonable effort to avoid aggravating the agricultural surplus. The small size of most of the homesteads, the emphasis on production for home use and not for the market, development of noncompetitive products, and coordination with the Government's submarginal land and general agricultural adjustment programs will effectuate that end. In any case, with the limited fund available for the subsistence homesteads program, the total addition to competitive production should be negligible.

Under the pressure of stark necessity, thousands of city people, unable to sell their labor for wages with which to buy food and other necessities, have struck out for themselves and gone "back" to the land. They will continue to do so as long as severe unemployment persists. Many of them came originally from the farms; in fact, the city has, until very recently, been the natural outlet for thousands of rural young people not needed on the farms who felt that better opportunities awaited them in the city. But an unguided mass movement to the land is fraught with the gravest dangers both for the people going out and for the rural communities into which they go. Too often, for example, they are induced to go on poor land because it is cheap, place more children in the rural schools without adding sufficiently to local tax revenues, and finally become relief charges upon the rural community. Careful guidance and direction clearly are needed. European experience, as in Denmark, for example, shows that a properly guided and directed subsistence homestead movement ought not operate adversely to commercial agricultural producers. On the contrary established agriculture as a whole stands to gain from the security and stability afforded the city worker - the chief consumer of agricultural products - by a subsistence homestead.

Engineering and architecture. The homestead developments will be laid out and constructed in accordance with approved planning, architectural and engineering practice. While the structures and other facilities must necessarily be moderate in cost, they will conform to standards of convenience, durability, sanitation and attractiveness with sufficient variation in design to avoid monotony. Availability of highway or other transportation facilities, and proper facilities for health and sanitation and for electric light and other essential utility services, will be required. Architectural and engineering plans, specifications and costs will be subject to approval by the Division.

Prospective homesteaders will insofar as possible perform, under competent supervision, the various constructional and other activities connected with preparing and improving their homesteads for occupancy and operation. It is the policy of the Division to encourage the fullest possible use of the homesteader's labor on his own homestead. His otherwise unemployed labor will thus be advantageously utilized to establish a substantial equity in his home and to reduce materially the financial burden upon his limited resources.

The Division may also require suitable zoning or other regulations or restrictions on structures, future subdivision, land use, and other features to protect the character of the community.

Selection of families. Selection of families for the homesteads will be made by qualified local agencies subject to approval by the Division. Careful inquiry will be made into character and ability, past record, interest and fitness for agricultural pursuits, present employment status and prospects for wage-employment off the homestead, and other factors. Sources of cash income are essential in order that interest and amortization payments may regularly be met.

Educational and advisory facilities. The availability of competent local technical advice and guidance, particularly in the fields of agriculture, home economics and various arts and crafts, is essential for most of the families at least during the initial transition period. This usually will be arranged for through cooperation with existing educational and service agencies such as the State Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations and the Agricultural Extension Service.

Adequate educational facilities for the children of the homesteaders must of course be available. While in many cases these can be supplied by existing local schools, in other cases special arrangements will have to be made. Addition of more pupils to existing rural schools may frequently place an undue tax burden on the established rural community.

Continuation of relief. Where necessary, the Division will require satisfactory arrangements for the continuation of relief until the homesteaders have had an opportunity of becoming self-supporting. Assurance will be required that relief responsibilities will not be shifted unfairly to rural areas.

IV. Applications for Financial Assistance.

As has already been mentioned, it will not be possible to give consideration to applications from individuals seeking to become established on individual subsistence homesteads on their own account. The Division is not a credit agency for the lending of money directly to individuals for the purpose of buying farms, purchasing livestock or building homes.

Loans will be made only to local corporations or other responsible agencies, organized specifically for subsistence homesteads purposes, as described earlier in this circular. (See "Administration and Operation", Section III.) Although applications from such corporations for loans may be filed with the Division for possible consideration in connection with the Division's program, applications already on file request financial assistance far in excess of the funds available.

Neither the subsistence homesteads legislation nor the Division of Subsistence Homesteads has any connection with the general homestead laws or their administration. The latter apply to the public domain and are under the jurisdiction of the General Land Office. The Division of Subsistence Homesteads has no land to sell, rent or grant.

Subsistence gardens in connection with projects that are essentially housing developments come within the jurisdiction of the Division of Housing of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works. (See Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works Circular No. 1, p. 19.)

V. National Advisory Committee on Subsistence Homesteads.

To insure adequate consideration of the various public aspects in the administration of the subsistence homesteads legislation, the National Advisory Committee on Subsistence Homesteads has been appointed to advise on policy and program. The membership is as follows:

Senator John M. Bankhead, of Alabama, Chairman; Hayden B. Harris, W. A. Julian, Edward A. O'Neal, Louis J. Taber, Bernarr MacFadden, Louis Brownlow, Dr. John D. Black, P.V.Cardon, Ralph E. Flanders, Dr. John A. Ryan, Bernard G. Waring, Dr. Philip Weltner, William Green, Henry I. Harriman and Dr. Clark Foreman.

Senator Bankhead introduced the original measures for subsistence legislation in the current Congress.

Hayden B. Harris, of the Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, is a member of the Unemployment Relief Committee of that city. After an investigation of unemployment and congestion in Chicago, he has concluded that the most constructive remedy is large scale development of subsistence homesteads within range of industrial employment.

W. A. Julian, Treasurer of the United States, is Chairman of a subcommittee dealing with decentralization of industry named by the National Business Advisory and Planning Council, headed by Gerard Swope. Mr. Julian is a strong advocate of subsistence homesteads.

Edward A. O'Neal is well known as President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, as is Louis J. Taber, Master of the National Grange. Their membership on the Committee assures consideration of the interests of agriculture.

Bernarr MacFadden, publisher of many magazines and newspapers, has long been prominently identified with the subsistence homesteads movement.

Louis Brownlow, former Commissioner of the District of Columbia and an expert in municipal government, now Director of the Public Administration Clearing House, is probably the best qualified man in the country to represent the viewpoint of cities and their relationship to subsistence homesteads for industrial workers.

Dr. John D. Black, of Harvard, is an outstanding agricultural economist who has given much thought and study to subsistence homesteads.

P. V. Cardon, of Logan, Director of the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station, is thoroughly familiar with part-time farming conditions in the western third of the country, and has had much direct experience with subsistence homesteads in Utah.

Ralph E. Flanders, of Springfield, Vermont, operates a manufacturing company eight miles from a railroad and is a leader in engineering circles. Practically all of his employees live on subsistence farms.

Dr. John A. Ryan, of the National Catholic Welfare Conference in Washington, is a nationally known advocate of social justice and is deeply interested in the question of subsistence homesteads from the point of view of improving conditions of labor.

Bernard G. Waring, of Philadelphia, is a manufacturer who is thoroughly familiar with the problems of the miners in the Appalachian coal fields.

Dr. Philip Weltner, Chancellor of the University of Georgia, has a particular understanding of readjustment problems in the Southern States and advocates a national plan that will apply to Negroes as well as whites.

William Green is well known as President of the American Federation of Labor.

Henry I. Harriman is President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. He has long been interested in industrial decentralization.

Dr. Clark Foreman is Adviser on the Economic Status of Negroes. He is attached to the Interior Department, where his duties entail special attention to the manner and extent to which Negroes are sharing in the results of the operation of the National Recovery Act.

Negro - Housing

November 29, 1933.

12-37-05

Mr. Clarence E. Pickett,
Chief of Section,
Division of Subsistence Homesteads,
Department of the Interior,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Pickett:

I enclose a statement, copy of which I am sending to Mr. White and Mr. Wilkins in New York.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

28-13-15

December 5, 1933

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois: Thank you very much for your article on Negro farm communities, which I received in yesterday morning's mail. I notice that in it you seem to think that I have been advocating segregation and you say - "If now, without any talk about segregation, separation or compulsion, the United States authorities...."etc. Evidently you have been misinformed by reports of my interview, most of which were great distortions. I never advocated segregation or separation and certainly not compulsion. What I did say was that the present government opportunities, through the Public Works and other such boards, offer to Negroes a chance such as they have never had before for easy financing. I cited you as one of the outstanding Negro leaders who advocated cooperation within the race to develop leadership. Only if urging Negroes to take advantage of the funds, which white people are already taking advantage of, is an advocation of segregation, can I be considered in any way to have supported it. I am sure, however, that you have been sufficiently misquoted and misrepresented in this matter to have some sympathy with my position.

So far as I can see, you and I are working for exactly the same ends. Just as some white people condemn anything which an educated Negro says, so some Negroes condemn anything which a white Southerner says. I think that both you and I must be ready to overlook such people.

As for the Negro towns, you go on in your article to say - "Instead of this, the authorities have begun with talk of segregation and have brought forward as instances of successful segregation, the very last examples to which they should have referred, namely, the separate Negro towns in the United States..." I have already denied that I spoke of them in terms of segregation and will go on now to explain to you the necessity for mentioning these towns. It is only incorporated, government bodies that are entitled to the 30% grant which the Public Works Administration gives when it finances public projects. Therefore, if the leaders of the colored race are to control their own projects, financed by the Federal Government, they must do so through some public body which they control. With few exceptions, these public bodies in the United States are the incorporated Negro towns. I am perfectly

willing to admit your description of these towns as a group, but that does not mean that with proper financing from the Federal Government, that they could not become strategic nuclei from which the political and economic power of the Negro race in this country could be fortified. If we are going to accomplish what both you and I want, we must begin somewhere, and I personally don't think that the "back-to-the-farm" movement offers any solution from an economic or political standpoint. The only alternative that I see is through existing corporate bodies controlled by Negroes. I have repeatedly stated that some of these towns controlled by Negroes have mixed populations, and certainly any that are successful will become mixed very soon thereafter.

3

28-13-16

The important thing now is to find those towns which are controlled by Negroes and which are so situated as to have strategic importance politically and with good economic possibilities. If some such towns can be found and financed by the government to develop model communities, they would be a great asset to the whole Negro race. Instead of being ashamed of them, as you seem to be in your article, they would be pointed to with pride by Negroes as an instance of how they can function under their own leadership and under favorable conditions.

I am delighted to have this opportunity of presenting my views to you. As I said before, I feel that we are working for the same end. We have in Mr. Hunt a man whom we both sponsored for the job and who is friendly to both of us. I see no reason why any misunderstanding should exist.

Sincerely yours,

Clark Foreman

Clark Foreman
Adviser on Economic Status
of Negroes

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DIVISION OF SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS
WASHINGTON

December 6, 1933

Housing
Negro

12-37-03

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

B

I have your letter of November 29 setting forth the reasons for establishing a separate Subsistence Homesteads colony for Negroes. I appreciate this clear statement.

It now seems likely that we will establish one, and perhaps others, on this basis. Since, however, the fund is experimental, I am hoping that we can also develop some without the element of segregation involved.

Very sincerely,

Clarence E. Pickett

Clarence E. Pickett,
Chief of Section.

CEP:F

(Please read enclosure & return. W.E.B.D)

[U.S. FARM CREDIT ADMIN.]

August 30, 1933.

Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

Sir:

The second Amenia conference which you ~~gave~~ did us the honor to attend, discussed seriously in session and by groups the question of an assistant in your office, who should be your adviser in the matter of ~~the~~ betterment in the condition of Negro farmers in the South.

The undersigned were appointed as a committee to suggest a name or names to you of possible appointees. We realize the difficulty of such a task, both because of the intricacy of the subject and our necessary lack of knowledge of your own personal reactions.

Farming is still the chief occupation of Negroes and also the occupation least removed from their former slavery, both by law and custom. The black farmer, either as laborer, share-cropper or owner, is very largely a serf and public opinion in the South has not yet been able to envisage him independent, intelligent and the recipient of a living income. In any effort to better the condition of the farmer and to bring the white South to realize that they are just as much interested in prosperous Negro farmers as the Negro themselves, calls for general knowledge and efficiency and wide acquaintance with actual details.

After careful thought, we can think of but one person who fully fills these requirements and he is Henry A. Hunt of Fort Valley, Georgia. He was born in Georgia in 1866; educated in the public schools and at Atlanta University and received his bachelor's degree at Johnson C. Smith University in North Carolina. He ~~has~~ taught at Biddle, where he organized the first Negro farmers' conference in the state of North Carolina; and then at the request of George Foster Peabody and Wallace Buttrick, he took charge of the colored school at Fort Valley, Georgia twenty-nine years ago. He has made it one of the best cultural and industrial schools in the state with ninety-one acres of land, twelve modern brick buildings, a plant worth $450,000 and a student body of 700 with forty-five teachers and workers.

Biddle, now known as

~~Not only this, but~~ Mr. Hunt knows intimately by personal visits and direct touch the situation of the Negro farmer in Georgia, North Carolina and Alabama, and to some extent in South Carolina and Florida. In addition to this, he is a man who has read widely, and last year under a Rosenwald fellowship, he visited Denmark and other countries with the special design of learning about co-operative enterprises and other agricultural matters. His school is not under state auspices which gives him greater independence than any colored state school official would have. He is known and well-thought of by the better class of white people in his state and in the South.

We cordially recommend his appointment as your agricultural assistant in matters of Negro farm relief.

We are, Sir,

Very respectfully yours,

Ira DeA. Reid, ————

W.E.B. Du Bois. Editor of THE CRISIS

2B-13-3

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Ira D[illegible] Reid,

W.E.B. Du Bois, Editor of THE CRISIS

August 30, 1928.

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Very respectfully yours,

Ira Dep. Reid,

W.E.B. Du Bois, Editor of THE CRISIS

October 2, 1933.

Mr. Ira DeA. Reid,
Director of Research, National Urban League,
Room 826, 1133 Broadway,
New York, New York.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Editor, "The Crisis,"
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, New York.

28-13-4

Gentlemen:

I have withheld answering your very kind letter of August 30 pending some information which I wanted to give you and which, up to this writing, I have not received. I shall communicate with you in the near future.

Sincerely yours,

Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

Governor.

b

[United States ...]

C-OS

All correspondence should be addressed
"LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS
WASHINGTON, D. C."

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN

Black Reconstruction

October 14 1933

13-2-10

Dear Sir:

The Superintendent of the Reading Room reports, in response to your inquiry of September 27, that the Library of Congress has the proceedings of the Constitutional Conventions, for the dates indicated, of the States listed by you:

Con

Alabama	1867
Arkansas	1868
Florida	1868
Louisiana	1868
Georgia	1868
North Carolina	1868
South Carolina	1868
Virginia	1868
Mississippi	1868
Texas	1868

These are available for consultation during the regular Library hours.

Very truly yours,

R. G. Patton

Acting Secretary
(For the Librarian)

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois Vice President
The Crisis
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

[Urban League, Chicago]

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12-22-33

CHICAGO URBAN LEAGUE

3032 S. WABASH AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
TELEPHONE CALUMET 0709-0710-0711

Branch *of the* National Urban League
1133 Broadway, New York City
and Affiliated with Branches in Fifty other Cities.

A. L. FOSTER
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

January 4, 1933

Dr. W. B. DuBois, Editor,
Crisis,
69 Fifth Ave.
New York City, N. Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Originally, the Chicago 1933 Century of Progress project was definitely planned to include Americans generally, without any stress being put upon individual racial efforts.

But recently a new phase of activities known as an EPIC OF AMERICA, features individual racial achievements, as you can ascertain from the enclosed literature on the subject.

Believing this an auspicious occasion on which Negroes, nationally, may sponsor an exhibit of their achievements, we - the Colored Citizens World's Fair Council - are asking outstanding organizations and individuals of the Negro group to make a concentrated and definite effort to take advantage of a splendid opportunity.

In line with this thought may we have an expression of opinion from you on this urgent matter so that we may intelligently interpret the attitude of Negroes to our Council when it meets January 10th.

Very respectfully yours,
Mrs. Cary B. Lewis
Mrs. Cary B. Lewis, Chairman

Mrs. Maude Roberts George
Mr. A. L. Foster
Mr. Charles S. Duke
Dr. Charles M. Thompson
Mr. Charles C. Dawson

[Urban League, Chicago]

Jaugant

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

February 22, 1933.

Mrs. Cary B. Lewis,
Chicago Urgan League,
3032 South Wabash Avenue,
Chic go, Illinois.

12-21-24

My dear Mrs. Lewis:

Your letter of January 4 has been forwarded to me here. I talked with some of the officials of the affair a year or more ago about Negro participation but colored people themselves at the time seem so set against anything "Negro", that I gave up. It would, of course, be a very fine thing if they could do something in "The Epic of America", but the very thing has happened which I feared. Preparations have been left to the last moment and the appropriation probably small or non existent. To arrange in four months a national pageant which should represent the part which Negroes have taken in American history would be an almost superhuman task and call for money, organization and careful planning. We ought not to take part in a thing of this sort unless we could do as well and even better than any other racial group. We have the material and the talent, but to get it organized at this late date is to my mind very doubtful.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

[Urban League, Chicago]
[1933]

Endorsed By The Chicago Association of Commerce Subscriptions Investigating Committee for the Regular Period Ending November Thirtieth, Nineteen Hundred and Thirty-three.

CHICAGO URBAN LEAGUE

3032 S. WABASH AVENUE
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A. L. FOSTER
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

THE INTERRACIAL COMMISSION

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
The Conference on the Economic
Status of the Negro
Washington, D.C.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

The Interracial Commission of the Chicago Urban League, which serves as the Official Clearing House for all matters of Interracial import- in Chicago, is planning a National Interracial Conference during the week of June 18. The important day will be June 20, when discussions on practical methods of approach toward Interracial problems will be held on the World Fair grounds. A more detailed announcement will be read to your conference.

Will you kindly inform us promptly whether you will be able to participate in our activities on June 20. We regret that our ~~conference~~ invitation doesnot allow us to furnish any expense account for the participants. We hope, however, that you will find it possible to be in Chicago at this time, and to aid in making this conference successful.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur G. Falls, M.D.

Arthur G. Falls, M.D.
Chairman

AGF:ALL

[Urban League, Chicago]

Urban League

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Georgia.

May 19, 1933.

13-3-15
Dr. Arthur G. Falls,
The Interracial Commission,
Chicago Urban League,
3032 South Wabash Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Sir:

I regret to say that I am not planning to be in Chicago in June, and, therefore, cannot attend the conference.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

March 15, 1933.

Mr. W. R. Valentine,
Bordentown M. and I. School,
Bordentown, New Jersey.

My dear Mr. Valentine:

We are going to have this summer at Amenia, New York, at J. E. Spingarn's beautiful summer home, a conference which we hope to make of great importance. We want to get together some of the younger, independent thinking Negroes of strong, honest character. We have in mind, not men who have just finished school, but rather those who have been out a few years, and yet who are not fixed in their ideas. We want them to discuss in a perfectly frank way and without publicity or limitations, the present situation of the American Negro and just what ought to be done.

The Conference will not be large, perhaps twenty-five or more and will include men and women. It will sit for about three days sometime in August. Board and keep will be free, the only expense being travel.

This Conference is going to be held under the auspices of the N. A. A. C. P. and the Directors have made me Chairman of an Organizing Committee of Three. On the other hand, the N. A. A. C. P. will exercise no control over the Conference and will leave it perfectly free and untrammelled in discussion and conclusions.

First of all, we want to get in touch with proper persons to invite. Will you kindly send me at your very earliest convenience names of persons whom you feel ought to take part; persons whomyou know or have heard of, either in your vicinity or elsewhere. Send their names and, if possible, present address so that I can get in correspondence with them right off, as the time for preparation is short.

I shall be under very great obligations if you will make special effort to co-operate with me in this. Please address answers to Atlanta.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL
BORDENTOWN

W. R. VALENTINE
PRINCIPAL

March 20, 1933.

13-1-24

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
Rockefeller Hall,
Spelman College,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

This is in reply to yours of the 15th inst. in which you request the names of some young people to attend a conference this next summer at Mr. Spingarn's home. I have thought this over very carefully and I would suggest the following persons:

Mr. John Redmond, Secretary, Witherspoon "Y",
Princeton, N. J.
Mr. James Williams, Boys' Work Secretary,
Washington Street Branch YMCA,
Montclair, N. J.
Mr. William Hastie, 608 Q St., N.W.,
Washington, D. C.
Miss Lola M. Wilson, Manual Training School,
Bordentown, N. J.

I trust that you are well and we should be awfully glad to have you stop by when you are back in this section.

With kind personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

W.R. Valentine

Principal.

WRV:M

A. VAN DEN BOGAERDE
5, RUE SAINT GEORGES. IXe
TEL. TRUDAINE 71-79

PARIS, le I5 Janvier I933

1195

JAN 31 1933

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF COLORED PEOPLE
Journal "crisis"
69, Fifth Avenue, 69
NEW-YORK

Monsieur,

Je sais les efforts courageux déployés par votre honorable organe au sein de la population noire du territoire des Etats-Unis, en vue de contribuer à son relèvement moral et matériel sous l'égide des lois humaines les plus élémentaires.

13-21-6

Vous n'ignorez pas que la Colonie du Congo Belge possède une population noire de I8.000.000 d'habitants environ et je voudrais être en rapport, par votre canal, avec des personnalités noires des Etats-Unis ayant à coeur, comme moi, de coopérer à une oeuvre semblable au sein de la population indigène du Congo Belge.

De nationalité Belge, bien que résidant depuis de longues années en France, je possède des intérêts importants dans des affaires coloniales au Congo Belge (mines, droits de prospection et autres), j'envisage de solliciter le concours de personnalités américaines de couleur, à l'effet de coopérer avec moi au développement moral des populations qui dépendent de notre activité.

A ce titre, je voudrais être mis en rapport avec les organismes existant dans votre pays pour donner un caractère international aux affaires que je dirige avec des Amis qui sont pénétrés, comme moi, de l'intérêt qu'il y aurait à faire participer la population indigène, tant à l'exploitation des richesses du Pays qu'au bienfait de son relèvement moral.

Pourriez-vous me mettre en rapport avec les Représentants les plus autorisés des Etats-Unis d'Amérique s'occupant là-bas de l'émancipation morale et matérielle de la race noire, mon désir étant d'amorcer unepropagande en Belgique en faveur du Congo Belge, berceau de la race noire.

En effet, vous ne pouvez ignorer que le Congo Belge,

...

grand comme 80 foisle territoire de la Belgique, occupé par une population noire de I8 millions d'habitants environ dont l'état moral et matériel est des plus précairen alors que le Pays décèle des richesses naturelles incalculables, qui sont, dans l'état actuel, exploitées au seul profit de quelques organismes financiers Belges qui en écartent tous les concours étrangers.

Les ressources financières limitées de la Belgique retardent le développement normal du Congo et l'émancipation rationelle de la race noire. L'Union Minière du Haut-Katanga, considérée comme étant les plus riches Mines de Fer du monde en fait l'exploitation exclusif au profit de quelques groupes financiers siégeant à Bruxelles.

En conséquence, je serais heureux de pouvoir me rencontrer avec vous ou les Représentants les plus autorisés de votre Groupement, à l'effet d'envisager la possibilité de propagande et de participation du capital noir et à la mise en valeur des immenses richesses que décèle le Congo Belge.

Je possède des relations importantes dans les milieux coloniaux Belges éclairés et qui partagent mon opinion sur la nécessaité impérieuse de coopérer au relèvement moral et matériel de cette immense population qui ne reçoit pas de loin la part équitable dans l'exploitation des richesses de son sol natal.

Si mes suggestions avaient le bonheur de retenir votre attention bienveillante, je serais heureux de vous lire, ou de vous rencontrer.

Au plaisir de vous lire,
Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, l'assurance de ma considération très distinguée.

Paul Lacerf

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

February 6, 1933.

Mr. A. van Den Bogaerde,
5 Rue Saint Georges. IX e,
Paris, France.

My dear Sir:

I have your letter of January 15. While we are greatly interested in the Belgian Congo, we are not interested in any investments. We think that the difficulty with the Belgian Congo is that it is regarded too much as a place of investment and future production of copper and other products and not as a place for the training and improvement of human beings.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

[DUBOIS PRIZE]

12-45-17

August 30, 1933.

Mr. Carl Van Doren,
Literary Guild of America,
55 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Van Doren:

I am sending you herewith the last of the four books that are to be judged in the Du Bois Prize Contest.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosure herewith

[DUBOIS PRIZE]

12-45-50

THE LITERARY GUILD OF AMERICA
INCORPORATED
55 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

CARL VAN DOREN
EDITOR IN CHIEF

EDITORIAL BOARD
CARL VAN DOREN
JULIA PETERKIN
BURTON RASCOE
JOSEPH WOOD KRUTCH

September 14 1933

Oliver La Farge, Esq.
205 East 69th Street
New York City

Dear Mr. La Farge:

Although the four books nominated for the Du Bois Prize are of such varying types that it is difficult to estimate them by any common standard, I have arranged them in the following list in the order of my preference:

I The Negro in American Civilization
II Black Manhattan
III Negro-White Families
IV Paul Robeson

Sincerely yours,

Carl Van Doren

[DUBOIS PRIZE]

12-45-53

September 26, 193[illegible].

Mr. Carl Van Doren,
THE LITERARY GUILD OF AMERICA,
55 Fifth Aven e,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Van Doren:

I thank you very much for your judgment of the four books for the Du Bois Prize. In the absence of Mr. LaFarge, I am acknowledging your letter.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

ROBERT L. VANN
ATTORNEY AT LAW
2838 CENTRE AVE.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

JUL 28 1933

July 24, 1933

13-3-20

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
c/o Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. Dubois:

I wish you would drop me a note
c/o Department of Justice
Room 813
Washington, D. C.
and let me know when you are coming north. I have something in mind which I wish to discuss with you in person.

Sincerely yours

Robert L. Vann

RLV:CMC

NA 0185

August 3d, 1933.

13-3-21

Mr. Robert L. Vann,
2528 Center Avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

My dear Mr. Vann:-

I was in Washington to interview the Secretary of State on the Liberian matter, Monday, and wired and called your office but you were not there. I shall be in New York all summer, and will be very glad to see you or hear from you at any time.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/HFB.

September 14, 1933.

Mr. Robert Vann,
THE PITTSBURGH COURIER,
2628 Centre Avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

My dear Mr. Vann:

13-3-22

There is a Post Office case which I want to bring to your attention to see if you can't get Farley to do something. I inclose the statement by Lovett Groves, who for thirty years has been employed in the Boston Post Office. He is really an extraordinary man. He virtually supported not only his widowed mother but two orphan children, who are now Crystal and Birdie Bird, while they were growing up and getting their education. Then he married a lovely girl who was a school teacher in Baltimore. He has two young children, one just entering high school. The only difficulty in this matter is that not that Groves did not do his work excellently, but that he tried to hold two jobs, working in the Post Office and doing good work at night, and then working in a City Department, a part of the day. He did this for a long time and secured the ill-will of the authorities by giving up the other job. The fact was that he felt that he had to have the extra money, and the other job required very little hard work. When the trouble began with his eyes, he was put out of the Post Office job and he is now asking for reinstatement. There is no question about the quality and efficiency of his work.

Could you get Farley to look into this matter and give Groves a break.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDuBure 1.

September 25, 1933.

Mr. Robert Vann,
THE PITTSBURGH COURIER,
2628 Centre Avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

13-3-23

My dear Mr. Vann:

I saw in the papers that you have been in an accident. I hope it is not serious but I am writing to express my best wishes for your speedy recovery.

Very sincerely yours,

WEED/DW

166 Arlington Ave.
Pittsburgh Pa.,
11-5-'33

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York.

NOV 7 1933

13-11-12

Dear Dr. Du Bois;

I am writing to ask you if you can give me any information concerning the former Miss Ada Crogman. I would like to get in touch with her but know neither her name since marriage nor her address.

I also understand that you have written a pageant of Negro history. Will you let me know what your terms or conditions for presenting that to the public are?

Thanking you for any help you can give me on either subject, I am

Respectfully yours

Edna S. Vaughn.

November 11, 1933.

3-11-33

Miss Edna S. Vaughn,
166 Arlington Avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

My dear Madam:

The address which you wish is: Mrs. Ada Crogman Franklin, C/O Kansas City Call, Kansas City, Missouri.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

12-44-47

JUN 6 - 1933

Veracity Enterprises,
909 North 8 Street,
Fort Smith, Arkansas,
June 3, 1933.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Care of the Crisis,
New York City,

Dear sir:

We take this means to approach you for your kind advice on the publication of a magazine which we contemplate publishing in the very near future. This publication will be presented bi-weekly in the southwest.

The magazine will be of such a nature that it will carry articles on religion, education, business and politics of national and international importance.

For sometime we have observed very carefully your contributions to the Crisis and are desirous of having you add impetus to this undertaking by contributing a few articles which we feel the Negro youth of this section will be greatly benefited by.

Our capital is very limited but with a feeling that such a publication is in demand in this section, we have decided to have it appear on July 1st. With a feeling that you are in accord with this venture and that you will condescend to lend the aid and advice asked, we are anxiously awaiting your reply.

Respectfully yours,

H. S. Williams

HSH:coj

Request to write article

June 8, 1933.

Mr. H. S. Hilliard,
Veracity Enterprises,
909 North 8th Street,
Fort Smith, Arkansas.

My dear Mr. Hilliard;

Dr. Du Bois is out of the city and will be for several months. Your letter is being forwarded to him.

Very sincerely yours,

CRISIS PUBLISHING CO., INC.

lrb/

Statutes

October 13, 1933

Secretary of State of Vermont
Montpelier, Vermont

Sir:

113-11-38

Could you let me have a copy, written or printed, of the law in the general statutes of Vermont concerning vagrants and apprentices in 1864. I want to use this in my classes. I should be greatly obliged.

Very sincerely yours

WHRD:DW

RAWSON C. MYRICK
SECRETARY OF STATE

Vermont

HELEN E. BURBANK
DEPUTY

STATE OF VERMONT
SECRETARY OF STATE
MONTPELIER

October 19, 1933.

13-11-30

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your letter of October 13th I regret to say that the statute law of this State concerning vagrants and apprentices in 1864 is not printed in separate form, therefore I am unable to send you a copy thereof.

Yours truly,

Rawson C. Myrick
Secretary of State.

RCM/HB

[Vigezzi]

Great Barrington, Mass.
April 26th, 1933.

Mr W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

13-3-7

Please refer to your letter of November 4th, 1931 asking me to send you bill for balance due me as you wished to settle this bill. I forwarded bill to you as requested but to date nothing has been done toward a settlement.

If check is not received within the near future I will be forced to put the matter in the hands of my attorney with view of taking legal steps to collect this bill plus interest.

Hoping you will give this matter immediate consideration to avoid legal procedure I remain,

Yours truly

Frank Vigezzi

Ulu Bois - Great Barrington

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

April 28, 1933.

Mr. Frank Vigezzi,
Great Barrington, Massachusetts.

My dear Mr. Vigezzi:

13-3-8

I am sorry to have made you wait for your bill so long. As I wrote you, I had planned to begin the completion of the house at Great Barrington last year and wanted to give you a part of the contract, and was going to settle when I came up. But my plans have been spoiled by the general condition of the country. However, I shall probably begin work the coming summer. I have not your bill with me here. If you will send me a copy and make the total bill as reasonable as possible, I shall try to send you a check immediately.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Great Barrington, Mass., May 4, 1933 192

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois

To FRANK VIGEZZI, Dr.

ALL KINDS OF MASON WORK

Van Deusenville Road

13-3

Bill rendered July 20, 1928	$298.30
Received	150.00
Balance due	148.30

Paid Frank Vigezzi
May 19. 1933

[Virginia, University of]

Wright

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

April 20, 1933.

13-4-121

Publication Office,
University of Virginia,

Gentlemen:

Will you please send me with bill a copy of the last issue of the Virginia Quarterly containing an article by R. Charlston Wright.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

320 West, 108 Street
New York, N. Y.
August 26, 1933

Dr. E. B. Du Bois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

13-4-25

Sir:

During the year 1930, while a student at the New York Evening High School, I confided to Mr. Conrad Norman, a colored teacher of English, under whom I studied, and who was coaching me then for an oratorical contest, my intention of studying medicine at Howard or Meharry. He convinced me that, even were I delayed a year or two, Columbia would be the best college for me. And as time rolled on, he also convinced me of his ability to invest my savings in second mortgages for me at a higher rare of interest than that paid by banks; so that at the completion of my pre-medical course at the evening session of the City College, I should in all probability have enough to cover fully my tuition expenses at Columbia.

In order to assure me of the security of my earnings; he would give me promissory notes instead of bonds. I drew $1500.00---about four years' savings---from my deposits, a and entrusted it to Mr. Norman, who gave me the promissory notes therefor. Such was my confidence in his character that perhaps I would have given it to him even without the notes.

A year later, knowing that I had no immediate need for my fund, he asked me to extend the notes for another year; to which I heartily agreed. However, in the summer of 1932 I informed him that, because of my readiness to enrol in a medical school, I expected their payment at the maturity thereof. Then something began to smell in the State of Denmark; for a little later Mr. Norman told me that some one who had dealt dishonestly with him was about to garnishee his salary; that I should be kind enough to anticipate this action, his salary liable to garnishment only once at a time. I refused. Unemployed, I appealed to him a few weeks later for some money about two months before the notes were due, and received only hard-luck stories.

Attorney Meyer Lindenbaum, an acquaintance of mine employed by the Blau, Perlman, & Polakoff law firm, knowing of the matter, called Mr. Norman and me to his office and threatened to sue him on criminal charges. Realizing that a

sensational affair could be made of this by some of the vulgar news papers, which would perhaps be a further barrier to Negro students and teachers seeking appointment--not that I have any bias toward Negroes as such, but because I did not want to create an opportunity for more bigotry and ridicule;--and desiring to give Mr. Norman ample opportunity to prove or improve his monhood, I prevented Mr. Lindenbaum from taking further action.

13-4-26

Mr. Norman promised to settle with me in three payments, the last of which was to ~~be~~ be on January, 1933. He paid me $125.00 on July, 1931 leaving a balance with accumulated interest amounting to about $1505.00. Since then he has constantly been evading and postponing, frustating thereby my future career.and the hope of those depending upon me.

As a general machinist and toolmaker, I have little or no business and legal experience; and because of your interest in student life, your wide experience, your peculiar position, I am asking you, sir, how best I may obtain some, if not all, of my savings from this good man, without causing any scandal: whether I should let a collecting agency handle the affair or what else.

Mr. Norman teaches only in the evening session, although in 1930 I was under the impression that he also taught in Boys' High during the day.

If there is any thing you can recommend, I shall be thankful; and would be glad to call at your office at any time after3:30 P.M. or any other time most convenient to you.

Yours naturally,

Ethon Vlaun

Ethon Vlaun

13-4-27

August 28, 1933.

Mr. Ethon Vlaun,
320 West 108th Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Vlaun:

I have your letter of August 26. I have met Mr. Norman but I am not acquainted with him personally and there is no advice or help that I can give you. It seems to me that only the legal advice of an honest lawyer would guide you in this case.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

April 17, 1933.

Mr. A. T. Walden,
141 Auburn Avenue,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Mr. Walden:

13-18-77

I want to find out from the eleven former slave states something about the changes in Constitutions since the war. Can you tell me, for instance, in Georgia:

What year new Constitutions have been adopted in this state, or in what years important changes in the Constitution have been made? Also, in what years have the laws been codified?

What I have in mind is to get an exact record of the length of time during which the Reconstruction legislature lasts, and I imagine an answer to the above questions would give me those facts.

How would I get this information from other states? Could I get it from state officers, or do you know colored lawyers who would tell me?

I should be much obliged for any information you can give me.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

LAW OFFICES
WALDEN & HENRY
205-6-7 HOPKINS BUILDING
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

AUSTIN T. WALDEN
THOMAS J. HENRY, JR.

April 26, 1933.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Write to (Get Jones Walden's letter

13-18-73

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Upon my return to my office I found yours containing the inquiry relative to the constitutions of the eleven former slave states.

Wish to advise that before the end of the week I will give you all the data requested relative to the State of Georgia. The following attorneys in other states may give you the information relative to their states.

Florida - Atty. S. D. McGill, 610 W. Duval St., Jacksonville, Fla.
South Carolina - Atty. N. J. Frederick, Columbia, S. C.
Alabama - Atty. E. A. Brown, Penny Bank Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.

I do not recall offhand lawyers in Virginia and the other states.

In instances where the desired information can not be secured from the colored lawyers it may be secured from either state librarians or Secretaries of State.

Very truly yours,

A. T. Walden

ATW:P

A. T. WALDEN.

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Georgia.

May 19, 1933.

Mr. A. T. Walden,
WALDEN AND HENRY,
205-6-7 Hopkins Building,
Atlanta, Georgia.

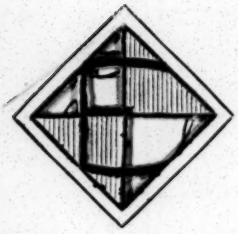
13-18-74

My dear Mr. Walden:

I hope you have not forgotten your promise in your letter of April 26 with regard to information about Georgia. I thank you for the names of the other attornies.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW



3621a Market St.
St. Louis, Missouri,
Oct. 22, 1933.

Mr. Du Bois

13-11-31

Dear Sir:

I am going to attempt a project which I believe you would be interested in. I intend to open a school for our children between 2-5. In this nursery school I am planning to teach the following things:

Music
alphabet - printing
Art.
Dancing - in form of games.
Nature Study - learn plants + animals.

... Etiquette
Dressing.

for the parents I want to help them secure the appropiate toys.

Later when this part has been accomplished I shall then want to open a private school in which our children will be taught from the Negroes view point:

Negroes in Politics
Past History of Negroes.
The Negroes in America etc.

I am nineteen. I graduated from the Vashon High School and also have attended the Stowe Teachers college, here, for three semesters. My physical

conditions made impossible for me to take the physical training course and I was forced to discontinue my studies. I have a background for the work and I'm very much interested in negro education as a negro and not as another race's need.

As soon as I can secure the finance for opening the school, I shall begin.

Please a list of any materials on this problem

Sincerely yours,
Estella Mae Tucker.

December 21, 1933.

Miss Estella M. Walker,
3621 A. Market Street,
St. Louis, Missouri.

13-1-32

My dear Madam:

Last October you wrote me concerning a proposed school but your letter has been mislaid until now. I am afraid I cannot be of very much help to you. Of course in teaching Negro history there are several books which you yourself might use to get information from, such as my "The Negro", published by Henry Holt and Company, and Brawley's "Short History of the American Negro", and his "Negro in Literature and Art".

I hope you will have success with your school.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

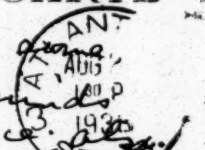
Aug - 7 - 33. CARTE POSTALE

Dakar in drama, respects reminds me of France. Sailed by Harlan. Sail to July 22 for Liberia. Will be away until first of October. Officially in role of newspaper man and observer. Regards to Mr. and Mrs. Hoho.

L. A. Walton

13-3-13

Edition Quatineau - Cliché Lataque - Ri production interdite



Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois

~~Atlanta University~~

~~Atlanta, Ga.~~

c/o The N. S. G. Crisis
69 Fifth Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Afrique Occidentale

14. - Scène de famille indigène.

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF
THE CRISIS
69 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

March 17, 1933.

Mr. C. J. Waring,
184 West Washington Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Waring:

13-17-3

We are going to have this summer at Amenia, New York, at J. E. Spingarn's beautiful summer home, a conference which we hope to make of great importance. We want to get together some of the younger, independent thinking Negroes of strong, honest character. We have in mind, not men who have just finished school, but rather those who have been out a few years, and yet who are not old enough to become settled in their life work or absolutely fixed in their ideas. We want them to discuss in a perfectly frank way and without publicity or limitations, the present situation of the American Negro and just what ought to be done.

The Conference will not be large, perhaps twenty-five or more and will include men and women. It will sit for about three days sometime in August. Board and keep will be free, the only expense being travel.

This Conference is going to be held under the auspices of the N.A.A.C.P. and the Directors have made me Chairman of an Organizing Committee of Three. On the other hand, the N.A.A.C.P. will exercise no control over the Conference and will leave it perfectly free and untrammelled in discussion and conclusions.

First of all, we want to get in touch with proper persons to invite. Will you kindly send me at your very earliest convenience names of persons whom you feel ought to take part;-- persons whom you know or have heard of, either in your vicinity or elsewhere. Send their names and, if possible, present address, so that I can get in correspondence with them right off, as the time for preparation is short.

I shall be under very great obligations if you will make special effort to co-operate with me in this. Please address answers to Atlanta.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

W E B DuBois

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

March 15, 1933.

Mr. J. H. N. Waring, Jr.,
Downingtown Industrial and
Agricultural School,
Downingtown, Pennsylvania.

My dear Mr. Waring:

We are going to have this summer at Amenia, New York, at J. E. Spingarn's beautiful summer home, a conference which we hope to make of great importance. We want to get together some of the younger, independent thinking Negroes of strong, honest character. We have in mind, not men who have just finished school, but rather those who have been out a few years, and yet who are not fixed in their ideas. We want them to discuss in a perfectly frank way and without publicity or limitations, the present situation of the American Negro and just what ought to be done.

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First of all, we want to get in touch with proper persons to invite. Will you kindly send me at your very earliest convenience names of persons whom you feel ought to take part; persons whom you know or have heard of, either in your vicinity or elsewhere. Send their names and, if possible, present address so that I can get in correspondence with them right off, as the time for preparation is short.

I shall be under very great obligations if you will make special effort to co-operate with me in this. Please address answers to Atlanta.

Very sincerely yours,

WEB/DW

E. W. JOHNSON, D.D., LL.D., PRES.

HON. JOHN C. ASBURY, SEC.-TREAS.

Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

PRINCIPAL
J. H. N. WARING, JR.

Downingtown, Pennsylvania

OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL

TELEPHONE:
DOWNINGTOWN 335

March 21, 1933

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

13-1-34

I like your idea of a summer conference for the consideration of the present plight of the American Negro. I think you will hear some very fresh and enlightening ideas from the type of persons you are planning to assemble. I personally believe in youth and think that the solution of many of our problems must come from a generation which has been divested of many of the traditional ideas which have become a sort of religion with our people.

I have tried to think of some young people who would fit into your scheme. I am frank to say that I almost fear to name many of those I know because I am afraid they will be unduly conservative or extremely radical. I am confining my suggestions to four people in the hope that you may choose one or two of them for the conference. I am, therefore, giving you the following names with the information I have concerning them:

✓ Mr. Raymond A. Lemmon
Industrial School
Downingtown, Pa.

Received B. S. from Howard in 1926 and M. A. from Ohio State in 1931; now working for Ph. D; has taught mathematics and guidance here since February 1927; has been scoutmaster of a Boy Scout Troop here for two years. He is a modest, fairly conservative, clear-thinking type of young man. He would probably contribute something worthwhile to the conference.

✓ Miss Caroline A. Silence
Barber-Scotia Junior College
Concord, N. C.

Received B. S. from Howard two or three years ago and her M. S. in biology there in 1932. For two summers she has worked in a biological laboratory in Barr Harbor, Maine and is now in her first year of teaching. Her contacts have been somewhat limited, but she is a fine young woman who is learning to do her own thinking.

Mr. Donald Wyatt
Industrial Secretary
Armstrong Association
1422 Lombard Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

13-1-35

I am not so intimately acquainted with Mr. Wyatt. He is in his first year at the Armstrong Association and has not been there long enough to have had his thinking processes determined by the organization for which he works. He seems to be a very fine young man and is doing a good work. He comes from Baltimore. I am not sure where he got his college training.

Mr. Tanner Duckery, Principal
Dunbar Elementary School
12th Street & Columbia Avenue
Philadelphia, Pa.

If I am not mistaken, Mr. Duckery finished Cheyney and then took his degree at Temple. He is a young man out of a family which has produced several rather outstanding sons. He has been principal for a matter of perhaps a half dozen years. In a conference in which he could freely and safely express himself, I think he would have a number of valuable ideas.

With kindest wishes for you in your work, I am

Very sincerely yours,

J. H. N. Waring Jr.

Principal

JHNW-UVR

MAR 2 1933

Middletown, N. Y., March 1, 1933.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. DuBois:

12-35-1

Having been an interested reader of your invaluable publication, the Crisis, for some years I have become convinced of your unusual ability to unravel and clarify racial entanglements of various nature. I know of no other quarter to which I might look for information which I very much desire. I feel assured that your long experience in research of various kinds has brought you in possession of knowledge to direct me how to proceed to gain the information which I seek, which is this:

I am of Negro parentage. Born in Orange County, N. Y. in the year 1859. My grandparents on my father's side were slaves, as near as I am able thus far to learn. I am very desirous of tracing my ancestry on my father's side. His name was Pater Warner. In speaking with a great grandson of the man who in 1823 owned my grandmother, I was told he had often heard his relatives say that the Warners came from Virginia. Now is it possible for me to trace my ancestry back any appreciable distance ? Will you kindly tell me how I should proceed to accomplish this ?

Awaiting your coveted response,

Very respectfully yours,

Albert N. Warner Sr

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

March 9, 1933.

Mr. Albert N. Warner, Sr.,
10 Hoffman Street,
Middletown, New York.

My dear Sir:

Large libraries, like the Boston Public Library and the New York Public Library, have a large number of books on genealogy where the various families are traced. If you are in New York or Boston, you might go and consult these books. Otherwise, a letter to the Genealogical Department would probably bring you some information. If Pater Warner was white you might write to the Governor of Virginia and ask him to direct you. Of course in that case, it would be best not to mention your Negro blood.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

(Apt.#4)4863 St. Antoine St.,
Detroit, Michigan,
January 21, 1933.

JAN 25 1933

12-35-96

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Editor,
The Crisis,
#69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My Dear Mr. DuBois:

I should appreciate your kindness in directing the enclosed letter to Mr. H. T. Burleigh or to Mr. J. R. Johnson.

Due to the fact that this is in interest of an observance of National Negro History Week, I feel certain that it will receive your most prompt attention.

Very Truly yours,

George E. Washington

George E. Washington.

Envelope addressed to
J. Rosamond Johnson
225 West 46 St
City

7HH3

PATRONS ARE REQUESTED TO FAVOR THE COMPANY BY CRITICISM AND SUGGESTION CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

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1933 DEC 25 PM 8 24

MINUTES IN TRANSIT	
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

ETHEL WATERS=

MUSIC BOX THEA WEST 45=

DEAR ETHEL WATERS MAY I CONGRATULATE YOU ON YOUR SUPER B PERFORMANCE YOUR SINGING OF SUPPER TIME IS A SUBTLE AND BEAUTIFUL MOMENT IN THE THEATRE ALL MY BEST WISHES=

NOEL COWARD.

13-IR-67

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

MAY 29 1923

Dear Sir: Request for appointment

It was my intention to interview you personally; but on account of sudden changes in my plans I was unable to do so.

13-24-4.

On my way through Chicago I visited E. J. Chambers who is now incarcerated at the Joliet penitentiary

and he asked me to explain to you on my through New York that he has considerably money tied up in the general motors consern which has to be taken care of immidiately by some effecient person or he will lose every cent. He claims to have tried desperately to get in touch with you; but to no avail. and promises to come to any reasonable terms with you on the deal if you will get in touch with him right away.

Mail will reach him at
1900 Collins Street
Joliet Ill.

Register no 3055.

Respectfully.
S. Watson.

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

March 15, 1933.

Mr. Archie L. Weaver,
N.A.A.C.P., Chicago Branch,
Pythian Temple Building,
3737 South State Street, Room 309,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Weaver:

13-17

We are going to have this summer at Amenia, New York, at J. E. Spingarn's beautiful summer home, a conference which we hope to make of great importance. We want to get together some of the younger, independent thinking Negroes of strong, honest character. We have in mind, not men who have just finished school, but rather those who have been out a few years, and yet who are not fixed in their ideas. We want them to discuss in a perfectly frank way and without publicity or limitations, the present situation of the American Negro and just what ought to be done.

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This Conference is going to be held under the auspices of the N. A. A C. P. and the Directors have made me Chairman of an Organizing Committee of Three. On the other hand, the N. A. A. C.P. will exercise no control over the Conference and will leave it perfectly free and untrammelled in discussion and conclusions.

First of all, we want to get in touch with proper persons to invite. Will you kindly send me at your very earliest convenience names of persons whom you feel ought to take part;-- persons whom you know or have heard of, either in your vicinity or elsewhere. Send their names and, if possible, present address, so that I can get in correspondence with them right off, as the time for preparation is short.

I shall be under very great obligations if you will make special effort to co-operate with me in this. Please address answers to Atlanta.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

4405 Michigan Ave

Chicago, Ill.

Nov. 16, 1933.

12-42-90

NAACP

Dr. Du Bois

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

There is several thousands of Negro business houses in the United States all of which should belong to the National Association for the advancement of colored people.

I have been thinking of plans by which Negroes who have thought little or nothing of this great organization might not only know of it but give it full support so that its program may become easier.

In the first place I am positive that every Negro ought to belong to the N.A.A.C.P. because it fights the battle for every Negro in the United States and it also stands for the Negroes abroad but too little is said about this organization, too little is thought of it and too little support is given to it.

I realize that hundreds of Negro businesses belong to the organization but truthfully speaking I am by no means satisfied, and shall not be until at least three-thirds of the Negro population in this country become educated in its work and support it.

Our struggle for rights in politics, economy and socially will no longer be a struggle when we get on one accord.

And as I see things today and have seen them since the so-called World War, conditions are growing more graver, deplorable and distinctive in the United States of America for which some of us have bled and died.

There never was and never shall be a problem unsolvable, but men certainly have to stay on their feet and keep their eyes open in order to protect every approaching enemy and objective project and propaganda which the Negro ought to at least understand by now.

We need one or a group of Negro leaders to whom every Negro will look in our struggle for justice.

These leaders ought to be organized and understand each other and fight for one common good. Every Negro and every Negro organization should look to this body for the best advice.

12-42-71

I know I amright in my idea and I see victory. I see glory in the freedom of my people if we will get together.

We are yet slaves and will be until we get together and I see no other leader who is more worthy of being the head of this sort of organization I am attempting to explain in my crude way than Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois who has stood up and fought for Negroes for years and whose determination has proved unshakable.

Please do not understand me to encourage the joining of a new organization for this purpose, for we have the organization. All we need now is the members and the finance.

One dollar a year for member-ship, which is for less than a half cent a day for the protection of the abuses, insults and embarrassment of Negroes.

It is time for Negroes to get together and understand each other and stop fighting against themselves.

We can no better get together than by all uniting in the N.A.A.C.P. organization, the greatest organization we know of that fights for our rights.

I believe that the home office ought to have an Emblem and the National Association for the advancement of

colored people thereon - made in Bronce Brass or Nickel and the emblem should hang in every Negro home and more specially in every Negro business house or public place, and negroes should learn to trade with such persons and demand the N.A.A.C.P. sign in every business place.

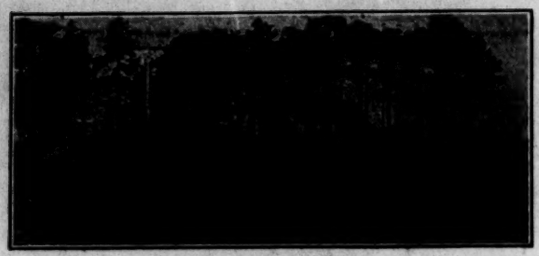
The Emblem could be sold for one dollar or even less which would help advertise the cause for which it stands.

I am sending an outline of what I have attempted to explain. The drawing is by Gentry Paris who carefully sketched this work as I explained to him.
Will send other sketch soon?.

Very truly yours,

Joseph E. Welly

JEW:VDV: Enc.



E. H. WEBSTER

ATLANTA COTTAGE
FAIRHOPE, ALABAMA

June 1/33

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

I think that J. Max Bond was in A.U. about 1917-18, and that he is a graduate of Fisk. I have met him before in the columns of The Crisis in one or more other recondite articles. In the June Crisis he puts 37,000 Japanese in about a quarter of a mile. The population of Japan in 1882 may have been about 37,000,000; the area then and now is about one half that of Texas, or about 148,000 Square miles...not acres. I suppose this as a proof-reading lapse.

13-23-40

I have met here two women...one a native Alabaman..who have got interested in the voice of a graduate from the State Normal at Montgomery. He is principal of the county school for colored that Clarence Darrow brought into the limelight a few years ago. One of these ladies, Miss Sperry who I think is from the north, says that it was an article from her pen that brought Countee Cullen before the public. Eugene Peeples, tall, dark, and dignified, has a good voice, and is doing good work with his students. he has even arranged a spiritual, perhaps more than one: he is a pleasing solo singer, although modest about it. I think that these women think that it is up to me to do something about him. And I am willing to be advised. But at this time, I take great comfort in the article by Roland Hayes in the June issue, and I interpret him, that the demand for the artist career should come from an inner urge rather than from an outside suggestion.

You will find..perhaps you have already found..in the Congregationalist for May 25/33 a strong statement by Dr. Cady of the A.C.A. regarding the N.A.A.C.P. and the Scottsboro case. It has always appealed to me that if those boys had been guilty they would quietly have slipped off the car as the train slowed up, and have been lost. I note in the Constitution that Judge Lowell has been rebuked by Justice Hughes, tho not for the Crawford decision. By the way I thought that Crawford had had a successful alibi demonstrated in his defence.

I would like to have heard your lectures at A.U., But we are 350 miles from Atlanta.

Faithfully

Edgar H. Webster

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

July 17, 1933.

Mr. Edgar H. Webster,
ATLANTA COTTAGE,
Fairhope, Alabama.

13-23-41

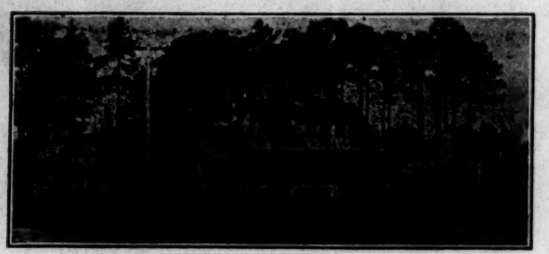
My dear Mr. Webster:

I have your letter of June 1. I am just finishing up my term's work here in Atlanta and have had a most interesting time. Thank you for the comments on the proof reading. Long distance proof reading has its difficulties.

I hope you and Mrs. Webster are well. Many of the people here speak of you. With best regards

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW



E. H. WEBSTER

ATLANTA COTTAGE
FAIRHOPE, ALABAMA

Sunday,
July 23/33

My Dear Dr DuBois:-

I was very glad when I learned that you were to give courses at Atlanta University during the spring semester, and I am still happy that your work continued during the Summer session. The "Rockefeller "heading of your note of the 17th reminds that Mrs. Webster and my elf were upon the Spelman campus for two weeks last November, being taken care of in the Lucy Upton cottage.

13-23-42

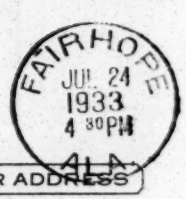
It was a question when the merger was made and the A.U. faculty was so largely retired how to create new interests to take the place of the old. This is a white community, with a good many northern people living here, some like myself along in the decades and living on incomes or pensions as the case may be. Around us are the colored groups, and so far as I am advised .. these contain a goodly number of worthy and rather progressive Negro farmers. At Daphne to the north, the town that Clarence Darrow put on the map, I was told by one of the teachers of the white normal, that many of the best farms of the region were owned by colored families. Beyond that there in a large area... toward the east.. in which are a series of settlements by foreign groups, Germans, Italians, Swedes and Bohemians, located along the railroad who are most progressive farmers, and who apparently have no use for Farm loans. Especialy in that region there seem to be a goodly number of colored renters, and perhaps some that are not much more than day laborers I may be mistaken here.

Here I am more or less in touch with a group very different from the students of my Atlanta classes. Yesterday I came across a real case of the voodoo doctor. my informant tells me that he has been crossed by his enemy and that the doctor in trying to help him. Curiously the large bottle of medicine that I suppose he takes generously seems to be doing him good. I rather demurred to the voodoo side but said that there are men and women who seem to have an insight into human ills and medicaments, .. like an herb doctor whose sign I saw frequestly in Atlanta on Auburn Avenue. This may open up a topic for study.

Faithfully

Edgar H. Webster

Edgar H. Webster.



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue,
NEW YORK

JUL 28 1933

The Crisis

I am wondering how A. Morga
whom I somewhat know and admir
can meet this.

7/24/31

Inso far as my note of the23d was planned ..
..and itwas, theplan droped ouu. I wish to tel
me of my appreciation of your articl e on Liberia
min theJuly Foreign Affairs. Further to wonder
Just howthearticle on "The Japanese Monroe
Doctrine" reacted upon you ; and wh at you mig
might think of John Bassett Moore's article"An
Appeal to Reason." At this stage of my
game I am reading more fully than I did at
theAPUP years; When I first went to the mts
40 or more years ago theoption-seeker was there
antedatingtheplan ofthegovt to createForest
reserves. Now he is in Florence Ala and its vicinity vic

80-92-11

[WESLEY]

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

March 14, 1933.

Dr. Charles H. Wesley,
Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Dr. Wesley:

We are going to have this summer at Amenia, New York, at J. E. Spingarn's beautiful summer home, a conference which we hope to make of great importance. We want to get together some of the younger, independent thinking Negroes of strong, honest character. We have in mind, not men who have just finished school, but rather those who have been out a few years, and yet who are not fixed in their ideas. We want them to discuss in a perfectly frank way and without publicity or limitations, the present situation of the American Negro and just what ought to be done.

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I shall be under very great obligations if you will make special effort to co-operate with me in this. Please address answers to Atlanta.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

March 23,1933.

Dr.W.E.B.Du Bois,
Rockefeller Hall,
Spelman College,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr.Du Bois:

13-1-43

Your letter describing the proposed conference at Amenia, New York during next August has been received. I am very much interested in it and welcome the opportunity of cooperating with you in the matter of suggesting names of persons who might be interested. I am therefore suggesting the following:

Mr.H.H.Long, Assistant Superintendent, Department of Research, Public Schools, Washington, D.C.
Dr.A.L.Harris, Washington, D.C. Howard University.
Professor Sterling Brown, Howard University.
Dr.Charles H.Thompson, Professor of Education, Howard University, Washington, D.C.
Mr.Harold O.Lewis, Instructor in History, Howard University, Washington, D.C.
Dr.Thomas I Brown, Professor of Social Studies, Miner Teacher's College, Washington, D.C.
Dr.Jane McAlister, Professor of Education, Miner Teacher's College, Washington, D.C.
Mr.Rayford Logan, Assistant to the Director, Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, 1538 Ninth St.N.W.Washington, D.C.
Mr.W.M.Brewer, Instructor in History, Miner Teacher's College, Washington, D.C. N.W.
Miss Juanita Howard,100 Massachusetts Ave.,Washington, D.C. (President, National College Women's Club)
Mr.Lorenzo J.Greene,400 W.153rd Street, New York City. (Graduate student, Columbia University,)
Dr.R.P.Daniel, Professor of Education, Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va.
Professor J.P.Murchison, Professor of Economics, Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo.
DR.E.Franklin Frazier, Professor of Sociology, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.
Miss Sadie Daniel, Professor of History, Miner Teacher's College, Washington, D.C.

The majority of the above named have not been out of school very long or they are still in school during the summer periods

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

or they are concerned in some way with the college work of our group - for any one of these purposes it seems to me they would come within the purport of your letter and the purpose of the conference.

If I may be of further assistance, kindly advise.

13-1-44

Sincerely yours,

Charles H. Wesley.

Charles H. Wesley.

November 17, 1933.

Professor Charles H. Wesley,
Howard University,
Washington, D.C.

13-2-16

My dear Mr. Wesley:

What are the best studies of the Negroes in the District of Columbia during and since the Civil War? The only one I know of is Ingle in the John Hopkins Studies. Can you refer me to anything else?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

December 11,1933.

Dr.W.E.B.Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr.DuBois:

13-2-17

Your letter making inquiry about studies of Negroes in the District of Columbia and Delaware has been received. I have been so occupied with matters demanding my immediate attention that I could not send you a more direct response.

Aside from Ingle's study in the John Hopkins Studies, of which you have written previously, there is the following monograph:

Williams, W.H. The Negro in the District of Columbia during Reconstruction. Washington, 1924. (See also, The Howard Review, Vol.I,97-148,June, 1924)

There are contemporary surveys also -

Jones, W.H. The Housing of Negroes in Washington, Washington,1929.

_____ Recreation and Amusement of Negroes in Washington. Washington, 1927.

Greene, L.J.& Myra Colson Callis, Employment of Negroes in the District of Columbia. Washington,1930.

There are no adequate studies of either slavery or the Negro in the state of Delaware.

Sincerely yours,

Charles H. Wesley.

Charles H.Wesley.

P.S. Shannon, A.H. The Negro in Washington; A Study in Race Amalgamation,(N.Y.1930) is a screed whose subtitle indicates its thesis.

C.H.W.

December 15, 1933.

Mr. Charles H. Wesley,
HOWARD UNIVERSITY,
Washington, D.C.

13-2-18

My dear Mr. Wesley:

Thank you very much for your letter of December 11. I want very much to secure a copy of W. H. Williams, The Negro in the District of Columbia During Reconstruction, Washington, 1924, and also a copy of the Howard Review for June, 1924. Can you give me any idea where I can get these or can you have them sent me with bill? I should be greatly obliged.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Liberia

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

July 10, 1933.

13-16-30

Mr. Henry L. West,
President of the American Colonization Society,
Colorado Building,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Sir:

I have just seen your pamphlet on"The Liberian Crisis". I am very sorry indeed that it was written in the way that it is. I have published in"Foreign Affairs" for July, 1933, a statement of what has taken place at the League of Nations concerning Liberia based on official documents. The story, as it seems to me, is quite different from that which you tell. I hope that in future statements you will modify your conclusions.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

HARLEM.....

FIFTY-ONE WEST ONE-HUNDRED FORTIETH STREET.....

THE NINTH OF SEPTEMBER.....

To Dr/ W.E.B .DuBois //////////////// I say.....

Thank you for your note of August Thirty-first.

I wrote to Mr/ J. E. Spingarn several days before this lesson in courtesy was written. I trust that your suprise in learning that my training and taste is not so deficient that I do not know what "would be a graceful thing" will not also be a disappointment.

Among my acquaintances and friends, your article "On Being Ashamed Of One's Self", in the current issue of the Crisis , is exciting the wide and wondering comment you must have anticipated/. There are many, who, like myself, are anxious to read the sequel, which we feel you must have written to this. I cannot help feeling that there is a large measure of truth in the statement made by my friend, Mr. Ralph Gothard, in one of the many discussions I have started about "An Essay on Race Pride". He said:- "This is the most signifigant article written to, on or by a Negro in the last fifteen or twenty years". Bye the bye, I shall forward you under separate cover a pamphlet written by Gothard six or seven weeks ago. I shall appreciate it if you will give me a few criticisms of its contents. It is entitled "Thinking Black".

13-23-4

Two things, in particular, I would like to know in re this "Thinking Black":- 1. In what respects the philosophy, expressed of implied, differs from that expressed or implied in "An Essay On Race Pride"; 2. What you think of the two plans outlined there, with regard to their immediate possibilities and their ultimate signifigance. For this I shall thank you.

I wrote you during the week of August Twenty-eighth in re the Amenia Conference. Since I have received neither an acknowledgment nor an answer, I am sure the letter must have been miscarried in the mails. So I venture (on this supposition) to repeat that I shall appreciate an opportunity to talk with you in the matter of carrying out in action some of the implications of our Findings.

At another time, I hope to submit my opinion of the Second Amenia Conference and my thoughts about "Being Ashamed of One's Self". Until then, I commend myself to you, wishing that every success may attend your efforts in behalf of "our race".

Sincerely yours///

M. Moran Weston II

M/ Moran Weston, II.

[1933]

Harlem.....Manhattan.

To W. E. Burghardt Du Bois ..... Greetings!

Dr. Du Bois, I am very eager to translate into concrete action some of the implications of our discussions and findings at the Second Amenia Conference. I am considering several proposed schames of action, original and borrowed. When I act, I want toact wisely and most effectively. I believe you can help me resolve the various alternatives and get started. Consequently, I shall value an opportunity to talk matters over with you at an early date.

13-23-3

In particular, I want to keep in close contact with the negotiations between the 'advisory committee', consisting of yourself and Ira Reid, and Mr. Morgenthau.... if I may. In my judgment, much social good may result from this connection and I want to follow the developments.

In conclusion, I salute you in sincerity and truth.

William H. Hastie

PRAIRIE VIEW STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE
Division Of Mechanic Arts
PRAIRIE VIEW, TEXAS

Office of the Director
Crisis Magazine,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

Dear Sir:

I have read the August issue of your publication. The imformation given relative to the number of graduates is very helpfull.

Being employed in a "Technical Field", and having teaching duties in Mechanical Arts I am vitaly intrested in Te chnial graduates of which there is no mention.

I would appreciate ver y much any imformation which you may have available of the number of "Engineering" graduates, also the number of "Architectural" graduates in the 1932 graduating classes.

Yours very truly,

Donald White

13-12-47

January 6, 1933.

13-15-15

Miss K. N. White,
City-Wide Young People's Forum,
1021 Madison Avenue,
Baltimore, Maryland.

My dear Miss White:

At your request of January 30, I have written both Doctor Will Alexander and Mr. Edwin S. Embree. I am enclosing a copy of the letter to Doctor Alexander. The one to Mr. Embree was similar.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

March 15, 1933.

Miss K. M. White,
City-Wide Young Peoples' Forum,
1021 Madison Avenue,
Baltimore, Maryland.

My dear Miss White:

We are going to have this summer at Amenia, New York, at J. E. Spingarn's beautiful summer home, a conference which we hope to make of great importance. We want to get together some of the younger, independent thinking Negroes of strong, honest character. We have in mind, not men who have just finished school, but rather those who have been out a few years, and yet who are not fixed in their ideas. We want them to discuss in a perfectly frank way and without publicity or limitations, the present situation of the American Negro and just what ought to be done.

The Conference will not be large, perhaps twenty-five or more and will include men and women. It will sit for about three days sometime in August. Board and keep will be free, the only expense being travel.

This Conference is going to be held under the auspices of the N. A. A. C. P. and the Directors have made me Chairman of an Organizing Committee of Three. On the other hand, the N. A. A. C. P. will exercise no control over the Conference and will leave it perfectly free and untrammelled in discussion and conclusions.

First of all, we want to get in touch with proper persons to invite. Will you kindly send me at your very earliest convenience names of persons whom you feel ought to take part; persons whom you know or have heard of, either in your vicinity or elsewhere. Send their names and, if possible, present address so that I can get in correspondence with them right off, as the time for preparation is short.

I shall be under very great obligations if you will make special effort to co-operate with me in this. Please address answers to Atlanta.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

JUANITA E. JACKSON, *President* ANNIE C. GROSS, *Recording Secretary* FANNIE E. JOHNSON, *Treasurer*

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GEORGE MITCHELL,
HARRY MACER
Business Managers

City-Wide
Young People's Forum
1021 Madison Avenue
BALTIMORE, MD.
Vernon 5192

March 21, 1933.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Spelman College
Atlanta, Ga.

13-1-29

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Replying to your letter of March 15th., we are submitting the following names of persons as attendants at the Conference:

1 ✓ Mr. Howard L. Cornish, Professor of Mathematics, Morgan College, Hillen Road, Baltimore, Md.

✓ Mr. Clarence M. Mitchell, Graduate of Lincoln 712 N. Carrollton Ave., Baltimore, Md.

✓ Miss Elsie Bevans, Graduate of Morgan 1311 Druid Hill Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

✓ Miss Geneva Rainey, Graduate of Morgan (A.B.) and Columbia (A.M.), 1712 McCulloh St., Baltimore, Md.

Attorney W. A. C. Hughes, Jr., 220 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.

Miss Juanita E. Jackson, Graduate of University of Pennsylvania, 1316 Druid Hill Avenue, Baltimore.

✓ Mrs. Katrine N. White, Graduate of Howard University, 1021 Madison Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Cordially yours,

Juanita E. Jackson, Pres.
Katrine N. White
Katrine N. White, Cor. Sec.

Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

OFFICE OF ALUMNI SECRETARY

13-8-27

June 14
3 P.M.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am sending this note inclosed in Allison's envelope because you will open it.

Seriously, I feel that you do not want the office to pay for the telegram, so I asked charges — 75 cts.

Please remit by first. or I will pay out of lunch debt. Hope you are O.K.

Sincerely —

Nell White

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

June 23, 1933.

Mrs. Nell Allen White,
Fisk University,
Nashville, Tennessee.

13-8-28

My dear Nell:

You are certainly a pain in the neck. Imagine anybody charging a guest for a telegram! I am thoroughly disgusted but here is the 75¢. I don't hope that it chokes you for I should hate to have you die that way.

How are you? I enjoyed the lunch and the glimpse of you, but if you don't stop going through the world being mortally afraid of everybody, I don't know where you are going to land. I had a lovely time at Fisk. Greet all the brethren with a holy kiss.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enc.

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

March 14, 1933.

Mr. James Whittaker,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Mr. Whittaker:

We are going to have this summer at Amenia, New York, at J. E. Spingarn's beautiful summer home, a conference which we hope to make of great importance. We want to get together some of the younger, independent thinking Negroes of strong, honest character. We have in mind, not men who have just finished school, but rather those who have been out a few years, and yet who are not fixed in their ideas. We want them to discuss in a perfectly frank way and without publicity or limitations, the present situation of the American Negro and just what ought to be done.

The Conference will not be large, perhaps twenty-five or more and will include men and women. It will sit for about three days sometime in August. Board and keep will be free, the only expense being travel.

This Conference is going to be held under the auspices of the N. A. A. C. P. and the Directors have mademe Chairman of an Organizing Committee of Three. On the other hand, the N.A.A.C.P. will exercise no control over the Conference and will leave it perfectly free and untrammelled in discussion and conclusions.

First of all, we want to get in touch with proper persons to invite. Will you kindly send me at your very earliest convenience names of persons whom you feel ought to take part;—persons whom you know or have heard of, either in your vicinity or elsewhere. Send their names and, if possible, present address, so that I can get in correspondence with them right off, as the time for preparation is short.

I shall be under very great obligations if you will make special effort to co-operate with me in this. Please address answers to Atlanta.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Nov. 15, 1933

Branford College
Yale University

Dear Mr. DuBois —

I am writing an essay on Negro journalism, and my essay will include Negro advertising. As I have read your book "The Souls of Black Folk" and several issues of your magazine "Crisis" I know you're in a position to give me some valuable information regarding these subjects. There are about two hundred students in the course, American Society, for which I am writing this essay and we are all studying the Negro and I am sure they too would appreciate any information you can send me.

13-11-23

I want to take this opportunity to say that I felt, and the rest of the class too, that your book "The Souls of Black Folk" was a great achievement and I learned a great

deal in reading it.

I certainly would be very grateful if you would send me some of your opinions on Negro journalism and advertising.

Sincerely yours,

Henry C. Wick III

850 Yale Station

New Haven,

Conn.

WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY
FOUNDED IN 1856
R. R. WRIGHT, JR., PRESIDENT
WILBERFORCE, OHIO

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

June 26, 1933

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York City, N. Y.

13-10-11

My dear Dr. DuBois:

You said to me when I was considering taking the presidency of Wilberforce, last summer, that you would help Wilberforce. I now have the plan by which you can help without hurting yourself.

I desire you to be one of the first contributors to the "Book of a Million Names."

I would like to have you write your approval to the proposition. It is to be organized in every state of the Union. The Book will make a trip to the capital of every state in the Union. It will be started September 22, at Boston, the date of the issuing of the Emancipation Proclamation, and by January 1, we hope to have covered half of the territory, and celebrate and Emancipation by giving out our first report to the public.

Please take time to read the enclosed and give me any suggestion on the same. I am giving myself two months to make a nation-wide organization; and I would like to say that Dr. DuBois has personally registered and has pledged the Crisis to back the movement and has urged the members of the N.A.A.C.P.to register. Indeed I should like to have the N.A.A.C.P. fill out two sheets at its coming annual meeting.

Our churches have from one end of the country to the other, supported the N.A.A.C.P. and I am sure the N.A.A.C.P. members will take great pleasure in helping to do this for Wilberforce, if you urge them.

Give my best regards to Miss Ovington and others. I regret that we did not have her at Wilberforce, but the letter I sent Mr. Dickerson, Ohio State President, was returned "Unclaimed".

Very truly yours,
R. R. Wright Jr.
President

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

July 10, 1933.

President R. R. Wright,
Wilberforce University,
Wilberforce, Ohio.

13-16-12

My dear President Wright:

Your letter sent to New York has reached me here in Atlanta. I do not know just what I can do but I shall be very glad to have the enclosed statement quoted.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

[Enclosure]

R. R. Wright

13-10-13

Few institutions devoted to the education of the Negro race have the opportunity of Wilberforce. If Wilberforce University could become one institution instead of two. If it could have regular, even though small support. If it could set new and high standards of scholarship, there might arise in Ohio one of the finest centers for the development of the Negro race.

WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY
FOUNDED IN 1856
R. R. WRIGHT, JR., PRESIDENT
WILBERFORCE, OHIO

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

July 17, 1933.

13-10-16

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you for your kind letter regarding Wilberforce. However you are definitely wrong about Wilberforce being two institutions. I have found no evidence what-so-ever of such. It may have been that way when Joiner was here but there is nothing in the law and nothing in the practice here that would indicate to me that there are two institutions NOW.

We are working along the line your letter indicates and receiving most unusual responses.

Very cordially yours,

RRW.Jr/m

President

Let me put your name in the Book of a Million Names. It's only $1.00 and it'll help Wilberforce. Of course you give more if you want to but you don't have to.

September 1, 1933.

President R. R. Wright,
Wilberforce University,
Wilberforce, Ohio.

13-10-17

My dear President Wright:

I find that I have not answered your letter of July 17. Will you permit me to disagree with you. Either there are two institutions at Wilberforce or you are breaking the law. By the law of Ohio you are not allowed to establish a Negro university. You have two separate boards of trustees; one of Wilberforce University, and the other of the combined normal and industrial department at Wilberforce University. These are separate, legal and while one of them suggests for appointment a part of the board of theother; they are still separate boards, and as long as they are separate, you cannot have a real, single-headed institution.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

85 South St.
Orange, N. J.

Editor of the Crisis
69th Ave. N.Y.

MAR 15 1933

12-35-21

Gentlemen:

Would you kindly send me at your earliest convenience all the information you can on separate schools being non-beneficial to the negro race in general. I am an advocate and the subject is Resolve: That misled

schools in the north are more beneficial to the Negro than separate schools. The debate is called for March 29th So I would appreciate your sending any material on the subject as soon as possible.

Thanking you I remain

Very Truly Yours

(Miss) Barbara Riley

86 South St.

Orange, N. J.

March 16, 1933.

Miss Barbara Wiley,
85 South Street,
Orange, New Jersey.

My dear Miss Wiley:

Dr. Du Bois is out of town at present. However, we suggest that you refer to the BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE NEGRO edited by Monroe Work which has a very exhaustive bibliography on the Education of the Negro, Part 11, Chapter XXI, part 8. Note also " The Higher Education of the Negro" in Work's bibliography.

The recently published book of C. G. Woodson, THE MIS-EDUCATION OF THE NEGRO refers to mixed schools on pages 103, 105-06.

We hope this material will help you.

Very sincerely yours,

lfw:

12-35-20

MAY 25 1933

870 St.Nicholas Ave.
New York City,N.Y.
May 25/33.

Dear Dr.

Many thanks for the book "Souls of Black Folks" which I have just completed.

I consider it the best piece of literature I have read in America. As a poet myself I have never read anything more descriptive and poetic.

"Death of the Firstborn" is in itself a masterpiece. Hope to be able to read some more of your literature as beautiful as this.

Thanks for the interest taken in regards to the DuBois prize thru your effort. I am stirred to my third book thru this inspiration and hope there will be a contest soon again.

If you have not a copy of any of my poetry I will be pleased to mail you a volume (very poorly edited I am sorry to say) at your request.

Thanking you for the interest taken in the behalf of literature, I am:

Sincerely yours:

Henry B. Wilkinson

13-12-51

June 2, 1933.

Mr. Henry E. Wilkinson,
870 St. Nicholas Avenue,
New York, New York.

13-12-50

My dear Mr. Wilkinson:

Dr. Du Bois has been out of the city for several months. We are forwarding your letter to him. We do not think that he has a volumne of your poems and are quite sure that he would enjoy reading them.

Very sincerely yours,

CRISIS PUBLISHING CO., INC.

lfb/

[WILKINSON]

12-46-39

JUL 31 1933

878 S. Mich. Ave.
Chicago Ill.
July 29/33.

Dear Sir:-

Would be pleased for info. Re: Literature for Int'l competition this year. I have a volume poem which I am anxious to submit, due to the fact that no such worthy or mentionable was offered. Thanking you for cooperation & the goodness shown by this office I am for better literature

Sincerely yours
Harry Wilkinson

[WILKINSON]

August 7, 1933.

12-45

Mr. Henry B. Wilkinson,
870 St. Nicholas Avenue,
New York, New York.

My dear Mr. Wilkinson:

Please find enclosed information concerning the Du Bois Literary Prize.

Very sincerely yours,

CRISIS PUBLISHING CO., INC.

P. O. Box 70,
Taumarunui.

5th August, 1933.

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
69 Fifth Av.
New York N.Y.
U.S.A.

13-4-3

Dear Doctor,

I am wondering if my previous communications to you have by any chance miscarried. I feel sure you would have acknowledged one or more of my letters to you, and would like now to be quite sure whether you have unintentionally overlooked me, for I cannot believe you would do so intentionally.

Some time back I wrote about our Dr. Buck who recently took up a lectureship at Yale. Again since then, I think I sent you a copy of an oration on Booker Washington by a lady graduate of the New Zealand University.

I have at other times tried to get in touch with you, but have not succeeded. My last communication was in July, when I had to explain why my subscription to "The Crisis" was not paid. As an old subscriber I regret I had to fall out of line for a little time. I am very anxious to keep abreast of things through your excellent Journal.

There is one thing you might be able to help me with. I would like to know if a paper known as "The Georgia Baptist" is still in existance, published in Agusta Ga. I want to know about the family of William J. White, the founder of that paper. If you would give me an address where I could get this information I should be very greatly obliged.

There is much I would like to write you, but there is not time to do so now, as the mail goes tomorrow.

I must therefore close now, and in doing so wish you all good health in your splendid work for the people.

Yours very sincerely,

A. A. Williams

September 26, 1932.

Mr. A. B. Williams,
P. O. Box 70,
Taumarunui, New Zealand.

My dear Sir:

I have received from time to time your communications which you mentioned in your letter of August 5. We are always glad to help you.

The Georgia Baptist stopped publication sometime ago. One of the sons of Mr. White, Lucien White, is connected with the New York Age, West 135th Street, N.Y. A letter addressed to him will give you any information.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Tuskegee Institute
Alabama
April 17, 1933

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

13-4-117

Dear Sir:

Each year at Tuskegee Institute the Junior and Senior College Classes engage in a debate for a prize offered by the principal, Dr. Moton, The subject for debate this year is:

> Resolved: That the Economic Progress of the Negro will do more to break down Race Prejudice in America than the Cultural Achievements of the Negro.

As members of the Senior College Class, my colleagues and I will defend the negative side in the debate to be staged on May 22, 1933.

We feel that any expression of your opinion on the subject whether pro or con would assist us greatly in helping us to reach a thorough analysis of the issues involved.

We readily apologize for whatever encroachment we might make upon your time, and sincerely hope that we might have the pleasure of hearing from you soon.

Yours truly,
(Miss) Almeta V. Williams

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

May 3, 1933.

13-4-118

Miss A. V. Williams,
Tuskegee Institute,
Tuskegee, Alabama.

My dear Madam:

Answering your letter of April 17, I beg to say that I believe that cultural achievements will do more to break down race prejudice than anything else, but no cultural achievements on any decisive scale are possible without great economic progress.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

January 3, 1933.

Mr. Arnett Williams,
Lincoln University,
Chester County, Pennsylvania.

13-22-45

My dear Arnett:

I have been so terribly busy, first with my book, and then with other things that I haven't had a chance to write you for sometime. I am particularly sorry that I didn't see you when you dropped in home during Christmas week. I hope all is going well. What is the status of your work at Lincoln and when do you plan to finish? Remember that you must be sure and get your degree even if it takes another term. Also what are you going to need for your further work in the line of money?

Du Bois is a most interesting, lovable child.

I wish you a Happy New Year!

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Lincoln University
Lincoln University, Pa.
January 15, 1933

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
126 West 150th. Street
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Examinations are just about to begin and I am about ready to get right down on my reviews. I up to the last month had a good average in all of my work except Chemistry recitation, but my laboratory work will take care of that.

I hope everyone is well at home. Little DuBois it is getting along nicely and growing prettier each day. Maybe I will be hearing from home soon, because I get about one letter a month from Yolande.

My expenses this year will run over a little more than I calculated, but I have not figured

13-22-46

it out to see just what it will be. I hope it will last a little as I know everything is practically on you. I am running along all right.

With best regards to all.

Sincerely yours,

Arnett

P.S. I am glad that I will only have another year from February to spend here. Good fortune may make it possible for me to get something to help along.

Rockefellow Hall, Spelman College,
Atlanta, Georgia

February , 1933.

Mr. Arnett Williams,
Lincoln University,
Chester County, Pennsylvania.

13-22-47

My dear Arnett:

I was sorry not to be able to answer your kind letter of January 15 before I came away but I was so busy up until the last minute that I didn't have time for anything extra. Little Du Bois is quite a joy and is growing marvelously and still growing, so they write. I presume Yolande has told you that Mrs. McGee died the other day.

With regard to your expenses, let me know what expenses you will need and when in order to finish the year all right. I have begun my work teaching two classes and a seminar here.

With best regards

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY Williams

Report of Williams, A. F. Date 2-6-1933

Each class is divided into five groups. The first indicates very high standing; the second, high standing; the third, fair standing; the fourth, low standing; group five C indicates a condition with opportunity to remove same by re-examination; group five F a failure, to remove which it is necessary to repeat the course and pass the examination.

To determine the general group: Multiply each group number by the number of its semester hours, and divide the sum of the products by the sum of the multipliers. Count failures as fifth groups. The limit for the first group is 1.30; for the second group, 2.20; for the third group, 3.20; for the fourth group, 4.20.

13-22-49

	Sem. Hours	Group
I. ANCIENT LANGUAGE		
Greek 1, 2, 3. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8		
Latin 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12		
Hebrew 1, 2		
II. BIOLOGY & HYGIENE		
Biology 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	3	2
Hygiene 1, 2, 3, 4		
III. CHEMISTRY		
Chemistry 1, 2. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8a, 8b	4	4
IV. ECONOMICS & SOCIOLOGY		
Economics 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6		
Sociology 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6		
V. ENGLISH & SPEECH		
English 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13	3	3
Speech 1, 2, 3		
VI. FRENCH		
French 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6		
VII. GERMAN		
German 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6		

	Sem. Hours	Group
VIII. HISTORY & POLITICAL SCIENCE		
History 1, 2, 3, 4		
Polit. Science 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8		
IX. MATHEMATICS		
Mathematics 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9	3	4
X. PHILOSOPHY		
Philosophy 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	3	3
XI. PHYSICS & ASTRONOMY		
Physics 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8		
Astronomy 1		
XII. PSYCHOLOGY, EDUCATION & MUSIC		
Psychology 1, 2, 3		
Education 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8		
Music 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12		
XIII. RELIGION & BIBLE		
Religion 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14		
XIV. SPANISH		
Spanish 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6		

Average for the term 3.25 Group for the term 4

GEORGE JOHNSON, Dean of the College.

Lincoln University
Lincoln University, Pa.
February 15, 1933

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Rockefeller Hall,
Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I would have written earlier, but I have been ill with a terrible cold and I also was waiting for marks to come. The marks have not come out as yet. I did all right in Logic and not so well in Chemistry. I know I passed in all of my courses.

Yes, Yolande did write me about the death of Mrs. McShee and I was exceedingly sorry to learn such as I was very fond of her.

I am very glad that little DuBois is getting along so nicely and I hope Yolande

13-22-48

is well and happy. Unfortunately we do not hear from each so often as stamps are so high.

About my school bill — I think we will just carry out the plans made at the beginning of the school year, that is eighty dollars on first of March and the balance for the year on first of June. I had a little trouble explaining my arrangements to the business manager but everything is all right now.

We have had much bad weather up here, but I am sure you all have had beautiful spring down there. Snow lay on the ground about eight or ten inches.

I trust you are enjoying your work and change of atmosphere.

Very sincerely yours,

Arnett

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

February 28, 1933.

Mr. Arnett Williams,
Lincoln University,
Lincoln University, Pennsylvania.

13-22-50

My dear Arnett:

I have your letter of February 15 and also a copy of your marks. Do not be discouraged at marks. They are more or less artificial but they do in a general sort of way indicate places of weakness. Your forte is biology. Philosophy is of comparatively little account. On the other hand, you ought to give attention to your English by reading the best literature in large amounts and committing passages to memory. There is no royal road to English. It's not simply a study, it's a habit of mind. The chemistry, I do not understand. I should imagine that you might do well in chemistry if you got the right start. Mathematics is of course a matter of special aptitude, but keep pegging away. That's the only method.

I shall send you your remittance on the First.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

March 6th, 1933.

Mr. Arnett Williams,
Lincoln University,
Chester County, Pa.

13-22-51

My dear Arnett:-

The banking situation has delayed me a little. Enclosed are two checks: The larger one which I promised and the smaller one for you.

I have just been home for a visit. The baby is growing strong and beautiful. You must get to see her as soon as you can. Best regards.

Very Sincerely yours,

WEBD/HFB.

Enc.

Lincoln University
Lincoln University, Pa.
March 8, 1933

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Rockefellow Hall, Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois;

I was more than glad to have received both of your letters. The first was very encouraging, however I was not satisfied with my grades. I am sure I can do better this semester and I will do better. Those two poors pulled me one tenth away from the average group of graduating and by making third group or better this semester I will be all right for graduation next February. I will need thirteen hours after this semester.

I knew something had happened because of the delay in the second letter and had become a little worried about it, however I received it all right and am thanking you for both of the checks. I shall go home as soon as I am able to take a few days off or I will wait until the Easter holidays. I have two book reports, a term paper and some other work to do for my education courses. I am taking

13-22-52

History of Education instead of Ethics, also I am getting an extra hour in Introduction to Teaching. Outside of these changes my schedule is still in fact.

Our library force was larger than necessary this semester, but the head librarian is keeping all 2 ins, all just the same.

I want to take some part in my classes graduation or stay here for the exercises which go over into June. Although I am not coming out with them I would like to get a key. There will be no charges for me except that I get a key. Also the fellows want to make me into the fraternity this Spring, but I do not think I can make it financially. What do you think about these wishes?

I am quite well at this writing and I hope you are also.

Sincerely yours,

Arnett

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY

Lincoln University, Penna.

March 15, 1933

Account of A. F. Williams

This bill is for the Second Semester and should be paid at once. Make Money Orders payable to Lincoln University at the Post Office at Oxford, Pa. Send all payments to W. L. Wright, Treasurer, Lincoln University P. O., Pa.

Credit for work done by the students will be given only upon satisfactory completion of the work.

13-22

	Debit		Credit	
Previous Balance	204	40		
Tuition	62	50		
Board	81	00		
Room	37	50		
Laundry	6	00		
General Fees:				
Library	2	50		
Medical	2	50		
Athletic	2	50		
Y. M. C. A.	2	50		
Matriculation				
Breakage				
Laboratory Fees:				
Biology	3	00		
Chemistry	5	50		
Physics				
Psychology				
Practice Teaching				
Text Books	1	25		
Cash Refunds	14	00		
Cash Received			166	00
Scholarships				
Work for First Semester			75	00
Total	425	15	241	00
Balance Due	184	15		

Lincoln University
Lincoln University, Pa.
April 24, 1933

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Rockefeller Hall
Spelman Hall
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I was able to have gotten home some few weeks ago as you no doubt know by now and found DuBois getting along quite splendid. I am told she is playing with her toys and jumping about in her rompers. I shall be glad to see her in June. When are you going to be coming north?

I am much worried about what I shall be doing this summer. What do you think I can do? I would like to work. It may be difficult finding work after having been away from it awhile, but I am lucky and may be able to find something.

I received your check and was quite happy, but I think I could have waited until later when I would be working to get the few things I needed.

I suppose you got the letter I sent you about six weeks ago and have been too busy to write, for I can imagine what a job it is teaching and having

13-22-54

ing to look after other work too.

I am thanking for the check and hope that you are well. I shall be glad to hear from you when you can write.

Sincerely Yours,

Emett

P. S. Pleas pardon my bad writing and poor pen.

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

May 3, 1933.

Mr. Arnett Williams,
Lincoln University,
Chester County, Pennsylvania.

13-22-55

My dear Arnett:

I have your letter of April 24. It is going to be pretty difficult for all of us this summer, and if you can get some decent work that will pay, I suppose it will be better. I have in mind re-building the house at Great Barrington. If I should be able to get at it then, and you have nothing else to do, there will be work up there which will pay a little something. Keep me in touch with your plans and we'll see what we can work out. Remind me again of the next payment to Lincoln. I have forgotten the date and the amount.

Everything seems to be going all right at home. With best regards

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Lincoln University
Lincoln University, Pa.
May 14, 1933

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College,
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I am trying all I know how to secure a job or something ~~w~~ suitable. I have written some friends who promise to get something if possible, but as yet nothing has come of it. I may ~~try~~ going to some seashore taking a change or landing a place. If you do get to carrying out your plan of re-building the house at Great Barrington I would be glad to assist, but not for pay.

I heard from Yolande at the same time I received your letter and found that everything was going on all right at home.

My examinations begin on the twenty-fourth of this month and I shall be finished on the twenty-ninth or thirty-first. I am now reviewing for the examinations. The next payment is due on the first of June and I think it is either eighty or eighty-four dollars. I shall be running twenty-nine dollars and fifteen cents behind because I did not figure in my laboratory expenses and text-books for second semester.

13-22-53

I have been well except for catching some poison ivy on my field trips in botany. The doctor does not seems to know what is best to cure it and is still giving me one thing after another. The poison ivy has come out on one ear and one arm. I was handicapped for a while in writing, but I am getting one all right now. I hope you have been well.

~~80~~
~~29.15~~
109.15

Very sincerely yours,

Emmett W. Means

P.S. Yolande sent me new photos of DeKalb.

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

May 31, 1933.

13-22-56

Mr. Arnett Williams,
Lincoln University,
Lincoln University, Pennsylvania.

My dear Arnett:

Enclosed is a check for ($100.), One Hundred Dollars. This is the $80 which I promised and $20 toward the extra laboratory expense.

With best regards

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enc

JUN 21 1933

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY

Report of Williams, C. F. Date Summer 6-6- 1933

Each class is divided into five groups. The first indicates very high standing; the second, high standing; the third, fair standing; the fourth, low standing; group five C indicates a condition with opportunity to remove same by re-examination; group five F a failure, to remove which it is necessary to repeat the course and pass the examination.

To determine the general group: Multiply each group number by the number of its semester hours, and divide the sum of the products by the sum of the multipliers. Count failures as fifth groups. The limit for the first group is 1.30; for the second group, 2.20; for the third group, 3.20; for the fourth group, 4.20.

13-22

	Sem. Hours	Group
I. ANCIENT LANGUAGE		
Greek 1, 2, 3. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8		
Latin 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12		
Hebrew 1, 2		
II. BIOLOGY & HYGIENE		
Biology 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, (10)	3	2
Hygiene 1, 2, 3, 4		
III. CHEMISTRY		
Chemistry 1, (2) 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8a, 8b	4	3
IV. ECONOMICS & SOCIOLOGY		
Economics 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6		
Sociology 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6		
V. ENGLISH & SPEECH		
English 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, (6) 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13	3	3
Speech 1, 2, 3		
VI. FRENCH		
French 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6		
VII. GERMAN		
German 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6		

	Sem. Hours	Group
VIII. HISTORY & POLITICAL SCIENCE		
History 1, 2, 3, 4		
Polit. Science 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8		
IX. MATHEMATICS		
Mathematics 1, (2) 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9	3	4
X. PHILOSOPHY		
Philosophy 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6		
XI. PHYSICS & ASTRONOMY		
Physics 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8		
Astronomy 1		
XII. PSYCHOLOGY, EDUCATION & MUSIC		
Psychology 1, 2, 3		
Education 1, (2) 3, (4) 6, 7, 8	*1	3
Music 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12	3	2
XIII. RELIGION & BIBLE		
Religion 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14		
XIV. SPANISH		
Spanish 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6		

Average for the term 2.82 Group for the term 3

GEORGE JOHNSON, Dean of the College.

13-22-57

2336 Madison Ave.
Baltimore, Md.
June 7, 1933

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois;

I was happy as usual to hear from you and would have answered before but I have been busy with examinations. I am now home as you have already noticed. I have been here now for a week.

I thank you so much for the check sent. I have not been able to make any plans thus far as I am having trouble with my feet and am under

the observations of my doctor here. I am doing all right now and I hope to be on feet by the end the weeks.

I heard from Yolanda not long ago and found out that all was getting on well. I wish I were able to be doing something to help ourselves along. As soon as I'm able I am going to try to find something.

Sincerely yours,

Annett

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

July 10, 1933.

Mr. Arnett Williams,
Lincoln University,
Lincoln University, Pennsylvania.

My dear Arnett:

I have your last letter and hope you are well and that possibly you have found something to do for the summer. How are the prospects of next year's work and when do you expect to finish and about what would be the cost? Let me know as soon as you can so that I can calculate.

I hope you will have a good summer and that I will see you sometime before fall.

My best regards to your family.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

13-22-59

[Howett Williams]

2336 Madison Ave.
Baltimore, Md.
July 20, 1933

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I have your letter of July tenth and hope you are well. I have not found any at all since I have been here at home. Things are shuddersome than ever. I have calculated the expenses to finish Lincoln to be not more

(3) 3

I did see "Fred" Crawford and he told me little DuBois was growing well and getting on fine.

I hope you will excuse this poorly written letter as I am not better pleased in the house and mine is not writing well at all.

Sincerely yours.

Arnett

P.S. My family sends best regards to you.

[2]

than two hundred and fifty dollars not including the money from my work as I do not know just what we are going to be getting. I hope to finish in February thirty-four. I am writing a professor to find out information about the course in practice teaching.

I hope all are well in New York, for I have had no news from them since ~~since~~ May second.

"ENCHANTED ISLAND"
A PLAYGROUND FOR CHILDREN,
CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR

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C. T. ART-COLORTONE

1833 CENTURY OF PROGRESS 1933
CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR

[Annett Williams]

POST CARD

CENTURY OF PR
THIS SPACE FOR ADDRESS ONLY
WORLD'S FAIR
CHICAGO 1933

CHICAGO
9 PM
1933
ILL.

1 CENT

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
126 West 150th St.
New York, N. Y.
Apt. 5J.

13-22-60

WF-13

ENCHANTED ISLAND, CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR

3A-H634

September 18, 1933.

13-22-62

Mr. Arnette F. Williams,
Lincoln University,
Lincoln, Pennsylvania.

My dear Arnette:

I am waiting to hear from you. Just as soon as you are ready to begin your school work I will forward your check.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/lfb

October 4, 1933

Mr. Arnett Williams
Lincoln University
Chester County, Pennsylvania

My dear Arnett:

13-22-63

I arrived in Atlanta at half-past four Tuesday. I drove by Lincoln on Sunday but was rushing to get to Richmond by night so that I did not pause to greet you. I hope that all is going well. I left Du Bois in fine condition, growing fast and walking by the assistance of one hand.

I meant to ask you sometime ago did you ever join your fraternity. I think you ought to get in before you leave school. I shall be glad to hear from you again.

Very sincerely yours

WEBD/DW

Lincoln University
Lincoln University, Pa.
October 19, 1933

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta University, Georgia

13-22-64

My dear Dr. DuBois:

My schedule is straight now and am progressing nicely. I am taking Parasitology, Embryology, English Novel, Practice Teaching and Educational Psychology. I also am engaged in dramatics with professor Hill.

I went to Philadelphia yesterday to U. of Penn with two friends of mine. While there I called Dr. Virginia, who informed me that DuBois was getting on quite all right. Virginia called New York last Saturday night.

three

it best to let her write when she wants, although I have continued writing or answering her letters promptly.

For three of my courses I have a number of papers and a research examination to write. I meant to ask you about that typewriter I used a couple of summers ago, that is whether it was being used at your office. If not, I wonder if you could arrange that I use it for about two months. I could get some of the fellows to get it sometimes when they go to New York.

I wish you much success in your work there at Atlanta and shall be glad to hear from you anytime.

Sincerely yours,

Arnett

No, I have not joined my fraternity as yet, but I expect to join some graduate chapter during the winter. I think that my work in practice teaching is going to cost more than the little money I have set aside and other things I think I need more than putting money in to a social organization just now. My dark suit has already been worn out and the last one is in a bad condition. If it is possible I want to try to get work during the holidays so as to be able to get a dark suit to do my teaching in.

I have heard from Yolande once since I have been here, but please don't you say anything more to her about writing. I think

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY

Lincoln University, Penna.

Oct. 23, 1933

Account of **A. F. Williams**

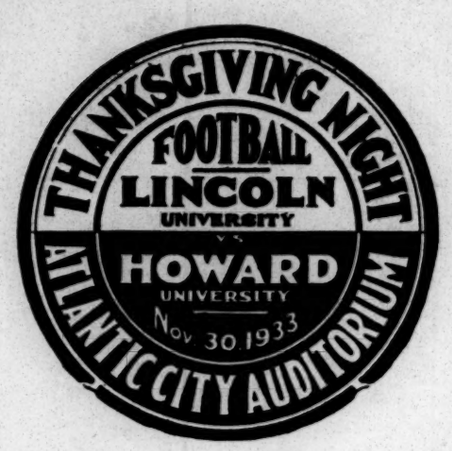
This bill is for the **First Semester** and should be paid at once. Make Money Orders payable to LINCOLN UNIVERSITY at the **Post Office at Oxford, Penna.** Send all payments to W. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer, Lincoln University P. O., Pa.

Credit for work done by the students will be given only upon satisfactory completion of the work.

	Debit		Credit	
Previous Balance	20	65		
Tuition	60	00		
Board	75	00		
Room	37	50		
General Fees:				
Library	2	50		
Medical	2	50		
Athletic	2	50		
Student Activities	2	50		
Matriculation				
Breakage				
Laboratory Fees:				
Biology	10	00		
Chemistry				
Physics				
Psychology				
Practice Teaching	5	00		
Text Books	4	35		
Cash Refunds	4	00		
Cash Received			100	00
Scholarships				
Total	226	50	100	00
Balance Due	126	50		

13-22

[Arnett Williams]



Lincoln University Athletic Association

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ATHLETIC DIRECTOR

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DR. SAMUEL A. WILLIAMSON, PRESIDENT ATLANTIC CITY HOWARD ALUMNI
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"WORLD'S FINEST INDOOR GRIDIRON"
20,000 LUXURIOUS SEATS

13-22-65

November 17, 1933

My dear Dr. DuBois,

I suppose that you are quite busy and have not been able to get a chance to write. I went home Saturday a week ago to see the family. at which time everyone was well. You should see little DuBois, for she is growing better looking each day she lives. She is walking of course with support of chairs and the like, but is getting along nicely.

I have gotten in touch with Mr. Woods in Baltimore and found that there will be an examination for junior high school given in May and and I am to get in touch with his office

sometime in April.

I am progressing quite well with my work. I have already begun to work on my two papers to be done by January and will get to work on my research exam in English as soon as it is handed out. I shall only have two difficult exams to study for in the finals.

I am well at this writing and hope that you two are well. I am still getting the crisis and am enjoying it as usual.

Sincerely yours,
Annette

October 6, 1933.

Miss Du Bois Williams,
226 West 150th Street,
Apartment 5 Jay,
New York, N.Y.

3-22-41

Darling Du Bois:

This is a present for your first birthday to buy pictures. Tell mother if it is not enough, I'll send more with lots of love.

Yours,

Enclosure 1.

Ua 3700

1228 A

Charge to the account of Atlanta University $

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED			
DOMESTIC		CABLE	
TELEGRAM	X	FULL RATE	
DAY LETTER		DEFERRED	
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NIGHT LETTER		WEEK END LETTER	

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ACCT'G INFMN.
TIME FILED

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

October 11, 1933.

104 ✱
76
24¢

13-22-42

Miss Du Bois Williams
226 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 Jay
New York, N.Y.

Many happy returns of the day

W. E. B. Du Bois.

Pd — Mr. Reid — 76¢ cash — Oct. 11 ——

WESTERN UNION GIFT ORDERS ARE APPROPRIATE GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

National Board
Young Women's Christian Associations
of the United States of America
600 Lexington Ave. New York, N. Y.

Cable Address
Emissarius, New York

Telephone
Plaza 3-4700

August 23, 1933

Mr. W. E. B. Dubois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Dubois:

Now and then life affords us an opportunity to say what has long been on our minds to utter. Such is the nature and content of this letter.

12-44-21

Written words come rather slowly to me whether I scratch them by pen or attempt to spell them out on a typewriter, but what I want to say is simply my own appreciation for the great contribution you have made and are making to the life and thinking of the Negro group. I always like to think of you in the way Mr. Robert E. Park presented you to a class at the University of Chicago when he said the Negro history of such and such dates (I have forgotten the exact period he limited it to) could be written in terms of the life of two men, Dubois and Washington..."they made each other. Booker was essentially a compromiser and would have crystallized the situation had it not been for Dubois who at the presentation of each new compromise, dipped down into it and tore it to pieces and thus forced Booker to find a better scheme."

To this picture of you I now add the one from Amenia. The keen interest with which you watched the sessions which must have been essentially painful to you at spots, so slow was our thinking and so childish our grasp, was to me a source of inspiration. And I just wanted to say so.

A very good year to you,

Sincerely yours,

Frances Williams

02-14-21

August 28, 1933.

Miss Frances Williams,
Y. W. C. A.,
600 Lexington Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Miss Williams:

Thank you for your kind note of August 23. I am so glad if I could say anything that you thought was worth listening to.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Ivanhoe, Va.
Box 53
Jan. 5, 1933

12-35-125

Crisis School Department
69 Fifth Ave. New York City

Please give me information concerning Braithwaite Business school and the Y.W.C.A. school of Vocational and Trade Training. I am interested in a business course. I should like to work this summer and attend some school in the evening or nite.

I have read several copies of the Crisis and I should like to take it for a year. Please send me the price per year.

Sincerely yours,
(Miss) Gladys V. Williams

12-35-126

January 10, 1933.

Miss Gladys V. Williams,
Box 53,
Ivanhoe, Virginia.

My dear Madam:

The addresses of the schools that you speak of are as follows:

Braithwaite Shorthand School, 2376 Seventh Ave., N.Y.
The Y. W. C. A. Trade School, 175 West 137 St., N.Y.

You had better write them directly for information. We know that both schools have been in existence for sometime but we do not know just the grade of work which they are doing.

Very sincerely yours,

WERD/DW

R 3 Box 231
Petersburg, Va.
April 16, 1933

13-4-14

The Crisis school,
Department. N.Y. City
Dear Sir

Could you give me information concerning business schools in Washington D. C. for colored

Sincerely yours,
Miss, Gladys Williams

APR 19 1933

April 26, 1933.

13-4-115

Miss Gladys Williams,
R.3, Box 231,
Petersburg, Virginia.

My dear Miss Williams:

We do not have a list of business schools in Washington. The Y.M.C.A. may have this information. Write to F.M. Robinson of the Twelfth Street Branch Y. M. C. A., Washington, D. C., 1816 Twelfth Street.

Very sincerely yours,

CRISIS PUBLISHING CO., INC.

1rb/

12-35-116

James Williams
20 Osborne Place
Cranford, New Jersey

W. E. Burghardt DuBois
69 - 5th Ave. New York, N.Y.

Gentleman:

Inclosed you will find several propositions.

Your valued opinion is solicited and desired.

Your comprehensive knowledge of the economic, social and moral status of the Afro-American gives you the ability to scrutinize these propositions and ascertain their practicality.

Please think them over and send me your ideas concerning them.

12-35-117

A

That every Afro-American industrial, political, social and religious enterprize be organized under one controling association, capitalized at $500,000,000,00.

B

That this Afro-American economic society evolve a nation-wide system of suggestive propaganda, directly and indirectly guaranteeing to the unemployed, 5,000,000 jobs for 5 years, at $5.00 per 8 hour day, in return for political support of the wage earner regardless of race, creed or color.

C

That this Afro-American economic society demand of the Congress an emergency loan of $5,000,000,000.00 @ 2% interest, covering a period of 50 years. To be used

12-35-118

C.

by the society to extend and improve all operating business, to create new enterprise, to abolish slum districts, to relieve the farmer of the tenant evil, to organize and control production and distribution, to increase and improve marketing and transportation facilities, to raise the economic, social and moral status of the Afro-American to the maximum.

D

That this economic society evolve a new religious faith, based on the 1st law of nature, "Self Preservation" to free the average mind from fear and superstition.

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

June 6, 1933.

13-24-62

Mrs. Leonora Bowers-Williams,
405 Carter Street,
Marshall, Texas.

My dear Leonora:

I hope you are coming to Fisk to the Commencement so that we can have a class reunion. Mame has written that she is waiting to hear from you. Please come.

I hope you are in good health.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Marshall, Texas
June 17, 1933

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois;
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Fisk U. Alumni 9

My dear Will;

I regret exceedingly that I was unable to get to Commencement. I was all ready to go, was expecting to leave home on the evening of the 10th but was detained on account of the illness of my husband who is still too sick for me to leave.

13-24-63

I had planned to spend the summer at the University of Chicago.

My heart was with you in the Alumni meetings. Nothing would have given me greater pleasure than to be at the class reunion.

I am very well and still actively engaged in teaching at Wiley College, as Professor of

Education.

I would like to hear from you, again, telling me about yourself.

Very sincerely yours

Leonora Bowers Williams,

your classmate

Our son Lucien passed away this morning at 9:30 His body will be brought home, Thursday, where his friends may have their final visit with him during the afternoon and evening. Funeral services will be held at home Friday

morning and due to
the limitation of space
will be confined to
members of the family.

Ma Belle and Lewis Williams
1980 - 7th Ave.,
March 8th 1933.

12-41-35

2446 Millwood Avenue
Columbia, S. C.
March 21, 1933

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
Atlanta University
Atlanta
Georgia

Dear Doctor Dubois:

13-2-24

In the following pages is recorded information which is in accord with the outline of your recent discussion of Friday, March 17, 1933. It will not be difficult for one to estimate the value of the Report of the frauds, which I have enclosed, as it is possible to compare the outline with the two reports of investigations which you have purchased. If the two you possess are recorded in the outline, then the Report is the exact information desired.

The book by Reynolds does not give the complete list of names as one, from my remarks, would be led to believe. Nevertheless, however, it is a valuable source of information to anyone seeking to classify the colored members. As is noticeable in the discussion on another page a complete list of the General Assembly — both Houses — of 1868 and an incomplete list of 1870 are given.

At the present time you have an unlimited call upon my services.

Respectfully yours
Richard T. Williams
Richard T. Williams

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF
THE CRISIS
69 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

April 6, 1933.

13-2-25

Mr. Richard T. Williams,
2446 Millwood Avenue,
Columbia, South Carolina.

My dear Mr. Williams:

Enclosed is a list of colored members of the Legislature of South Carolina compiled by Monroe N. Work of Tuskegee. I should be very glad if you would add to it in any way, especially for 1870 or later. If we can get such a list, I should be glad to come down to Columbia and make some comparisons with you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

Hightstown
N. J.
Feb. 27 1936

To the Editor of Crisis

My dear Sir:

12-35-80

Can you furnish me with the following information.

Number of negro professional men in the United states

Number of skilled labor

" of business men.

Any information you can give me will be greatly appreciated

Yours Very truly
Thomas R. Williams.
170 N Liberty St
Hightstown
N. J.

March 10, 1933.

12-35-81

Mrs. Thomas R. Williams,
170 N. Liberty Street,
Hightstown, New Jersey.

My dear Mr. Thomas:

In the April issue of THE CRISIS which willlbe ready for distribution on March 20th the information you desire is being published in the article, I AM FREE, BLACK and 21: HOW SHALL I EARN A LIVING ?

Meanwhile, the Negro professional classes are numbered at over 100,000, professional men at 112,228; skilled laborers at 328,349; number in trade and business, 105,417.

We hope that this will be of use to you.

Very sincerely yours,

January 2, 1933.

Mrs. Yolande Du Bois Williams,
226 West 150th Street,
Apartment 5 Jay,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Yolande:

The next thing for you to do is to get in touch with that Examiner to whom you have a letter of introduction. Don't put it off. Write for an appointment. Before you go, be certain just what positions there are in the high schools for the special teaching of English. There is, I know, one position which has to do with dramatic work in which you have had considerable experience. Get in touch with John Brown and any one else you know and get your information in hand. Then when you go to the Examiner tell him what kind of work you want to do and what kind of work you have done and very clearly and definitely your courses of study, your degrees and the amount and kind of work which you have done as teacher.

13-22-22

With best love

Lovingly yours,

January 10, 1933.

Mrs. Yolande Du Bois Williams,
226 West 150th Street,
Apartment 5 Jay,
New York, N. Y.

3-32-25

My dear Yolande:

The representatives of some furniture company called me up today and said that they had been trying to communicate with you concerning balance owed on the furniture which you bought in Baltimore. Please get in touch with them immediately and have them write to me. You must not neglect things of that sort.

You should immediately get in touch with Virginia about dieting. Your weight is a serious thing and you must not neglect it longer. Carrie has just written me and says:

> "How are the family? I sent Yolande a little check for the new baby about ten days before Christmas but have heard nothing from her and I wondered if it went astray. Do you happen to know whether or not she received it?

With all good wishes

With love

MEMORANDUM TO YOLANDE Du Bois Williams

January 20, 1933.

I got Virginia on the telephone but she says that the lactogen costs $1.50 a can, and that the postage was 15¢ on two cans, so that you owe her $3.15. I am paying her this time by check. Hereafter, you and Mother can take care of it. The cost will be the same, of course.

13-22-26

Rockefellow Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Georgia.

February 2, 1933.

13-22-27

Mrs. Yolande Du Bois Williams,
226 West 150 Street, Apartment 5 Jay,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Yolande:

I am sending to you the latest detective story. It was loaned me by Dr. J. E. Shepard, North Carolina College for Negroes, Durham, North Carolina. When you have read it, please mail it to him. Do not forget this.

My love toyou and Du Bois.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

February 6, 1933.

13-22-28

Mrs. Yolande Du Bois Williams,
226 West 150 Street,
Apartment 5 Jay,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Yolande:

I have been tremendously interested in the Spelman College Nursery School. Notice that they take children from eighteen months of age up and the results are really marvelous. Look it over.

I am writing Mother and reminding her about the washing machine. I hope you have seriously taken up the matter of getting rid of your extra weight. You laugh at me for reminding you of it but remember that overweight is a disease. It is absolutely proven from statistics that people of overweight die faster, die earlier and are more exposed to disease. Overweight simply means that your heart and lungs and oth r vital organs have a strain put upon them which easily overtaxes them and leads to organic disease. There is no reason in the world why you should not get down to 125 pounds.

One of the things here which is a little difficult to endure but I know is best for me, is the lack of butter and cream. You would be astonished at the small size of the pieces of butter that are served us, and what they call cream is a rather poor quality of top milk, but I know it's best for me and I am enduring it, and there is comparatively little sweet stuff served, so that I expect to be of elegant proportion by the time I get back home.

Please be sure to write Arnett regularly. Remember, he does feel in a little awkward position and is rather alone and is far from you and the baby. You ought to make it up by letters and have him come up as much as possible and make him tremendously welcome. Don't forget this.

With best love

Lovingly yours,

Enclosure 1.

[February, 1933]

Monday

Dearest Father –

The book came – of course I read it right away. It was great! I'll see that it gets back to Dr. Sheppard.

I'm sending this paper from the Victory Hope as I know nothing about it – can't make head or tail of it.

The circular about the nursery school is interesting

31-5-G

I'd like to teach in one of them.

Ruth & I enjoyed the Fisk Concert so much. We had lovely seats. I went over & to "Y" afterwards & saw Miss Jefferson & Mrs Myers. You remember Miss Jefferson was the matron of Jubilee who worked over me so hard when I was sick. It was nice to see her again. Needless to

say of course the students sang wonderfully.

Now I must go & wash. The washing machine is here & is a beauty. It's like the $79 one at the Electric Co. & only $47.95 from Macy's. It'll be a big saving.

Du Bois is fine & grown so you won't know her. She can hold her rattle now - also

anything else she can grab
including my glasses!!
She appreciated her card
& sends love.

Lots of love,
Yolanda.

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

April 20, 1933.

Mrs. Yolande Du Bois-Williams,
226 West 150th Street,
New York, N.Y.

3-22-29

My dear Yolande:

I have just written Dr. Wright asking him to make an appointment with you for a thorough physical examination. Will you please call him up and make the appointment. I am mailing you your book tomorrow. I had a pleasant trip and arrived on time.

My best love to the baby.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

May 23, 1933.

13-22-30

Mrs. Yolande Du Bois-Williams,
226 West 150th Street,
Apartment 5 Jay,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Yolande:

Enclosed are two checks for July and August for pin money. They are really in trust for Du Bois in your care. I hope you are all right.

With best love

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosures 2.

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

June 16, 1933.

Mrs. Yolande Du Bois-Williams,
Apartment 5 Jay,
226 West 150th Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Yolande:

I am just back from Fisk. Numbers of people asked after you. Of course all their names I cannot remember. Streator was there with his wife. He spoke of you. I had lunch with Aunt Nell and showed her the baby's picture. Miss Jefferson says that you promised her a picture of the baby and she is very eager to have it. Do send it to her. Things look very well there. The library is a beautiful structure but it was built by an architect and not a librarian; some little, hot cubby-hole inside. I saw Cerella Shook and her daughters, mother and grandmother. She sends her love.

13-22-31

To the disappointment of my friends, I didn't tear up anything at commencement but talked about what a Negro university should be, saying very plainly that it must be a Negro university and not simply a university where Negroes attended. But the President seemed pleased. I stopped at his house.

I hope all is going well. Let me hear from you sometime.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

July 10, 1933.

Mrs. Yolande Du Bois Williams,
226 West 150th Street,
Apartment 5 Jay,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Yolande:

13-22-32

I have been writing to mother with various tentative suggestions about next year and I want you to begin to plan. I shall without doubt be here next year and the question is about you and mother. I can, of course, arrange for her to come here and I think make her quite comfortable in the new dormitory, but I could not import you and the baby.

I did make the suggestion that perhaps both of you might spend the year abroad but since then there has come the difficulty of the value of the American dollar. It is fluxuating so at present that one cannot tell what it's going to be worth in France. I shall be afraid, therefore, to plan that.

Of course the obvious thing would be to have you and mother stay just where you are for another year or to find some place a little out from the city where the baby could be out-of-doors.

In any of the last two cases you have got to think about the following year's work. Of course there is the possibility of Baltimore but the pay there is low and the general conditions not good. Again there are the schools of New York. It will be difficult to get in them for sometime but you ought next year to prepare and take one or two examinations. Study under a regular coach and get on the waiting list.

You ought to be taking up the matter of next year thoughtfully with Arnett and see just what his plans are. Please be thinking over these matters carefully and do not slump down into the position of just giving your whole time to the child and not keeping up your work and planning for the future. I am glad to hear of the baby's growth and progress.

With best love

August 22, 1933.

Mrs. Yolande Du Bois-Williams,
C/O Dr. Alexander,
2104 Jefferson Street,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

My dear Yolande:

I deposited Mother at Spring Lake about six o'clock last night and was back in the house at 9:30. This morning, I watered the plants!

3-22-37

Please try and get some rest. I know there will be difficulties but still you have the advantage of being near the coast. Urge Virginia to rent that carriage.

Let me stress two things: First you smoke too much. You should ration yourself carefully to three or four cigarettes a day. That is quite enough and if you do not in the long run it's going to tell upon your health. Secondly while you are losing weight through Dr. Wright's prescription, you are eating far too much. Now in the long run the maintenance of a low weight is going to depend upon the amount and character of your diet. There is no getting away from this. You have got to get in the habit of exercising a calm and complete mastery over your momentary wishes. There is no other way to live with reasonable happiness.

My love to you and Du Bois.

Lovingly yours,

WEBD/DW

August 30, 1933.

Mrs. Yolande Du Bois Williams,
C/O Alexander,
2104 Jefferson Street,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

My dear Yolande:

Enclosed are two letters received. Evidently Mother did not know your exact address. Also a check for $10.00. If you do not need it don't use it, but I want you to be sure to have enough funds. Especially see that Caroline is paid.

13-22-39

Virginia writes me that you are having a pleasant time. If you are comfortable and want to, I should be glad to have you stay another week and I shall try to get your mother to do the same.

Arnett came in yesterday and we had a good talk. He will go back to Lincoln on or about September 12 and finish up.up. He suggested sticking to his present job since jobs are so scarce but I told him that he must finish school so as to be in line for a better job later. I do not think you quite realize Arnett's embarrassment under the present situation and you must be very thoughtful and make it easy for him. You know you are naturally exceedingly selfish, especially when it comes to your own people. It is partly thoughtlessness but it is the thoughtlessness that has no real excuse. Arnett must be made to feel welcomed at home. You have a great bond now between you in the lovely baby and she is going to need for her proper guidance and education a father and a mother. As I repeatedly say, the grandfather is not going to be on earth and able to work forever and you must in your actions and calculations take this into account.

Living together as man and wife is no easy job. It is not simply receiving pleasure and benefits on either side. It calls for active, conscious and determined effort and sacrifice from both husband and wife and then and then only does it succeed.

Let me know immediately how you are getting on and if you want to stay another week.

Lovingly yours,

[August(?), 1933]
Friday

13-15-70

Dearest Father -

Thanks so much for the check. I gave Caroline $7.00 - which leaves $3-50 to be paid. I went to the Orthopedic surgeon & he said my feet were very bad. I have a prescription for shoes which he said I must have. Virgil will get them & let

you know the cost.

When am I to come home? Let me know a little ahead of time so I can pack. Du Bois is well and having a big time.

Lots of love,
Yolanda.

September 5, 1933.

Mrs. Yolande Du Bois Williams,
C/O Alexander,
2104 Jefferson Street,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

13-22-40

My dear Yolande:

Enclosed is a check for Five Dollars to make sure that you have funds enough. Let me know if you need more.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

October 23, 1933.

Mrs. Yolande Du Bois-Williams,
Apartment 5 Jay,
226 West 150th Street,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Yolande:

You must be sure to write Mrs. Louie Shivery, corner Beckwith and Chestnut Streets, and thank her for the cup which she sent to Du Bois. She will greatly appreciate it. She remembers you quite vividly as a little girl and often talks about you.

Have you finished and filed your papers for the substitute teacher's examination? I hope you have not neglected this. If you have, do it immediately.

You see unless you can get some good prospect of appointment in New York within the next year, it will make our living problem very complicated. Mother, of course, will want to be near the baby, although she does not say this. And on theother hand, she will not want to live in Baltimore, so that if you should go back to Baltimore and she come to live here, it will make a serious problem. You can not hire people to take care of a little child properly. On the other hand, if we arranged for definite quarters in New York and you had work there, everything would come out very nicely. So do give some thought and trouble to this. Talk again with Mrs. Burroughs and with John Brown and see just what steps should be taken.

My best love to you and baby.

Lovingly yours,

WEBD/DW

[October, 1933]
Friday.

Dearest Pops -

Thanks so much for the check. It'll be fine to have some nice pictures & I'll call the photographer next week.

I guess Mama told you about the baby's birthday cake with one candle!! She can take

31-5-10

would D you for her as I
don't know her address. The
cup is a china & has "DuBois
engraved on it & the date
of her birth.

Love from Yolande.

* "Kiss for DuBois!"

steps alone – and can say "doggie". It sounds like "durdle"

My weight is coming down. By X-mas maybe it'll be so thin you won't know it'll have to think over your weight!?!

Mrs Shenton sent the baby a lovely solid silver cup so I'm sending this

[1933] Yolande Du Pre

Dear Fern,

12-15-60

I was so sorry you could'nt come to the party Sunday. Ella wanted company. Have you been ill or is it just your family? I would see you soon if you think But this is the real point of this note. I guess you think I never keep my promises — I promised to give you my picture

dad it's Well I will keep
that promise if you wish
I have the pictures if
you want one, I mean
really want it' come up
some Saturday after soon
preferably at any rate
tell me when you
come so I'll be here
of course the point is
to do you and he to come
prefer if you want the picture
but don't if he point he
nearest don't if you want
come but I if you do
don't. I just thought
would ask so as to be
which to see one
a mat. If I do. I hea

13-15-61

such a week I do
prodge you as
it's not — as I hope
it will be Really
there is no reason
why I should give
you [illegible] except that I promised
Maybe you will
make me keep that
promise

yours ever
yolande

Do Sunday

Latin

cover all 4 books +
bring to school

Sloanty 4 conj's
4 decl's.

comp. irreg verbs etc

Prose comp.
1st 10 sents
1st sent in 1st lesson

get Prose Book
In chap towns
down to —

Hist: do chap on Spain
+ Phelps Pg. 619. Para — 691
Rev Congress
& Vienna
Para 645 Pages 581

12-38

Taken by J SMITH

Repair Order and Invoice

R. A. No. 1231

WILLYS-OVERLAND, Inc., 310-330 West 68th Street, New York, N. Y.

Ref. No.

Name DR. W. E. DU BOIS

Date 1-10-33

Mileage 13786

69-5TH AVENUE

Time 11-30 A.M. P.M.

Date of Sale 4-11-32 -58TH

Address NEW YORK CITY

Model 66D SEDAN

Customer's Order No.

Telephone No.

License No. 4N 197

Car No. 7385

TERMS NET CASH

Spotlight		Radiator Cover		Motor Meter		Extra Tires		Tire Chains		Start. Crank	
Bumper		Robes		Extra Rims		Extra Tubes		Tools			

Customer

SHOP — INSTRUCTIONS	CHARGE Material	CHARGE Labor	No Charge M.	No Charge L.	Sub. to Insp.	Job
1-RUB DOWN AND SPRAY LEFT FRONT FENDER						
REMOVE DENT AND SPRAY RIGHT FRONT FENDER		5 00				
REMOVE DENTS AND SPRAY RIGHT REAR FENDER						
2-SIMONIZE CAR						
TOUCH UP ALL RUST SPOTS		8 00				
SHUTTER FRONT GUTTERS						
3-FREE UP RIGHT FRONT DOOR LOCK SEE THAT KEY WORKS FREE		1 00				
4-REPLACE ALL MISSING DUST CAPS ON TUB VALVES	X					
5-STRAIGHTEN REAR BUMPER						
6-STRAIGHTEN TRUNK RACK		6 00				
7-MAKE UP AND INSTALL REAR BUMPER BRACKETS						
BATTERY - HORN						
SIGNED DR. DU BOIS						

We will only do work as above unless written instructions are given for ADDITIONAL WORK. Storage will be charged 24 hours after notification to customer that work has been completed.

Owner's Car is left for repairs or other purposes subject to the OWNER'S risk of fire.

Form B F 153

Signature

N

20215

Durham
355 W 52

Name Dr. W. E. Du Bois R.A. No. 1731

Address Date Completed 1/11/33.

Reg. No.	Part No.	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	Qua.	Price	Amount	Parts and Stores	Access.	No. Acct.	Amount	CHARGE TIME Date	Hrs.	Date	Hrs.	Date	Hrs.	Date	Hrs.
7057	375354	Fan Belt.	1		1 50	—											
1597	51804	Bulb.	1.		10												
					1.60												
				Excise tax	02												
				Labor	20.00												
					21.62												
		9" x 11" 25"															
		13½"															
		23															
		13															
		36															
		Cash R.O.															

WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.
PAID
JAN 13
per
SERVICE DEPT.
310 WEST 68th ST.

NO CHARGE TIME

Acct. No.	Date	Hrs.	Acct. No.	Date	Hrs.

Taken by J. Smith

Repair Order and Invoice

R. A. No. 3576

WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.

Ref. No.

Name W. E. B. DuBois Date 5-8-33 Mileage 18295

69 5th Ave Time A. M. P. M. Date of Sale

Address Model 660 Sed Customer's Order No.

Telephone No. Alg 0-3024 License No. 1F N 197 Car No. 7385 TERMS NET CASH

Spotlight		Radiator Cover		Motor Meter		Extra Tires		Tire Chains		Start. Crank	
Bumpers		Robes		Extra Rims		Extra Tubes		Tools			

INSTRUCTIONS	CHARGE Material	CHARGE Labor	No Charge M.	No Charge L.	Subj. to Insp.	Job
Clean Points + Plugs		1 50				
Clean carb + gas strainer		50				
Tighten spring clips + shackle bolts		1 50				
Tighten motor Block stud nuts		75				
Adjust steering gear						
(Line up front wheels		2 50				
Regrease Pitman arm)						
Lubricate car		8 00				
adjust clutch fingers		1 50				
Lubricate Clutch + Brake Pedal Pads	X X					
adjust brakes + Test Brake Stops		6 00				
Oil + adjust shock absorbers		2 00				
Tighten body bolts		75				
Grease car Do not change oil		1 00				
Tighten all exhaust flange + manifold nuts		1 00				
Remove Dents from Right Rear fender		1 50				
Touch up all Rust spots		75				
Take end play out of Rear axle shafts		1 50				
Wash car		1 00				

SERVICE DEPT.

We will only do work as above unless written instructions are given for additional work. Storage will be charged 24 hours after notification to customer that work has been completed.

Owner's Car is left for repairs or other purposes subject to the OWNER'S risk of fire.

Form B.F. 153C—7-29-50M Sets-5001 CP

Signature

O. H. PEASE SERVICE CO.

3576

Name W. E. VanDorn R. A. No. 3576

Address Date Completed 5/10/33

DEBITS			CREDITS		
0502	6101	9061	0303	4206	
0302	6102	9594	0305	4207	
5203	6103	9595	0311		
5204	6104		1305		
6001			4204		

Reg. No.	Part No.	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	Qua.	Price	Amount	Parts and Stores	Access.	No. Acct.	Amount	CHARGE TIME Date	Hrs.	Date	Hrs.	Date	Hrs.	Date	Hrs.
2231		Cup grease	1 lb.		30												
		Graphite oil	1 pt.														
		Improved Ind. Cushion oil	1 pt.		40												
		1/8 X 1/2" cotter pins	10		05												
		3/32 X 1 " "	12		06												
3975		Carb. Strainer	1		10												
		Gas "	1		25												
		" gasket	1		05												
		Locks	2		20												
		Emery cloth (fine)	1		15												
		" " (Coarse)	1		15												
P.C.V.		Bending brake shoe assem.	1		11 00												
					12 71												
		Labor			29 45												
					42 16												

Cash R.A.

WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC. PAID SERVICE DEPT. 310 WEST 68th ST.

NO CHARGE TIME

Acct. No.	Date	Hrs.	Acct. No.	Date	Hrs.

Willys-Knight

MEMORANDUM TO THE SERVICE STATION

June 29, 1933.

12-38-16

Please align the front wheels of this car which is a Willys-Knight, 1932 model.

Also, please look at the battery and the starter. The battery seems to be all right but the starter does not work readily.

In case any serious repairs are needed or any information is desired, please call up: Dr. Du Bois, Jackson 7143.

MUTILATED PAGES

Taken by J Smith

Repair Order and Invoice

R. A. No.

WILLYS-OVERLAND, Inc., 310-330 West 68th Street, New York, N. Y.

Ref. No. 7801

Name W. E. B. Du Bois — Date 12-4-33 — Mileage 29047

69-5th ave Cit — Time A. M. / P. M. — Date of Sale

Address — Model 66 Std — Customer's Order No.

Telephone No. CA 4-3024 — License No. 4N 197 — Car No. — TERMS NET CASH

Spotlight		Radiator Cover		Motor Meter		Extra Tires		Tire Chains		Start. Crank	
Bumper		Robes		Extra Rims		Extra Tubes		Tools			

Service Dept.

Shop INSTRUCTIONS	CHARGE Material	CHARGE Labor	No Charge M.	No Charge L.	Sub. to Insp.	Job
Ref. Clean + spray left front fender at corner.		1 00				
Install magnetic contact Plate make comb. #3		2 25				
		5 25				
Tighten Spring clips + Shackle bolts		1 50				
(adjust Steering gear)						
(Toe in front wheels)		2 25				
(Tighten Pitman arm)						
oil + adjust Shock absorbers		1 50				
Grease car Thru out with Spring Lubricant		1 00				
	2 00					
		14 75				
		2 0.0				
		$ 16 75				
		Plus tax				

We will only do work as above unless written instructions are given for ADDITIONAL WORK. Storage will be charged 24 hours after notification to customer that work has been completed.

Form B F 153

Owner's Car is left for repairs or other purposes subject to the OWNER'S risk of fire.

Signature OWEB DuBois

7801

Name W. & B. Du Bois A. No. 7801

Address

Date Completed 12/4/53

DEBITS			CREDITS		
0502 A-K	6103	9061	0305	9522	
0502 L-Z	6101	9251	0311	4207	
0502 Cash	6102	9595	0303	6202	
0302	5204		4206		
6001			4204		

Reg. No.	Part No.	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	Qua.	Price	Amount	Parts and Stores	Access.	No. Acct.	Amount
3267		gas strainer	1		25				
		gasket	1		05				
3269		contact plate	1		35				
28893		dist. asm	1		85				
		contact screw	1		30				
		spring egg	1pt		40				
		grease			30				
		graphite							
		Oil	8pt		200				
		shock oil	1pt		40				
					$90				
		Labor			1445				
					1935				
		Cash RA.							

RECEIVED PAYMENT

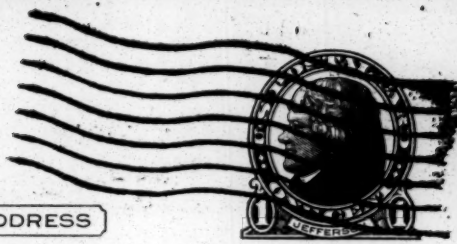
CHARGE TIME

Date	Hrs.	Date	Hrs.	Date	Hrs.	Date	Hrs.

NO CHARGE TIME

Acct. No.	Date	Hrs.	Acct. No.	Date	Hrs.

NEW BRUNSWICK
FEB 12
7 PM
1933
N. J.



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois

~~% Harcourt Brace and Company~~

~~383 Madison Ave.~~

% Crisis

69 - Fifth Ave New York City.

FEB 15 1933

75 Louis St.
New Brunswick
N.J.
Feb. 11, '33.

Dear Mr. DuBois:

Would you kindly ~~let me know~~ where I can reach you by mail as I should like to communicate with you privately? Please send said information to the undersigned at the above address. May I also request that the information given me will be such that you alone get my letter?

Alfred H. Wilson Jr.

13-12-12

75 Louis St.
New Brunswick, N.J.
Feb. 26, 1933.

Dear Mr. Du Bois,

I have tried several times to get in touch with you but unsuccessfully. I am not even now sure that I have the right address therefore I am not going into detail now. Are you the same, W. E. B. Du Bois who wrote the book, "Darkwater"? If so will you kindly let me know and I will write to you again.

13-12-13

Yours Truly
Alfred N. Wilson Jr.

MAR 1 1933

February 28, 1933.

Mr. Alfred H. Wilson, Jr.,
75 Louis Street,
New Brunswick, N. J.

My dear Mr. Wilson:

Dr. Du Bois will be out of the city for several months.

If you will address your letter to this office marked PERSONAL it will get to the attention of Dr. Du Bois.

Very sincerely yours,

THE CRISIS PUBLISHING CO.,INC.

13-12-11

75 Louis St.
New Brunswick, N.J.
April 23, 1933.

Cummins letters

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
69 Fifth avenue
New York, N.Y.

APR 25 1933

13-12-14

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have written to you several times but, if I am not mistaken, you received none of my letters. I realize that you are a busy man and I also realize fully the immensness of the almost hopeless task before you; but for some reason I have faith in your sincerity and believe that if I could possibly reach you by mail I could interest

of you to comply with that simple wish I make. It will cost you nothing. It can bring you no harm. It may bring good to you, to myself and to the cause of Justice. I realize that you do not know me and have every right to doubt and question my statements as to any good resulting from a contact between us. But since you have nothing to loose, no possible chance of harm I beg of you to "take a chance" on getting some good.

My one request now is just this: Since I am not sure even now of reaching you and only you will

you in my enterprise and profit by your interest. Nor would I alone profit by it but you and the great cause for which you are devoting your life would also profit.

I have been told I can address by which I can reach you and I am now trying that. However I am continuing and shall continue in the future to keep secluded the nature of my business "until I am certain" I a contact with you and preferably you only.

Perhaps this whole letter is puzzling or even unreasonable to you. But I sincerely request

you kindly give me the address [4]
by which I can send a letter that
will reach you personally and
preferable you alone. Also so
that I may be sure that this
letter has reached you and that
you have sent me the address
thru which I can reach you
please sign the letter personally
and sign it twice! I shall disclose
the nature of my "business" only
under the above mentioned conditions
as I want to be certain of reaching
you! If you are the man which
you impressed me as being by
your books then you will grant
my my request and much good
shall result!

Yours truly,
Alfred H. Wilson

PATRONS ARE REQUESTED TO FAVOR THE COMPANY BY CRITICISM AND SUGGESTION CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

1201S

CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SIGNS
DL = Day Letter
NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
LCO = Deferred Cable
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WLT = Week-End Letter

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at Atlanta, Georgia ALWAYS OPEN

MINUTES IN TRANSIT	
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

1K BA 18 NL

K TOCCOA GA APR 14 1933

MISS DAISY WILSON

ROCKEFELLER HALL SHELMAN COLLEGE ATLANTA GA

RUSH ME AIR MAIL ALL INCOME TAX BLANKS AND LETTERS STOP SOME ARE IN LEFT HAND TABLE DRAWER

W E B DUBOISE

1020P

WESTERN UNION GIFT ORDERS ARE APPROPRIATE GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

28-5h-21

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE 1201-S

CLASS OF SERVICE
TH DEC 2 NM 7 2
This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable sign above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

(42)

R. B. WHITE, PRESIDENT
NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SIGNS
DL = Day Letter
NM = Night Message
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Received at Atlanta, Georgia ALWAYS OPEN

1933 DEC 1 PM 7 42

MINUTES IN TRANSIT	
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

RDB325 9 NM=RICHMOND VIR 1

MISS DAISY WILSON=
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY ATLA=

MAIL SALARY CHECK AND ANY REPLY FROM DOCTOR SHEPHERD=
DUBOIS..

TS

fb-gh-21

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

March 15, 1933.

Mr. Frank T. Wilson,
Student Secretary, National Council
of the Y. M. C. A.,
347 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Wilson:

We are going to have this summer at Amenia, NewYork, at J.E. Spingarn's beautiful summer home, a conference which we hope to make of great importance. We want to get together some of the younger, independent thinking Negroes of strong, honest character. We have in mind, not men who have just finished school, but rather those who have been out a few years, and yet who are not fixed in their ideas. We want them to discuss in a perfectly frank way and without publicity or limitations, the present situation of the American Negro and just what ought to be done.

The Conference will not be large, perhaps twenty-five or more and will include men and women. It will sit for about three days sometime in August. Board and keep will be free, the only expense being travel.

This Conference is going to be held under the auspices of the N. A. A. C. P. and the Directors have made me Chairman of an Organizing Committee of Three. On the other hand, the N.A.A.C.P. will exercise no control over the Conference and will leave it perfectly free and untrammelled in discussion and conclusions.

First of all, we want to get in touch with proper persons to invite. Will you kindly send me at your very earliest convenience names of persons whom you feel ought to take part;— persons whom you know or have heard of, either in your vicinity or elsewhere. Send their names and, if possible, present address, so that I can get in correspondence with them right off, as the time for preparation is short.

I shall be under very great obligations if you will make special effort to co-operate with me in this. Please address answers to Atlanta.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Ready

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

March 15, 1933.

Mr. Frank T. Wilson,
Student Secretary, National Council
of the U. M. C. A.,
347 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Wilson:

13-17

We are going to have this summer at Amenia, New York, at J. E. Spingarn's beautiful summer home, a conference which we hope to make of great importance. We want to get together some of the younger, independent thinking Negroes of strong, honest character. We have in mind, not men who have just finished school, but rather those who have been out a few years, and yet who are not fixed in their ideas. We want them to discuss in a perfectly frank way and without publicity or limitations, the present situation of the American Negro and just what ought to be done.

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I shall be under very great obligations if you will make special effort to co-operate with me in this. Please address answers to Atlanta.

Very sincerely yours,

GEORGE B. CUTTEN
PRESIDENT

ADRIAN LYON
CHAIRMAN GENERAL BOARD

WALTER W. HEAD
TREASURER

JOHN E. MANLEY
GENERAL SECRETARY

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CORPORATE NAME
"GENERAL BOARD OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS"

347 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

March 21, 1933.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Rockefeller Hall - Spelman College
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

13-1-30

After an absence of three weeks visiting Negro schools and colleges out in the Southwest I am back at my desk.

Without any further delay I am immediately giving attention to your letter of March 15th in which you have requested me to suggest names of persons who would qualify to participate in the conference which you are planning to hold at the home of J. E. Spingarn during the coming summer.

I am very glad to pass on to you the attached list of names— both because they are persons who measure up to the requirements which you have indicated in your letter, and also because none of them has prematurely capitulated to the conventional and popularly acceptable patterns of thinking with respect to the present status and the whole future of the Negro in the American scene.

I have very high hopes for your conference and trust that I also shall have the opportunity of joining the group at Amenia.

Very sincerely yours,

Frank T. Wilson

Frank T. Wilson.

Enclosure

FTW:H

NAMES SUBMITTED BY FRANK T. WILSON

(It is probable that all of these persons will be in the vicinity of New York City during the summer)

W. G. Daniel
Livingstone Hall
Columbia University
New York City
-- (Professor in the College of Education at Howard University. Now a graduate student at Columbia University.

H. W. Pope
412 Furnall Hall
Columbia University
New York City
-- (Formerly Student Secretary Y.M.C.A. Now a graduate student at Columbia University.

R. W. Bullock
National Council YMCA
347 Madison Avenue
New York City
-- (Author of "IN SPITE OF HANDICAPS" and several articles on Vocational Opportunities of Negro Youth. At present Boys Work Secretary, National Council Y.M.C.A.

John Dillingham
Tennessee A. & I. College
Nashville, Tenn.
-- (Professor at Tenn. A. & I. College, Nashville, Tenn.

B. E. Mays
147 Goodspeed Hall
University of Chicago
Chicago, Ill.
-- (Co-author of "THE NEGRO'S CHURCH". Formerly college professor, secretary Urban League, and National Student Secretary Y.M.C.A.

J. M. Ellison
Drew Theological Seminary
Madison, N. J.
-- (Formerly Director of Personnel, Va. State College, Petersburg, Va.

Howard Thurman
Howard University
Washington, D. C.
-- (Formerly teacher at Morehouse College Atlanta, Ga. Now professor in the School of Religion at Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Marian Cuthbert
National Board Y.W.C.A.
600 Lexington Avenue
New York City
-- (Formerly Dean of Women at Talladega College. Now a member of the staff of the Laboratory Division of the National Board of the Y.W.C.A.

Celestine Smith
YWCA, 215 Pershing Road
Kansas City, Mo.
-- (Formerly Y.W.C.A. Secretary at Little Rock, Ark; alumna of Talladega College; graduate student at Chicago and Columbia Universities. Now National Student Secretary of the Y.W.C.A.

Juanita Saddler
National Board Y.W.C.A.
600 Lexington Avenue
New York City
-- (National Student Secretary Y.W.C.A.

ORIGINAL SENT VIA AIR MAIL

March 21, 1933.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Rockefeller Hall - Spelman College
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

13-17-11

After an absence of three weeks visiting Negro schools and colleges out in the Southwest I am back at my desk.

Without any further delay I am immediately giving attention to your letter of March 15th in which you have requested me to suggest names of persons who would qualify to participate in the conference which you are planning to hold at the home of J. E. Spingarn during the coming summer.

I am very glad to pass on to you the attached list of names— both because they are persons who measure up to the requirements which you have indicated in your letter, and also because none of them has prematurely capitulated to the conventional and popularly acceptable patterns of thinking with respect to the present status and the whole future of the Negro in the American scene.

I have very high hopes for your conference and trust that I also shall have the opportunity of joining the group at Amenia.

Very sincerely yours,

Frank T. Wilson.

Enclosure

FTW:H

--

NAMES SUBMITTED BY FRANK T. WILSON

(It is probable that all of these persons will be in the vicinity of New York City during the summer)

W. G. Daniel Livingstone Hall Columbia University New York City	--	(Professor in the College of Education at Howard University. Now a graduate student at Columbia University.
H. W. Pope 412 Furnall Hall Columbia University New York City	--	(Formerly Student Secretary Y.M.C.A. Now a graduate student at Columbia University.
R. W. Bullock National Council YMCA 347 Madison Avenue New York City	--	(Author of "IN SPITE OF HANDICAPS" and several articles on Vocational Opportunities of Negro Youth. At present Boys Work Secretary, National Council Y.M.C.A.
John Dillingham Tennessee A. & I. College Nashville, Tenn.	--	(Professor at Tenn. A. & I. College, Nashville, Tenn.
B. E. Mays 147 Goodspeed Hall University of Chicago Chicago, Ill.	--	(Co-author of "THE NEGRO'S CHURCH". Formerly college professor, secretary Urban League, and National Student Secretary Y.M.C.A.
J. M. Ellison Drew Theological Seminary Madison, N. J.	--	(Formerly Director of Personnel, Va. State College, Petersburg, Va.
Howard Thurman Howard University Washington, D. C.	--	(Formerly teacher at Morehouse College Atlanta, Ga. Now professor in the School of Religion at Howard University, Washington, D. C.
Marian Cuthbert National Board Y.W.C.A. 600 Lexington Avenue New York City	--	(Formerly Dean of Women at Talladega College. Now a member of the staff of the Laboratory Division of the National Board of the Y.W.C.A.
Celestine Smith YWCA, 215 Pershing Road Kansas City, Mo.	--	(Formerly Y.W.C.A. Secretary at Little Rock, Ark; alumna of Talladega College; graduate student at Chicago and Columbia Universities. Now National Student Secretary of the Y.W.C.A.
Juanita Saddler National Board Y.W.C.A. 600 Lexington Avenue New York City		(National Student Secretary Y.W.C.A.

13-12-12

1422 S. 20th Street,
Philadelphia, Pa..
March 7, 1933.

MAR 20 1933

Mr. H. Du-bois:

Dear Sir,

I heard you many years ago at the Friends' Meeting Place in Philadelphia. The question was then, "Were children to be raised to attend schools in order that they might be better men and women?" You have such training schools in N.Y..

I value you as one of the veins of truth in our race.

I am asking you to help us as business people. We are a very small group, racially, with no collected value among us save churches. In the fact that we have a number of churches we excel other races in that respect. We as a race have not a penny with which to put the young people to work. We will never understand the rudiments of business by having someone preach to us, we have to practice and learn by doing. We must be able to see as well as hear. I think it is a sin to preach honesty for one hour and then sell out your congregation for one cent in the next minute. With such leaders do you believe the race can stand on the firm principles of truth, honesty and the love of Christ.

I trust that I am writing to a man that stands before the world for the race, like a vein to a rich gold mine.

I am,

Very truly yours,

Warren J. Winfr ee.

P.S. A member of the Union Baptist Church.

Note:-

As a small business man, I would like to ask you a question concerning your thought on to-day's problem. I find that you are interested in all matters that are pertaining to the right.

If I buy a bill of goods and don't value the cost how can I guarantee it rightly?

That is the trouble with the Race to-day. How can we be valued properly except we be taught to work.

In life all must look for to-day's pleasure by working during the week and keeping the Sabbath day holy.

I believe a race that is good must let its light shine six days in a week, and six nights as well, both are equal. The above applies to living.

12-35-S

[Enc 3]

The hardest time I find with my race is that they are either near sighted or far sighted when it comes to business and they valuing their own race. He deesn't seem to understand figuring, only talking is understood by him.

Their case and trouble belongs to an eye specialist who must first help their eyes with dark glasses which stops you from seeing the light and you can see far and near without a strain. It gives you an opportunity to think of your own business. Your first chance was that you could read a letter in your own handwriting. We should thank God for permitting us to be near sighted enough to see our business. When as a race we should try to see all racial activities and strive to uplift their values day by day.

12-35-2

Many fine churches have been built that they never realized simply because they gave their children pennies to put in Sunday School. Did you know that five pennies make a nickel. Each five cents helps to make Five dollars. If you had put the majority of your money in other races' churches do you think we would have so many fine churches?

How about your business and banks.

Before your business can amount to anything we must have a vision and value each other's business.
Jesus valued the blind man as much as He did the lame one. He told the lame man to stand up then take your bed and walk. What is true in religion is true in business. Business will make you walk together and spend and work together.

Out of 219,000 colored people , if 50,000 would lay aside Ten cents a month together for a year for work and business figure out for your self what ~~xxiiix~~ that will amount to.

We want a leader that will figure on five and ten cents a week for his own benefit and would value ten cents a month for a baby or child that that child may benefit thereby when he or she goes to make his or her living. A race that plants one seed or sows that seed in good soil will be blest when the rain comes to grow his crop. If you will start with a little He has promised to help you greatly. We are trying to think big. When we stop to consider the matter we are nothing in value when compared with other races, with our seventy years of freedom. There are Ten million of us walking, talking and singing and a very few of us figuring. If each one of us gave Ten cents a year we would be worth Seventy million dollars We spend on an average of Seventy-five cents a day with other races. We fail to even place a Ten cents value on our own race. Yet we can't understand why it is we don't go ahead.

novelist + his father son of Alexandre Davy
Dumas d'Orsonet
marquis de la Pailleterie + a Negress
Marie Cessette Dumas

great dre
(1802-1870) grandmother was
Sis daughter + marquis

(1824-1911) + son of Marie Catherine
Labay + Dumas

114 Crawley Avenue
Pennington New Jersey
June 14, 1933

Dumas - father a Negro of French West Indies

69 Fifth Avenue
New York, city

JUN 16 1933

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Dear Sir:

Will you kindly send to me the following information:

For a boy whom is in the sipth grade. The Nationality of Samuel English Taylor Coleridge, Robert Browing the Poet, Alexander Hamilton, Alexandre Dumas, Charles Pushing, I was taught in school that the following men were white, but was told that they were men of the Negro race. I am enclosing a stamp for the information.

Yours truly,
Albert L. Witcher

(1825-1895) son of a West Indian mulatto

13-4-65

L. B. son of L. B. Sawyer an Indian + Negro
Eng
mother daughter of a Germany + Scottish wife

A. H. – f. Scottish merchant
born on island of Nevis in West Indies
m. – French Huguenot descent

Pushkin
Belonged to ancient family of boyars – maternal
– great grandfather an Abyssinian general in Russian
service, ennobled by Peter the Great

July 25, 1933.

Mr. Albert Witcher,
114 Crowley Avenue,
Pennington, New Jersey.

My dear Mr. Witcher:

Dr. Du Bois has been out of the city for several weeks. However, we are enclosing information that may be of help to you.

Samuel Taylor-Coleridge, composer and musician, was the son of a West African doctor of medicine and an English mother.

The nationality of Robert Browning has been disputed. Some biographers claim that he had Jewish blood; some claim that he had Negro blood. The most accepted theory is that he was English, Scotch and German. His father had been employed in the Bank of England for fifty years. His mother was the daughter of a German father and Scotch mother.

Alexander Hamilton was born on the island of Nevis. His father was a Scottish merchant. His mother, it is claimed by serious scholars, was of Negro descent. She was, it is certain, a West Indian. Other biographers merely mention that she was of French Huguenot descent.

Pushkine belonged to an ancient family of boyars. His maternal great grandfather was an Abyssian general in the Russian service ennobled by Peter the Great.

Alexander Dumas, according to the Enclyclopaedia Brittanica was the grandson of a Negress, Marie Cessette Dumas and a marquis. It has also been stated that his father was a Negro of the French West Indies.

We hope that this will answer your inquiry.

Very sincerely yours,

CRISIS PUBLISHING CO., INC.

lfb.

12-22-28

January 6, 1933

Miss Mortelia Womack
1141 Pine Street
Pueblo, Colorado

My dear Miss Womack:

I am enclosing the letter that you asked for and trust it is not too late.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/c
Encl.

W. E. B. DuBois

[Enclosure]

12-22-29

January 6, 1933

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Miss Mortelia Womack worked in this office for several months during 1931 and gave satisfaction. I am glad to recommend her.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/c W. E. B. DuBois

THE WOMANS PRESS

600 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK
Cable Address Emissarius, N. Y.
Telephone PLaza 3-4700

Publishers of Books The Womans Press Magazine The Bookshelf

Y.W.C.A.

March 27, 1933

Dr. W.E.D. DuBois
The Crisis Magazine
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

MAR 29 1933

12-41-17

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Under separate cover, a copy of the April issue of the Womans Press is being sent to you. I think you will be interested in the article, "The Upper and Nether Millstone," by Frances Williams, as well as in Miss Cuthbert's article, "The Negro Branch Executive."

Sincerely yours,

Jean Grigsby Paxton

Jean Grigsby Paxton
Managing Editor

JGP:JAH

[Woman's Press]

12-41-81

April 4, 1933.

Miss Jean Crigsby Paxton,
600 Lexington Avenue,
New York, New York.

My dear Miss Paxton:

Thank you for the April issue of the Womans Press.

Very sincerely yours,

CRISIS PUBLISHING CO., INC.

lfb

[Woman's Press]

12-43-77

234 WEST 139TH STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

June 21, 1933

Dr. W.E.DuBois
Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College
Atlanta, Ga.

My Dear Dr. DuBois:-

I am writing at the request of the Editor of the Woman's Press (official National organ of the Y.W.C.A.) and the Committee on Public Affairs, asking you to write an article on "World Economic Problems and their relation to (or effect upon) the Negro"; the article to be in the Editor's hands by August 25 and to appear in the October issue of the Press. (1500 to 2000 words).

Since my appointment to this important committee of the largest(?)and perhaps most influential Women's organization I have tried to get them to really act on affairs pertaining to the Negro. This committee and part of the National Board are convinced that we can act and forge ahead but that the constituency throughout this country and the world must know why, must be educated to the point of acting also. This we hope to accomplish through a series of articles in the Press with the hope that a definite program shall be adopted at the next bi-enniel (April 1934).

We are beginning with an article by Caroline Singer in the September issue, enlarging upon the thesis that the race problem is the major issue in

12-43-28

234 WEST 139TH STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

the world today" followed by a short specific article in same issue.

Yours in October is to be the "general" article followed by a "specific" article dealing with such things as we are doing bi-racially, inter-racially, for, the Negro etc.

I realize, I think, what I am asking of you but I also know that this is your major interest in Life and I feel, certainly, that you are the one fitted to do the best job on this subject.

They are all thrilled with your speech at the recent conference in D.C. and feel that you will make a great contribution if you can find the time.

Please reply very soon and at least on this point:- What is your date at Swarthmore? I am there from the National Board and can talk more re: the details of your article if necessary.

Also some of these others would like to meet you for a half hour's conference and will come from New York to do so if it can be arranged.

Very Sincerely yours,

Lillian D. Alexander

[Woman's Press]

(no original letter)

12-43-81

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

June 26, 1933.

Mrs. Lillian A. Alexander,
234 West 139th Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mrs. Alexander:

I can write the article which you propose in your letter of June 21 for the Women's Press, but frankly, I do think they ought to pay for it. I try on principle to have people realize that when a man studies and buys books and gets information together for imparting to others, that it is worth at least as much as though he assembled wood and made a gate. I understand that the article is to be in the editor's hands August 25.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

THE WOMANS PRESS

PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT NATIONAL BOARD OF
THE YOUNG WOMENS CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS
600 LEXINGTON AVENUE NEW YORK CITY
CABLE ADDRESS: EMBARIUS, N. Y. TELEPHONE: PLAZA 4700

PUBLISHERS OF BOOKS

THE WOMANS PRESS
NATIONAL MAGAZINE
of the
Young Women's Christian Associations
of the
United States of America

12-44-68

Requested to write article

July 18, 1933

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Mrs. Alexander has told me of your letter of June 26 in response to our request for an article for the October issue of the Womans Press Magazine. I know that Mrs. Alexander has already told you how very much we need your help at precisely this point. We are planning a consistent, consecutive editorial program of material which will prepare our constituency for our next national convention to be held in Philadelphia in the spring of 1934. At that time we hope very much to be able to put some pegs into our interracial program and strike out toward a new advance. No one can help us in precisely the same way as can you. It is for this reason, therefore, that we had hoped that you could write an article in the series.

I wish that it were possible to offer you even a slight honorarium for this piece of service. We are struggling, however, against terrific budget odds and have all that we can do to get money for the actual printer's bill for the magazine. We have no budget item for the payment of articles, much as we need one. I know that it is asking a great deal of you to give us an article without any financial return. You will understand, however, how difficult it is for an organization such as ours to carry on its program against such heavy financial odds. Every day I have to think of ways in which I can make this magazine out of whole cloth.

May I count on you for the article which Mrs. Alexander has described to you in her letter? We do hope that we can have it by August 25 so that it will arrive in time for our October issue.

Sincerely yours,

Rhoda E. McCulloch

Rhoda E. McCulloch
Editor-in-Chief

REMc:JAH

IMMEDIATE REPLY DESIRED

RANCH
HITEHALL S

Postal Telegraph

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

TELEGRAMS CABLEGRAMS RADIOGRAMS

DL	DAY LETTER
NL	NIGHT LETTER
NM	NIGHT MESSAGE
LCO	DEFERRED CABLE
NLT	NIGHT CABLE LETTER
WLT	WEEK END CABLE LETTER
	RADIOGRAM

QA25 50 DL XU=AU WASHINGTON DC 12 1144A

DR W E B DUBOIS=

ROCKEFELLAR HALL SPELLMAN COLLEGE =

13-16-42

WALTER WHITE SUGGESTS POSSIBILITY OF YOUR GOING WITH ME INTERVIEW WINSHIP AND OTHER STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS REGARDING LIBERIAN SITUATION STOP IF POSSIBLE GET INTERVIEW MONDAY COULD YOU BE HERE AND IF SO WOULD YOU LIKE MORDECAI JOHNSON DEAN SLOWE ACCOMPANYING WINSHIP ARRIVES SATURDAY I LEAVING WASHINGTON TUESDAY PLEASE WIRE COLLECT=

DOROTHY DETZER.

Telephone Your Telegrams to **Postal Telegraph**

ANCH
TEHALL ST
ESSAGE

Postal Telegraph

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

TELEGRAMS CABLEGRAMS RADIOGRAMS

This is a full rate Telegram, Cablegram or Radiogram unless otherwise indicated by signal in the check or in the address.

DL	DAY LETTER
NL	NIGHT LETTER
NM	NIGHT MESSAGE
LCO	DEFERRED CABLE
NLT	NIGHT CABLE LETTER
WLT	WEEK END CABLE LETTER
	RADIOGRAM

Q36 15=AU WASHINGTON DC 12 256P

DR W E B DUBOIS=

ROCKEFELLER HALL SPELLMAN COLLEGE=

13-16-41

=IMPOSSIBLE DELAY INTERVIEW AS DECISION WILL BE REACHED BEFORE AUGUST SORRY IF YOU CANNOT COME=

=DOROTHY DETZER=

Telephone Your Telegrams to **Postal Telegraph**

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, 12 RUE DU VIEUX COLLÈGE, GENEVA
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, U. S. SECTION, 1805 H STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C.

NATIONAL PRESIDENT
EMILY G. BALCH

CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL BOARD
HANNAH CLOTHIER HULL

HONORARY INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT
JANE ADDAMS

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
DOROTHY DETZER

FINANCE SECRETARY
MABEL VERNON

June 12, 1933

NATIONAL SECTIONS
AUSTRALIA
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TURKEY
URUGUAY
YUGO-SLAVIA

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Walter White has asked me to send you the attached memorandum. You will understand that it is confidential, that is, not for publication though the facts of course are not confidential. We thought you might be interested in seeing it.

Faithfully yours,

Dorothy Detzer

Dorothy Detzer
Executive Secretary

D/R

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

1805 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

June 6, 1933

MEMORANDUM ON LIBERIA.

The following cable was on my desk on the morning of June 6:

"URGE NEGRO GROUPS CABLE IMMEDIATELY LORD CECIL EASTON PLACE AND GENERAL WINSHIP GORING HOTEL LONDON UPHOLDING LIBERIAN DESIRE GENERAL ADVISER NOT NATIONALITY CONCESSIONNAIRE GRIMES WISHES DUTCH OR SCANDINAVIAN URGES THIS SUPPORT FROM AMERICAN NEGROES COMMITTEE MEETING LONDON

GRAVES"

13-16

Before communicating with the Negro groups, however, I felt it was well to get the angle of the State Department. I therefore immediately made an appointment with Mr. Phillips, Under Secretary of State, now Acting Secretary of State, for 11 A.M.

I called Mr. Stone of the Foreign Policy Association and at the same hour he made an appointment to see the Chief of the Western European Division, Mr. Moffatt. We divided our jobs, he to go into the question of the financial situation, as it now stands, for Liberia, and I the question involved in the cablegram, viz., the general adviser.

I reminded Mr. Phillips in the beginning of my first call on him, which was also in connection with Liberia, and asked him if he had been able to go into the Liberian problem at all. He told me that he had gone into it very deeply and had had various interviews with both Mr. Firestone, Sr. and Junior, and missionaries from Liberia. I asked him if he would be willing to tell me whether the attitude of the missionaries was the same as that of Mr. Firestone, and he said their attitudes were identical. I then inquired as to whether he knew how much Mr. Firestone contributed to the missionary societies in Liberia or to the home churches that kept missionaries in Liberia. He smiled and replied that he "imagined considerable", though he had no specific data.

I then asked him if he would tell me why the United States was insisting upon an American general adviser for

Liberia. He answered that America's traditional interest in Liberia made it natural for the United States to wish to see Liberia protected from any possible encroachments of European imperialism. Did he believe, I asked, that the Liberians were particularly interested in whether they suffered from European or American imperialism. Again a wan smile, and he answered that inasmuch as other countries were struggling among themselves for railway concessions, power concessions, etc., it was natural that the Liberians would have more to fear from countries with African colonies and which also wanted these concessions in Liberia. I agreed about the danger, but asked if it were not strange that the Liberians who were the ones to suffer were not as keenly aware of the situation as ourselves and still did not want an American adviser.

He countered by saying that Liberian officials were probably not as altruistic as I suggested, and like the officials in many backward countries, open to bribery. I could not refrain from saying that this was the danger that all people suffered from officials, whether in backward countries or not; that the present Morgan hearings before the Senate Finance Committee made us realize the subtleties of bribery in an advanced country; that it was true that the backward countries were crude about it. He didn't seem to resent this, but again smiled and said that there was something to be said for the point I suggested. However, he asked me if I did not feel that a country such as the United States had something to offer of value to Liberia which had come to us through "civilization". I agreed that our Anglo-Saxon civilization could offer excellent methods of sanitation and surely a more advanced attitude in regard to cruelties, disease, etc., but it was a question whether giving these real advantages of civilization could be done objectively without imposing political, cultural, spiritual Americanisms as well. I next pointed out that I realized:

1. That the Firestone concessions were there in Liberia.
2. That the League of Nations with its imperialist powers represented on the Liberian Commission would not be without danger to Liberia.
3. That no matter how much some of us might want to see Liberia develop in her own way without Anglo-Saxon interference, this was impossible.
4. That all one could do was to approximate certain justices for Liberia; that therefore, why was it not possible for the United States to agree to urge the appointment of a general adviser from a Scandinavian country, such as Norway or Sweden, or from a country like Holland; that from the point of view of "civilization" one could not suggest that nationals from these countries might not have as much to offer as the United States. He had to agree that that was true.

I then asked him point blank why the United States Government could not take this position at once. He evaded the question in most perfect diplomatic manner. I finally said to him that I realized what he was doing - that he was apparently unwilling to give me a direct straight answer, but that these things were facts:

1. That the Liberian Commission was now meeting in London.

2. That it was possible that a decision on a general adviser would be made this week.

3. That as an American citizen representing an international organization which had no financial or imperialistic interests in Liberia, but purely a desire to see fair play for that country, I was asking for my organization a definite and direct answer from the United States Government as to why it would not be willing to sponsor the appointment of a Scandinavian as a general advsier; that it could not be said that a Norwegian or a Swede had any imperialistic designs in Africa or were under the influence of any of the great powers with colonies in Africa. Why could I not have a direct answer; that if I did not get a direct answer, it seemed quite obvious that the State Department was taking a position in defense of the Firestone interests, and if the State Department was taking such a position it was doing it for one of two reasons: first, to help a single national of the United States make sure of his profits in an African country or second, because the State Department was interested in breaking the British rubber monopoly.

13-16

He finally did make this statement: that he would be willing to assure me that no decision would be made in London and that until General Winship and Mr. Briggs returned to the United States this matter would not be definitely decided. I also asked him if he would be willing to let us again talk to him after General Winship comes back but before a decision has been reached, and he said he felt that would be possible.

CONFERENCE WITH MR. STONE.

I then met Mr. Stone, who had just seen Mr. Moffatt and discussed the financial situation. As background, I might say that the United States and the Firestone company had been taking the position that before anything could be done the Liberian Government would have to annul the action it took in its legislature in repudiating the terms of the loan. Liberia stated that she would not do this until certain agreements were reached. On this ground the United

States Government had sent General Winship (a Southerner) and Mr. Briggs (Chief of Liberian Affairs in the State Department), and as I understand, a great personal friend of young Harvey Firestone) to Liberia to personally go into the question. It appears that after they went to Liberia and stayed for some weeks, they moved on to Geneva, and hence to London for a committee meeting the week of June 5 -10. It appears that General Winship and Mr. Firestone have agreed that they would make concessions with regard to a loan, that is, reduce the interest rate, adjust salaries of the American debt officials, and take other measures that would save Liberia approximately 50 million dollars a year, but this action was dependent on certain other conditions being met by Liberia. These conditions have not been specified, but it is to be supposed that the trade is to be made in terms of an American as general adviser.

I sent a night letter to Walter White of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People quoting the cable from Miss Graves, and telling him that I had seen Mr. Phillips, urging action by Mr. White's organization on the State Department as well as on the meeting in London.

About an hour after my interview with Mr. Phillips he had a press conference. Mr. Stone got one of the correspondents to ask questions on the Liberian situation, which Phillips evaded and refused to answer.

In the meantime, Mr. Denny of the Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance has promised to do an editorial on this whole question if a news story is released by the Association for the Advancement of Colored People or the W.I.L.

I sent the following cable to Lord Cecil:

> "Strongly urge Liberian Commission agree appoint Scandinavian as General Adviser Liberia or other National from country not having colonies in Africa or concessions in Liberia."

Dorothy Detzer
Executive Secretary

Addenda to Memorandum on Liberia June 6, 1933

TELEGRAM

June 7, 1933

President Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D.C.

National Association for Advancement Colored People has received report today from Europe that our State Department is backing demand of Firestone Rubber Company that Chief Adviser for Liberia under League of Nations plan should be an American stop Liberian Government on other hand is making entirely reasonable demand that general adviser shall not be nationality concessionaire and is asking for appointment a Dutch or Scandinavian national stop Advancement Association vigorously urges that Department State and American Government desist from protecting private financial interests against wishes of Liberian Government if reports we have received are correct stop Does the new deal not include Liberia as well stop Urge statement by yourself or State Department repudiating impression that American Government is upholding Firestone interests in Liberia stop In this connection may we respectfully inquire why Liberia was omitted from the fifty four nations to which you cabled your message on disarmament and economic peace on May sixteenth was Liberia omitted or did invitation go to that country An inquiry to this effect to the State Department made May twentieth by Dr. W. E. B. Dubois of this Association remains unanswered

(Signed) Walter White,
Secretary
69 Fifth Avenue

A cable containing the same request was sent to Lord Cecil, and Walter White has asked the following organizations also to take action: The National Association of Colored Women, which has a membership with its affiliated bodies of 200,000; Dr. L.K. Williams, President National Baptist Convention, in which there are some three million members; Carl Murphy, Editor The Baltimore Afro-American; Eugene Kinckle Jones, Secretary of the National Urban League; Dr. R. R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute; Jesse L. Heslip, President of the National Bar Association.

[Womens International League,]

13-16-39

Telegram Collect

Miss Dorothy Detzer
Womens International League for Peace & Freedom
1805 "H" St. N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Cannot possibly reach Washington before July 24. Sep. Might arrange interview for that week or any time in August.

[Women's International League]

July 13 1933

TELEGRAM

COLLECT

not
Can/possibly reach Washington before July 24. Stop Might arrange interview for that week or any time in August

W. E. B. Du Bois

1805 "H" St. N.W.
Washington, D.C.

13-16-40

Miss Dorothy Detzer

Geneva
Women's International
League for Peace &
Freedom

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

July 17, 1933.

3-16-43

Miss Dorothy Detzer,
Executive Secretary,
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom,
1805 "H" Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Miss Detzer:

I am sorry that I could not be in Washington to help on the Liberian matter but it was impossible without the expense of a round-trip. I am returning the documents which you kindly enclosed. I shall be in New York from August 1 on and shall be glad to co-operate in any way.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

August 28, 1933.

Miss Dorothy Detzer,
Women's International League
for Peace and Freedom,
1805 "H" Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Miss Detzer:

I have just cabled Grimes, Secretary of State, Liberia, Africa, saying: "Don't yield. Du Bois."

I shall be in the city September 1 and shall be glad to consult with you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, 12 RUE DU VIEUX COLLÈGE, GENEVA
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, U. S. SECTION, 1805 H STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C.

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DOROTHY DETZER

FINANCE SECRETARY
MABEL VERNON

August 29, 1933

Mr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
69 Fifth Ave., New York City

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am delighted to know that you have sent a wire to Grimes saying not to yield. I have had an answer from him thanking me for my wire.

I have sent a very long communication to Dr. Gulick, Federal Council of Churches, in answer to the attached letters. Have you seen the little pamphlet by West? It is the most perfect piece of Firestone propaganda you can imagine.

Your article on Liberia in Foreign Affairs which I have just had the opportunity to read is excellent.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Detzer

Dorothy Detzer
Executive Secretary

D:c

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YUGO-SLAVIA

13-12-10

[Enc.]

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA

105 East 22nd Street

New York City

August 25, 1933

Miss Dorothy Detzer
Women's International League
532 17th St., N.W.
Washington, D.C.

13-12

My dear Miss Detzer:

On getting back from my vacation I find the discussion with regard to Liberia is going on vigorously. I saw Dr. Donohugh the other day and loaned him copies of the report by the experts, prepared at the end of 1931, and also the report of the Committee on June 27, 1933. Based on these documents, together with his own knowledge, he has written me a letter which is rather informing. I am venturing to send it to you and will ask for its return.

If you have not seen the report by the experts and the report adopted on June 27, 1933, may I suggest that you should get them? May I also inquire if you have seen the pamphlet by Henry Litchfield West, president of the American Colonization Society, issued in May?

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Sidney L. Gulick

Secretary

[Enc.]

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
150 Fifth Ave.
New York City

August 23, 1933

Dr. Sidney L. Gulick
Department of International
Justice and Goodwill
Federal Council of Churches
105 East 22nd St., New York City

13-12

Dear Doctor Gulick:

I have looked over the documents with reference to Liberia which you kindly left with me, with deep interest, and am returning them with much appreciation of your courtesy in allowing me to see them.

The points which impress me as of great importance are the following:

1. "Liberia's financial situation is tragic". (See Report, p. 11, for a very frank statement of the underlying difficulties, which concludes: "economically and financially Liberia is in imminent danger."

2. "The members of the Committee, other than the Liberian representative, are in full agreement with the recommendations of the financial expert and approve his proposals."

3. "The plan as it stands appears to the Committee, with the exception of the Liberian representative, to be fair and practical and, in fact, to constitute the only way in which to comply with the request for assistance of the Liberian Government. Consequently, the Committee strongly recommends it to the Council and the Liberian Government. The Committee emphasizes the necessity for the acceptance by the Liberian Government of the plan as a whole, if it desires the assistance of the League."

4. "Finally, the Committee would draw attention to the danger of further procrastination in putting the plan into force."

These quotations (2, 3, and 4) are from the Report of the Committee to the Council (Sections 7 to 10, and 11, p.2).

The real conditions in Liberia were disclosed by the Report of

the International Commission of Inquiry into the existence of slavery and enforced labor of 1930, which, as you recall, created quite a storm. However, the League did not proceed upon this alone, but sent out three impartial experts, who have dealt frankly with the conditions which must be remedied if Liberia is to be saved. The expert and the Committee of the Council of the League are representatives of nations other than the United States and their unanimous recommendations are worthy of vastly more confidence than the adroit and misleading statements from Liberia and would-be friends of Liberia, who ignorantly or deliberately fail or refuse to state the facts in their articles in the press and magazines.

The amounts which must be paid under the agreement may seem large proportionately, but the financial expert of the Committee believes that they can be met and his report has been accepted unanimously by the Committee. I do not presume to have the grasp of the conditions upon which he has based his report which he has, but his judgment and that of the impartial Committee counts far more with me than the opinion of those who have made only brief visits to Liberia and who fail to bring out the difficulties involved in any attempt to help a country which is governed by a small group of leading families largely in their own self-interest and in ways which are driving the people of Liberia into the Bush and into abject poverty and greed.

The best brief statement I have seen about conditions in Liberia is that of Mr. West, the President of the American Colonization Society, which I am sure you have seen. This has been widely circulated, with the hope that it would counteract many of the false statements appearing in the press, largely from the point of view of those who would "uphold the sovereignty of Liberia", without any adequate conception of what it is they are proposing to uphold, and what it means to countless numbers of the real Liberian people in misery and suffering, people who are not in the small Americo-Liberian section.

Another point which is never mentioned is that there has been no real Americo-Liberian leadership since the administration of Ex-President Howard. To far too large an extent the control of Liberian affairs is now in the hands of people who have come in from Sierra Leone and other colonies and who really constitute an Anglo-Liberian group, who are not in sympathy with the United States and who resent this interference in their schemes for self-aggrandizement at the expense of the Liberian People. In my opinion this is one of the situations which needs to be corrected and the control of Liberia restored to its own people, under the friendly guidance of the United States, and without the constant underhanded interference of influences from France, England and Germany in their own interests.

Under these circumstances and in view of the fact that Dr. Jones and Mr. West, two of the best informed friends of Liberia, are now in that country, I trust that our Committee on African Welfare and the Federal Council will not take any action until they have returned

and are able to present the facts in a full report, with every opportunity for discussion.

With kind regards, and greatly appreciating your interest in this whole difficult matter, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

(signed) Thomas J. Donohugh
Associate Secretary

COPY

13-12

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, 12 RUE DU VIEUX COLLÈGE, GENEVA
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, U. S. SECTION, 1805 H STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C.

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JANE ADDAMS

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
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FINANCE SECRETARY
MABEL VERNON

October 27, 1933

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
226 West 150th Street
New York City

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YUGO-SLAVIA

12-39-23

My dear Mr. DuBois:

As the world situation becomes increasingly acute, it seems more important for those who believe in peace to stand together. The Women's International League which was organized in the midst of the last war under the leadership of Jane Addams, still our international president, and has sections in twenty-six countries, needs the help of men as well as women. We have to keep our title "women" as a concession to those countries where men and women cannot yet work together but here we have men members as well as women and this year we want to develop an Advisory Council which shall include both.

So far, we have invited and received acceptances from those on the attached list, and knowing your deep interest in peace, we should like very much to include you. It is not planned that the Council will be called together as a body, but we should like the advice and suggestions of the members from time to time.

I hope very much that you will allow us to add your name to our Advisory Council. Our Board Meeting will be held the middle of next month and I shall hope to have the pleasure of presenting your name at that time.

Cordially yours,

Mildred Scott Olmsted

(Mrs.) Mildred Scott Olmsted,
Chairman, Nominating Committee
1924 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

12-39-22

National Advisory Council [Enc]

Heywood Broun
John Dewey
Dorothy Canfield Fisher (Mrs. John Redwood Fisher)
Alma Gluck (Mrs. Efrem Zimballist)
Zona Gale (Mrs. Wm. L. Breese)
Dorothy Thompson Lewis (Mrs. Sinclair Lewis)
Helen Taft Manning
Bishop Francis J. McConnell
Pres. Wm. Allen Neilson
Kathleen Norris
Pres. Ellen F. Pendleton
Oswald Garrison Villard
Lillian D. Wald
Mary E. Woolley

Request to Sponsor

12-39-24

November 15, 1933.

Mrs. Mildred Scott Olmsted,
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom,
1805 "H" Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mrs. Olmsted:

I shall be very glad to have my name on your Advisory Council.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE
U. S. Section, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
532 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
MEtropolitan 3807

TO: Dr. Du Bois
FROM: Dorothy Detzer

13-16

[W.I.L.P.F. - Massachusetts Br.]

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM

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MRS. ANDREW N. WINSLOW

JANE ADDAMS
INTERNATIONAL HON. PRESIDENT

EMILY GREENE BALCH
NATIONAL PRESIDENT

March 17, 1933.

MAR 23 1933

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

13-12-7

My dear Dr. DuBois:

In our Massachusetts Branch of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom we have been making a study this season of Liberia. It has not been possible thus far to find a local person who has either the time or knowledge to speak for us, and I feel it would be most helpful if you could assist us. We are faced with the problem that confronts all organizations just now, that is, no funds, so my wonder is if you were coming to Boston some time soon if you would be willing to give of your time to speak on the present situation in Liberia?

Our group meeting is rather small, usually, but if you could meet with us I can assure you a fair size gathering and that your coming would be greatly appreciated.

I shall be very grateful to you if you will let me hear from you as to whether you can come to Boston and, if so, when?

Very sincerely yours,

Martha Helen Elliott

Chairman

MHE: S

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

March 29, 1933.

Miss Martha H. Elliott,
WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE
FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM,
6 Bryon Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.

13-12-8

My dear Madam:

I am delivering some lectures at Atlanta University and shall be busy here until June, when I return to New York. I'm afraid, therefore, that will be too late to serve you. If you are having any meetings as late as that, you might write me and I will see if I'm going to be in the vicinity.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM

MASSACHUSETTS BRANCH

SIX BYRON STREET BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

TELEPHONE, CAPITOL 2953

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13-12-9

April 5, 1933.

Mr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois,
Rockefeller Hall,
Spelman College,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Mr. DuBois:

Thank you very much indeed for your cordial letter of March 29th. I very much appreciate your cooperative spirit shown, but feel as you suggest, that June would be too late for a meeting of our Interracial Committee.

I shall be so bold as to approach you next fall again on the possibility of your speaking to our group here in the Mass. WOmen's International League.

With renewed thanks, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Martha Helen Elliott

Chairman

E:S

[Eleanor Woods]

"Lyntan"
Maldon Rd
Watford
4/6

12-39-54

Paul Robeson

Dear Dr. Du Bois

Thank you for your letter, and the kind assurance that you understand why I have not settled my account yet, altho I am hoping to do so next month. I enclose you another cutting concerning Mr. Robeson, which I want you to read, so that you may see what harish praise our Peter Hudson is upon him, but it is all well-earned, in my opinion. I entirely agree with what the writer says, that "possibly there is no man in the world

to-day who has been so richly endowed "with the spirit of the gods" than Henri. This thought has often occurred to me, that is why I have so much will always be expected of Henri in return. You know what the Gospel says, "he to whom much is given, of him shall much be required again". I feel sure this applies especially to spirit of the entertainment. Perhaps you do not attach much importance to what the Gospel says as you call, sayings and patient. That is a terrible word, to me, but I absolutely refuse to believe that you are really one. I can tell by your writing, that you are a man of fine, strong character, and high principles, and if you are you cannot be a genuine patient.

If you did not believe in truth
and practice and kindness to
your fellow-men, all of which you do
believe in, I might think you were
what I think you are very pretending
to be. I think that deep down in
your heart you do believe in God,
so we will leave it at that. You
may not be joined down to any
orthodox creed, like I believe I am.
But in our very last meeting he
said me "not to waver even here
in that respect, because he was
right enough in his heart." I know
he believes in God, and I also know
that he has a firm belief in
the power of prayer, applied on be-
half of others. On the few occasion

when we met we have the most
delightful talks. I never waste
time in the usual manner
trivialities. I either speak of her
own work, which is of all absorbing
interest to me, or else we talk
of books, or religion, or morality,
(then we do not agree) her ideas are
decidedly lax according to my views,
and I am no prude, even if I am
a spinster, of the late Victorian
period, still we get on together
famously, and I am very careful never
to hurt her. That would be fatal
to our friendship, she couldn't bear it
that. I wish he were and remind her
of her promise to write an article for
the "Queen", he told me about it once.
With all good wishes
Yours sincerely
Eleanor Wood.

[World Committee for the Struggle against War]

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12-14-32

PARIS, le 22 February 1933

MAR 9 1933

The CRISIS
70, Fifth Ave.
NEW-YORK

Crisis - Exchanges

To the Editor

Dear Sir,

We beg to send you post-free our monthly review "FRONT MONDIAL" which embodies the essentials of the activity of the WORLD COMMITTEE for STRUGGLE against WAR and will further aim at publishing new evidence about the facts relating to war.

At the same time we would feel much obliged should you extend to us by way of reciprocity the courtesy of your esteemed publication.

Meanwhile we remain, Dear Sir,

Yours sincerely

The Secretary of the WORLD COMMITTEE

Continuing the Traditions of the World Parliament of Religions at Chicago's first World's Fair, 1893

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WORLD FELLOWSHIP OF FAITHS

Uniting the Best Inspiration of ALL FAITHS
upon the Solution of Man's PRESENT PROBLEMS

During Chicago's Second World's Fair,
June - November, 1933

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185 N. WABASH AVE., Room 1024
(Tel. Franklin 3885)

315 Fourth Ave., New York City
February 20, 1933

FEB 20 1933

12-41-8

My dear Doctor DuBois:

The summit of the mountain, up which we have been climbing together, is now in sight.

The WORLD FELLOWSHIP OF FAITHS, to meet at Chicago during the second World's Fair, continuing the great traditions of the Parliament of Religions held during the first World's Fair in 1893, is assured.

In addition to Christian and Jewish leaders of the West headed by Sir Francis Younghusband of England, such eminent representatives of the East as Sadhu Vaswani (Hindu); Raja Jai Prithvi Bahadur Singh (Humanist); Sir Zaquar Hussain (Moslem); Dr. Pardaman Singh Grewal (Sikh); Chen Huan Chang (Confucian); Deva Priya (Buddhist), are coming.

Local WORLD FELLOWSHIP OF FAITHS committees are at work in Chicago, New York and many other cities.

A National WORLD FELLOWSHIP OF FAITHS Committee is now necessary - to head up the movement throughout America and to officially sponsor the sessions at Chicago.

The nucleus of this National Committee must necessarily come from those who, like yourself, are already associated with the Movement. May we use your name in this capacity?

Kindly mark your answers on the enclosed blue sheet and return it, very PROMPTLY please, to

Yours cordially,

Francis J. McConnell

(Bishop Francis J. McConnell)
CHAIRMAN New York Committee

Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

February 23, 1933.

Bishop Francis J. McConnell,
315 Fourth Avenue, Room 1801,
New York, New York.

My dear Mr. McConnell:

Dr. Du Bois will be out of the city for several months. Your mail is being forwarded to him.

Very sincerely yours,

lb:

MISS JANE ADDAMS,
NATIONAL PRESIDENT

BISHOP FRANCIS J. McCONNELL,
NATIONAL CHAIRMAN

WORLD FELLOWSHIP OF FAITHS

CHICAGO OFFICE
185 N. WABASH AVE., ROOM 1024

NEW YORK OFFICE
315 FOURTH AVENUE, ROOM 1801

New York City, March 15, 1933

MAR 17 1933

12-41-9

Mr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

Our boat was nearing the shore. - - Then came the storm!

Think of the progress we have been making: - - Our "World Fellowship of Faiths" assured. - - Inspired speakers coming, from nearly all of the world's Faiths and Races, to seek, together, solutions of man's urgent problems. - - "The most outstanding event of the Century." - - "Will do more than all the parliaments of the world to combat the evil menace of war." (Just read pages 2 and 3 of this letter.)

Then came the financial storm - - hurricane - - cloud burst!

Doubtless, you have been hard hit, too. But, even in spite of that, can you, please, be an agent of Providence to us - - by sending a little emergency help - - so that the World Fellowship of Faiths may come, safely and serviceably, into port?

Very earnestly yours,

Chas F. Weller

(Charles Frederick Weller)
GENERAL EXECUTIVE

CFW/HB

— with deep appreciation of your noble years of eloquent leadership.

SOME ENTHUSIASTIC ENDORSEMENTS

Selected from Many Letters from Many Lands

RABBI STEPHEN S. WISE (New York): "The 'Parliament of Religions,' at Chicago's first World's Fair in 1893, deeply influenced the whole world. Even greater potentialities for world-wide human service are offered by the World Fellowship of Faiths to be held, in 1933, at the time of Chicago's second World's Fair."

H. DENNIS BRADLEY (London): "I believe that the Fellowship of Faiths will do more to combat the evil menace of war than all the parliaments of the world."

SIR WILFRED GRENFELL (Labrador): "Everyone who is interested in the coming of the Kingdom of God must wish you well, and cooperate all that they can."

M. EDOUARD HERRIOT (France): "I am completely in favour of your programme for a world-wide Community of Faiths and of Races."

JANE ADDAMS (Chicago): "Those of us who recall with gratitude the Parliament of Religions in 1893, anticipate with real eagerness the undertaking which you outline and wish it all possible success."

RAJA JAI PRITHVI BAHADUR SINGH (India): "Everybody is religious,—some more intelligently so, others more ignorantly. Every Religion is therefore a Path, and all Religions—all Faiths—should be welcomed. It will be the most outstanding event of the Century."

KENSO KAWAKANI (Buddhist of Japan): "The thing which is necessary for us is a *practical program*. This Movement is, I believe, the best and greatest achievement in the world for this purpose."

DR. FREDERICK W. NORWOOD (London): "I am in favour of every movement which will draw closer together the God-fearing people of the world. We should be able to stimulate each other in the pursuit of justice, mercy and truth."

DR. J. T. SUNDERLAND (Poughkeepsie): "It cannot fail to be recognized as one of the most notable and important events of our generation."

DR. S. PARKES CADMAN (Brooklyn): "I shall be glad indeed to do anything I can to forward the Fellowship of Faiths. Such Conferences as these prepare the way of the Lord. I am heartily in favor of it."

ROMAIN ROLLAND (Switzerland): "I agree that the first duty of religion is to give us the power to manage the affairs of life, to conquer the war spirit, to relieve the masses."

DR. JOSEPH FORT NEWTON (Philadelphia): "Anything that brings the ends of the earth together will make for understanding in the world."

DR. PETER AINSLIE (Baltimore): "At the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893 the Parliament of Religions made a fine contribution. This time we should be able to go a further step and establsh a more permanent attitude of cordial relationship."

GEORGE W. DIXON (Chicago): "I am especially glad that Chicago's Fellowship of Faiths is building up a reservoir of spiritual resources for 1933."

PIERRE S. DU PONT (Wilmington): "It must interest all thinking men."

Continuing the great traditions of the World Parliament of Religions at Chicago's first World's Fair, 1893

WORLD FELLOWSHIP OF FAITHS

A greater Parliament of Religions
during Chicago's second World's Fair
June to November, 1933

Purpose: "To unite the Inspiration of ALL FAITHS—
—upon the Solution of man's PRESENT PROBLEMS."

Organized in England in 1910 as the "Union of East and West," in the United States in 1920 as the "League of Neighbors," and in 1924 united as the "Fellowship of Faiths"—this WORLD FELLOWSHIP idea, for more than twenty years, has demonstrated its power to "Build bridges of understanding across the chasms of prejudice."

At the Chicago sessions, distinguished representatives of all Faiths will discuss such topics as:

"The DEPRESSION—What Light Can My Faith Shed Upon It?" "DISARMAMENT." "POVERTY-AMIDST-PLENTY—How Cure It?" "NON-VIOLENCE—A Key to World Peace." "Ideals for a NEW WORLD ORDER." "Men and Machines—Which Shall be Master?" "How Can Man Conquer FEAR?" "RACE AND RELIGIOUS PREJUDICES—How Overcome Them?" "How EXPAND PATRIOTISM into WORLD CONSCIOUSNESS?" "YOUTH and the Future." "PEACE AND BROTHERHOOD as Taught by the World's Great Religions." "How FAITHS, in FELLOWSHIP, Can Save Civilization."

Throughout the time of the Chicago World's Fair (June 1 to November 1) occasional presentations of the World Fellowship of Faiths will be organized as appropriate speakers become available. During three weeks, August 27 to September 17, the World Fellowship of Faiths will reach its climax in daily sessions of national and international representatives of the Faiths of all the World.

Physically drawn together into one neighborhood, the world today must either live by the spirit of neighborliness or perish through hate; must open mind and heart to the world-wide, fraternal Oneness of life; to an appreciation of peoples of all races, religions, nationalities, cultures, classes, conditions, and convictions. Eminent representatives of all these, the World Fellowship of Faiths will bring together at Chicago for common understanding and counsel, afterward sending them out as a band of dispersed, yet united Apostles, to build a better world.

A NEW SPIRITUAL DYNAMIC competent to master and reform the world—that is what The WORLD FELLOWSHIP OF FAITHS hopes to help mankind to develop.

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National Chairman,

WORLD FELLOWSHIP OF FAITHS,

315 Fourth Avenue, Room 1801,

New York, N. Y.

12-11

Seventy-Eight Acceptances
(To March 14, 1933)

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March 17, 1933.

Mr. Charles F. Weller,
World Fellowship of Faiths,
315 Fourth Avenue, Room 1601,
New York, New York.

My dear Mr. Weller:

Dr. Du Bois will be out of town for several months and your letter is being forwarded to him.

Very sincerely yours,

12-41

lb:

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His Highness, The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, India.

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12-41-12

Uniting the Inspiration of ALL FAITHS upon the Solution of MAN'S PRESENT PROBLEMS.

WORLD FELLOWSHIP OF FAITHS

(A CONTINUING PARLIAMENT OF RELIGIONS)

BUILDING BRIDGES OF UNDERSTANDING ACROSS THE CHASMS OF PREJUDICE.
REALIZING PEACE AND BROTHERHOOD THROUGH MUTUAL APPRECIATION BETWEEN PEOPLE OF ALL RACES, RELIGIONS, NATIONALITIES, CULTURES, CLASSES, CONDITIONS, AND CONVICTIONS.

Kedarnath Das Gupta - GENERAL EXECUTIVES - Charles Frederick Weller

New York Office
Hotel New Yorker

Chicago Office
Hotel Morrison

Hotel Morrison, Chicago
June 8, 1935

My dear Doctor DeBois:

Sir Francis Younghusband (distinguished British soldier, statesman, explorer, author) declared recently in Chicago; "The World Fellowship I have in mind is something far deeper than that suggested by the phrase of Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man."

Sir Francis' new and vital Message is now being printed in "WORLD FELLOWSHIP" - the 970 page book of proceedings of the First World Fellowship of Faiths. In its 83 notable meetings, 242 significant addresses were delivered by 199 leaders of All Faiths, Races and Countries.

Jane Addams, Romain Rolland, Secretary Wallace, Arthur Henderson, Governor La Follette, John Dewey, Sir Wilfred Grenfell, Dean Roscoe Pound, Sir Oliver Lodge, Edward Howard Griggs, Prof. Hocking, John Haynes Holmes, Norman Hapgood, Rabbi Silver, Charles Fillmore, Bishop McConnell and His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda are among the 199 speakers whose 242 addresses are condensed and coordinated in "WORLD FELLOWSHIP".

Here, for the first time in history, spokesmen of all creeds, climes and cultures are together in "WORLD FELLOWSHIP" - seeking solutions for man's Present Problems - such as War, Persecution, Prejudice, Poverty-Amidst-Plenty, Antagonistic Nationalisms, Ignorance, Hatred, Fear.

For $3.25 you can have a copy of the Popular Edition; for $5.25 the De Luxe Edition. Enclosed folder describes the book and offers reduced rates for 2 or 5 or more copies - which you may helpfully give to church, school, newspaper or public libraries or to individuals. (We will gladly mail your extra copies - with your name on the return card.)

On your check (payable, please, to the World Fellowship of Faiths) kindly indicate how many copies you want, of which edition. Please address your early response to me at Room 490, Hotel Morrison, Chicago.

Sincerely yours,

Preston Bradley

(Preston Bradley), President, Chicago Council
World Fellowship of Faiths.

PB/W

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NEW YORK HEADQUARTERS
315 FOURTH AVENUE
ROOM 1801 TELEPHONE: GRAMERCY 5-5054

October 25, 1933

Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois,
Atlanta College,
Atlanta, Georgia.

12-41-10

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We are arranging supplementary sessions of the World Fellowship of Faiths (The Second Parliament of Religions) in New York as many of the eminent speakers could not go to Chicago in time for the convention there. One hundred and eighty-eight speakers addressed sixty sessions in Chicago. We are very much encouraged by its success. At some meetings the attendance was over three thousand.

We are planning a session of the World Fellowship of Faiths at Carnegie Hall in New York on Sunday morning, November 12th at 10:30 A.M., subject - "Overcoming Racial, Religious, Color and Class Prejudices". Rabbi Stephen S. Wise will preside. There will be four prominent speakers - a Catholic, a Protestant, a Hindu and a Negro.

Will you kindly favor us by speaking on this occasion for fifteen minutes? I shall be deeply grateful if you will kindly send your reply by telegram to Room 1801, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York, as time is so short.

Thanking you in advance, I remain

Cordially yours,

K. N. Das Gupta

(Kedarnath Das Gupta) GENERAL EXECUTIVE

HIS HIGHNESS, MAHARAJA GAEKWAR OF BARODA, INDIA, HAS ACCEPTED THE INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENCY OF THE NEW INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE—WHICH PROMISES A SECOND WORLD FELLOWSHIP OF FAITHS CONVENTION IN 1935, IN LONDON OR IN INDIA.

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Selected from Many Letters from Many Lands

H. DENNIS BRADLEY (London): "I believe that the Fellowship of Faiths will do more to combat the evil menace of war than all the parliaments of the world."

RAJA JAI PRITHVI BAHADUR SINGH (India): "It will be the most outstanding event of the Century."

M. EDOUARD HERRIOT (France): "I am completely in favour of your programme for a world-wide Community of Faiths and of Races."

SIR WILFRED GRENFELL (Labrador): "Everyone who is interested in the coming of the Kingdom of God must wish you well, and cooperate all that they can."

ROMAIN ROLLAND (Switzerland): "I agree that the first duty of religion is to give us the power to manage the affairs of life, to conquer the war spirit, to relieve the masses."

KENSO KAWAKANI (Buddhist of Japan): "The thing which is necessary for us is a *practical program*. This Movement is, I believe, the best and greatest achievement in the world for this purpose."

DR. J. T. SUNDERLAND (Poughkeepsie): "It cannot fail to be recognized as one of the most notable and important events of our generation."

DR. S. PARKES CADMAN (Brooklyn): "I shall be glad indeed to do anything I can to forward the Fellowship of Faiths. Such Conferences as these prepare the way of the Lord. I am heartily in favor of it."

GEORGE W. DIXON (Chicago): "I am especially glad that Chicago's Fellowship of Faiths is building up a reservoir of spiritual resources for 1933."

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"NON-VIOLENCE—A Key to World Peace."
"RACIAL AND RELIGIOUS PERSECUTON—How Prevent It?"
"How EXPAND PATRIOTISM Into WORLD CONSCIOUSNESS?"
"PEACE AND BROTHERHOOD as Taught by the World's Faiths."
"How FAITHS, in FELLOWSHIP, May Save Civilization."
"How May Man Master FEAR?"
"YOUTH and the Future."
"DISARMAMENT."
"Ideals for a NEW WORLD ORDER."
"PROHIBITION As My Faith Sees It."
"AFTER DEATH—WHAT?"
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"How REALIZE WORLD UNITY?"

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[1933?]

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Ten Speakers — 84 Pages — 33,910 Words. Sir Francis Younghusband of England — "Fellowship With the Universe." President Julian Morgenstern of Hebrew Union College — "Nationalism, Universalism and World Religion." Mirza Ahmad Sohrab of Persia—"Baha-U-Llah's Vision—The United States of the World." The Rev. Norman B. Barr, Presbyterian—"God's World Government versus Politics." The Rev. E. LeRoy Dakin, Baptist—"How Realize a World Community?" The Rev. James A. Crain, Disciples of Christ—"The Kingdom of God, the Goal of Jesus." Dean Curtis W. Reese, Unitarian — "Introduction to a Planned Society." Theodore Heline, Rosicrucian, "A Rewakened Christianity." Prof. Walter Edwin Peck, of John Marshall Law School—"World Peaceways." Professor H. Douglas Wild, of Rutgers University—"Brotherhood and Beauty—a New Civilization in the Light of East and West."

III. POLITICS AND PHILOSOPHY — Fundamentals of the New World Vision.

Seven Speakers — 67 Pages — 27,065 Words. Professor John Dewey of Columbia University — "Needed, a New Politics." Governor Philip F. LaFollette—"Where Are We Going?" Dr. Edward Howard Griggs—"A Philosophy of Life for the Present Age." Hon. Dr. Percy MacKaye—"The Faith of Poetry." The Rev. George Rowland Dodson—"Critical Optimism." Barbara Young, poet—"The Evangelism of Culture." Bishop William Mongomery Brown—"Communism—the New Faith for the New World."

IV. RELIGION—NEW AND OLD — Man's Spiritual Power Developing.

Ten Speakers — 52 Pages — 21,000 Words. Sir Wilfred T. Grenfell of Labrador—"Without Man, Even God Cannot Save the World." Professor William Ernest Hocking, Editor of "Rethinking Missions"—"Religion and the Alleged Passing of Liberalism." Professor Alban S. Widgery, of England, France, India and America—"What Is Religion?" Charles Fillmore, of Unity, Kansas City—"Unity of Religion and Science." Professor Hu Shih, of China,—"Immortality My Religion." The Rev. Yoshiaki Fukuda, of Japan,—"Konkokyo—Its Origin and Teachings." Professor Lynn Harold Hough, of Drew University,—"Discipline and Freedom." The Rev. Douglas Horton, of the United Church—Congregational, Presbyterian,—"Religion as a Universal Imperative." Dean Frederick C. Grant, of the Seabury-Western Theological School, "World Cooperation Through Religion." President Irving Maurer, of Beloit College,— "The Religion of the American People."

V. ECONOMIC PROJECTS — To Cure Poverty Amidst Plenty.

Eight Speakers — 41 Pages — 16,560 Words. Muriel Lester, of East London,—"Starving In a World of Plenty." Senator Smith W. Brookhart—"Genuine Economic Cooperation as a Remedy for All Depression." Norman Hapgood—"One Experiment in Socializing Business." Carl D. Thompson—"Public Ownership the Way Out." Benjamin C. Marsh, of the People's Lobby,—"Poverty Amidst Plenty." Andrew Canning—"Henry George's Prophecy and Plan." President Wm. P. Hapgood, of Columbia Conserve Co.,—"Workers' Ownership and Participation in Management." Charlotte Perkins Gilman—"The Social Body and Soul."

VI. YOUTH. WOMEN. NEGROES — Problems and Prophecies.

Sixteen Speakers — 82 Pages — 32,230 Words. Professor James M. Yard, of China and America,—"Youth and the Future." President Albert W. Beaven, of the Federal Council, Churches of Christ,—"Youth and Democratic Citizenship." Mirza Ahmad Sohrab, of Persia,—"Challenging Youth." Bishop Callistos, of the Greek Orthodox Catholic Church, "Youth's Present Faults and Possibilities." Pres. Albert Britt of Knox College,—"The Religion of Youth." President Emeritus Charles F. Thwing, of Western Reserve University,—"The College President and His Student." The Rev. F. G. Harvey, of South Australia,—"Youth and Religion." President D. W. Morehouse, of Drake University,—"The Attitude of Youth Toward Religion." Madam Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi,—"Womanhood Advancing, in India and America." Margaret Sanger,—"Woman of the Future." Mary Church Terrell,—"Solving the Colored Woman's Problem." Bishop Reverdy C. Ranson,—"The Negro, the Hope or Despair of Christianity." Principal Laurence C. Jones,—"The Spirit of Interracial Goodwill." President R. R. Wright, Jr., of Wilberforce University,—"Racial and Religious Prejudices." The Rev. Philip Allen Swartz, of the Interracial Comm., Chicago Church Federation, — "Interracial Justice and Goodwill." The Rev. James S. Todd, of Florida, — "How Cure Racial and Religious Persecution?"

VII. MACHINES. FEAR. SECURITY. ADULT EDUCATION. PROHIBITION. MOTION PICTURES — Making Man a World Master.

Eleven Speakers — 82 Pages — 33,130 Words. Secretary Henry A. Wallace,—"Machinery, Economics and Religion." President Silas Evans,—"Man and Machine." The Rev. L. Ward Brigham, Universalist,—"Man and the Machine Age." Dr. Manly P. Hall,—"How May Man Master Fear?" Raman Ostoja, Ms.D., of Poland—"How to Conquer Fear?" Horatio M. Pollock, M.D.,—"Man's Quest for Security." Bishop Ralph C. Cushman,—"The Question of Religious Certainty." Director Philip L. Seman, of the Jewish People's Institute,—"Adult Education—Where Are We Going?" The Rev. Clarence True Wilson,—"Prohibition." The Rev. Worth Marion Tippy,—"The Stake of the Church in Motion Pictures." Dr. Francis S. Onderdonk, University of Michigan,—"Motion Pictures and a New Soul Science."

VIII. PEACE, WAR AND AHIMSA (NON-VIOLENCE) — World Fellowship For Peace.

Eleven Speakers — 45 Pages — 18,280 Words. Fletcher S. Brockman, of China and America,—"World Fellowship for Peace." The Rev. Stanton Lautenschlager, of China,—"Peace Projects in China, Japan and Christendom." Vibhushana Pandit Dr. Shyama Shankar of India,—"The Problem of International Peace." Professor Nicholas K. de Roerich, of Russia,—"Banner of Peace." Arthur Lee Delisle, of Hungary,—"The Last War—and the Next." Rabbi Abraham Nowak, of Cleveland's Fellowship of Faiths,—"A Gateway to Peace." Former U. S. Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg, with Professor Charles S. Braden and Lola Maverick Lloyd—Proposing International Peace Day. The Rev. Hugh S. MacKenzie, Congregationalist,—"Is War Inevitable?" Elizabeth Gilman, of the Baltimore Open Forum,—"Non-Violence."

IX. WORLD CHAOS AND THE WAY OUT — Expanding Patriotism Into World Consciousness.

Eight Speakers — 50 Pages — 21,000 Words. The Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Community Church,—"World Chaos and the Way Out." Rabbi Morton M. Berman, Jewish Institute of Religions,—"Judaism Points a Way Out of the Chaos." Bishop Irving P. Johnson, Episcopalian,—"Why Do the Righteous Suffer?" Dr. Preston Bradley, of the Peoples Church,—"Dare I Do As Jesus Did?" The Rev. James Milne, of New Zealand,—"Disarmament and International Police." Secretary Frederick J. Libby,— "How Expand Patriotism Into World Consciousness?" Rabbi Charles E. Shulman,—"Ideals for a New World Order?" Professor Jesse H. Holmes,—"We and Our World."

X. FIVE PARLIAMENTS OF RELIGIONS — 250 B.C., 1570 A.D., 1893, 1933, 1936.

Fifty-four Speakers (including abstracts) — 92 Pages — 37,720 Words. Discussing Five World Fellowships of Faiths (250 B.C. to 1936 A.D.)—each Marking a New Era of World Progress. Rektor Herman Neander, of Sweden,—"World Progress Waits for Religious Unity." The Rev. J. T. Sunderland,—"The Two Parliaments of Religions, 1893 and 1933." Syud Hossain, Nationalist Moslem of India,—"Distinctions Between 1893 and 1933." His Holiness Jagadguru Shri Shankaracharya of Panchavati, Nasik, India (Head of the 1,100 year old Hindu "Seat"—ranking as an independent State—representing the orthodox Hindu religion of 250,000,000 people) —"India's Preparatory Fellowship of Faiths." Dr. Bhagavan Das, Sanskrit Scholar of India,—"A Spiritul League of Nations." Charles Frederick Weller, General Executive W.F.O.F.,—"History and Fundamentals of the World Fellowship of Faiths"—also Proposals for 1936. Swami Yogananda, of India,—"What Nineteen Faiths Contribute to Spiritual Technique." Frank L. Riley, M.D.,—"One Religion in Sixty Scriptures." The Rev. Albert Vail, Baha'i Lecturer,—"The Underlying and Eternal Unity of the Great World Religions." And Abstracts of Forty Significant Addresses in New York's Supplemental Sessions.

XI. AFRICA. CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA. CHINA. GERMANY. ITALY. KOREA. NORWAY. RUSSIA. SIX BALKAN STATES — Inspiration from Fifteen National Cultures.

Ten Speakers — 65 Pages — 26,750 Words. Duke Kwesi Nyamikye Kuntu of the West African Gold Coast,—"Africa's Ashanti Religion." Professor Roberto Brenes-Mesen, of Costa Rica,—"Inter-American Unity, Social and Econmic." Dr. Abel Jourdan, of Uruguay, South America,—"Christianity in the River Platte." Leang Chaou-Khe, of China,—"How Realize World Unity?" Professor Dr. Herbert von Beckerath, of Germany,—"The Moral Basis of the Economic World Order." Hon. Giuseppe Castruccio, of Italy,—"Italy's Leadership," Hong-ki Karl, of Korea,—"Korean Chuntoism, a New Religion." Rektor O. F. Olden, of Norway,—"What is Wrong — Our Systems or Mentality?" Dr. John A. Kingsbury,—"Soviet Russia's Challenge to the World." Dean Edgar J. Fisher, of Turkey,—"Turkey and the Balkans."

XII. MOTHER INDIA. — Fountain Head of Civilizations and Religions.

Twelve Speakers — 106 Pages — 43,665 Words. Principal Balkrishna of Rajaram College, India,—"India's Worldwide Contributions." The Rev. J. T. Sunderland,—"India in Bondage." Bhai Manilal C. Parekh, of Kathiawar, India,—"India's Message to a Distracted World." Dr. T. C. Khandwala, of India,—"Brahma-Samaj Making a New India and a New World." Pandit Ayodhya Prasad, Vedic Research Scholar of India,—"Asia's Arya Samaj Leads Toward World Peace." Rajah Jai Prithvi Bahadur Singh, a Prince of Nepal,—"How Hindu Humanism Solves World Problems." Dr. Krishna V. Mulbagala, representing the Head of the Ancient Aryan-Hindu Religion embraced by 250 million people of India,—"The Yogic Culture Needed." Mr. Champat Rai Jain, of India and England,—"The Jain Religion As a Solvent for Man's Present Problems." His Holiness Sree Sree pada Shishuraj Mahendrajee and Sreemat Mahanambrata Brahmachari, of the Mahanama Monastery, Bengal.—"A New World Saviour's Message."

XIII. JAPAN — Spiritually Progressing.

Seven Speakers — 41 Pages — 16,810 Words. Professor Kenneth J. Saunders of South Africa, England, Ceylon, India and America,—"Japan, India and America." Professor Masaharu Anesaki, Director of Tokio Imperial University Library,—"Knowledge versus Faith, the Crisis of Modern Civilization." His Holiness Shozen Nakayama, Patriarch of the Tenrikyo Church, Tenri, Nara, Japan,—"Japan's Tenriko Religion." Dean Benkyo Shiio, of the Taisha University, Sugamo,—"How Japan's Buddhism Leads Toward World Recovery." The Rev. Yoshiaki Fukuda, sole representative of Japan's Konkokyo religion,—"Japan a Center of World Peace Problems." Professor Ken Nakazawa, California University Department of Oriental Culture—"Japan's Experiment in World Fellowship." The Rev. Misaki Shimadzu, delegated by Japan's Christian Conference,—"Japan Strives to Spiritualize Her Industries."

XIV. BAHA'I. BUDDHIST. CATHOLIC—ROMAN AND LIBERAL. SOME OTHER CHRISTIAN CONTRIBUTIONS. — All the World—Neighbors.

Eleven Speakers — 52 Pages — 21,525 Words. Mary Hanford Ford, Baha'i Speaker in England, Ireland, Switzerland and America,—"Baha'i Consciouness of World Oneness." The Venerable Sri Devammita Dhammahla, Leading Buddist representative in 1893, —"Buddhist Views of the World—1893 and 1933." Patrick Henry Callahan, decorated Knight of St. Gregory by Pope Pius XI.,—"A Century of Tolerance." The Rt. Rev. Charles Hampton, Bishop-Auxiliary of the Liberal Catholic Church,—"Religious Strife Mocks World Peace". Pasteur Wilfred Monot, of Paris, France,—"Three Aspects of Christianity." The Rev. A. J. C. Bond, of the Seventh Day Baptist General Conference,—"Rebuilding Civilization." The Rev. Percival H. Barker, Presbyterian, "The Firm I Represent." Mr. Theron Gibson, of Canada,—"Church Union In Canada and Elsewhere." Lieutenant Frederick Wagner Biehl, of the U.S. Marines,—"Man and the World of the New Era." Maud Ballington Botth, Founder of the Volunteer Prison League of the Volunteers of America,—"Faith's Living Power in Human Hearts."

XV. GANDHI'S FAITH. ISLAM. SOME JEWISH CONTRIBUTIONS. MODERN MORMONISM — New Aspects of the Universal Spirit.

Thirteen Speakers — 74 Pages — 30,236 Words. Muriel Lester of Kingsley Hall, East London,—"Mahatma Gandhi." Editor K. Natarajan, of the Indian Social Reformer,—"World Implications of Gandhi's Movement." Syud Hossain, Indian Nationalist Moslem,—"Gandhi and Hindu-Moslem Unity." Hon. Chaudry Zafarulla Khan, formerly President of the All-India Moslem League,—"Islam Promoting World Unity, Peace and Progress." Dr. Muhammad Yusaf Khan, of India,—"Islam Overcoming Racial and Religious Prejudice." Sufi Mutiur Rahman Bengalee, of India,—"Islam the Solution of the World's Problems." Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,—"Jews and Christians in the New Era." Rabbi J. X. Cohen, of the American Jewish Congress,—"Our Fellowship Faces the Nazi Menace." Dr. S. H. Goldenson, Rabbi of the Rodef Sholom Congregation, Pittsburgh (subsequently Rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, New York City),—"How to Think on Religious Fellowship." Rabbi Morris M. Fuerlicht, of the Indianapolis Hebrew Congregation,—"Religion and the Depression—A Jewish Viewpoint." Rabbi Joseph L. Baron, of Temple Emanu-El B'ne Jeshuran, Milwaukee,—"Peace and Brotherhood." The Hon. Brigham H. Roberts, of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Utah,—Modern Mormonism Exemplified in Two Addresses. President Franklin Stewart Harris, of Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah,—"Unity Through Cooperation."

XVI. MYSTICISM. ROSICRUCIANISM. SIKH SAVIOURS. SPIRITUALISM. THEOSOPHY.—World Government by Unseen Forces.

Twelve Speakers — 71 Pages — 29,000 Words. Judge Weliko Grablachoff, representing the Great White Brotherhood of Bulgaria,—"World Government Through Unseen Masters." F. Homer Curtiss, M.D., Co-founder of the Order of Christian Mystics,—"How Christian Mysticism Solves the World's Problems." Mrs. Max Heindel, Founder of Max Heindel's Rose Cross Philosophies,—"Rosicrucian Views of Evolution." Dr. Bhagat Singh Thind, Divine of Amritsar, India, — "Sikh Saviours' Message to the Weary World." Brother Sher Singh, M.Sc., of Jammu and Kashmir, India,—"Guru Nanak's Message to Mankind." Rishi Singh Gerwal, Editor of India's Message,—"Sikh Sayings and Sacrifice." President Joseph P. Whitwell, of the National Spiritualist Association,—"After Death —What?" Mrs. M. E. Cadwallader, Editor of the Progressive Thinker,—"Life After Death A Mystery No Longer." The Rev. Thomas Grimshaw, Vice President, National Spiritualist Association,—"How Spiritualism Helps Save Civilization." President George S. Arundale, of the Theosophical Society, Adyar, India,—"Theosophy—Its Light On Living Today." American President J. Emory Clapp, The Theosophical Society (Point Loma),—"How Unify the World's Religions?" Former President L. W. Rogers, of the American Theosophical Society.—"Annie Besant."

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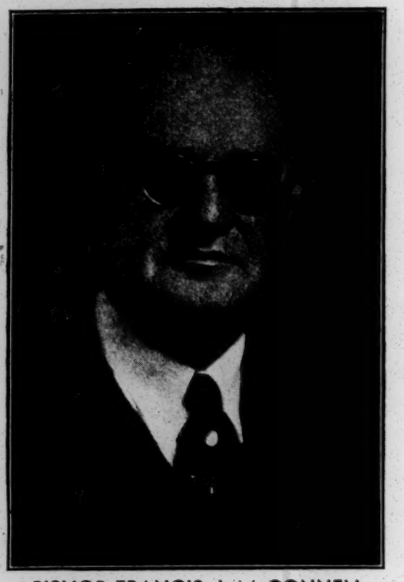

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Builds Bridges of Understanding across the Chasms of Prejudice.

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Seeks a New Spiritual Dynamic Competent to master and reform the world.

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Enables individuals to realize the worldwide Unity of life — not unity through attempted uniformity but unity enriched by differences of faith and function.

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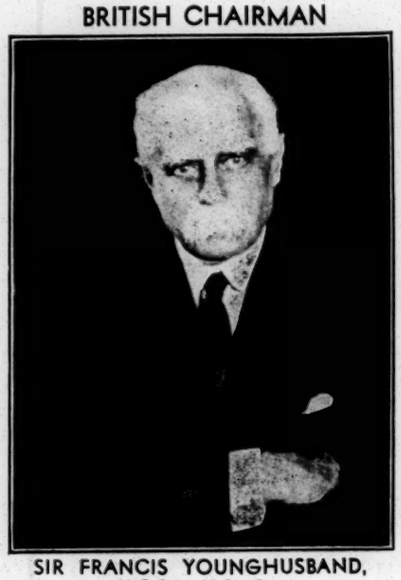

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SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

October 31, 1933.

Mr. K. N. Das Gupta,
World Fellowship of Faiths,
315 Fourth Avenue, Room 1801,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Das Gupta:

I regret to say that I am in Atlanta for the winter and consequently could not be present at Carnegie Hall on November 12 unless my expenses were paid.

Very sincerely yours,

12-4-21

WEBD/DW

January 12, 1933.

Miss Mildred Wormley,
101 Summer Street,
Trenton, New Jersey.

My dear Madam:

I am sending to you some information about the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. If there is any other information which you would like, should be very glad to send it to you.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to Dr. Du Bois.

Enclosures

1-26-69

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

13-15-96

February 27, 1933.

Mrs. Bernice Wright,
799 Robert Avenue,
Dubuque, Iowa.

My dear Bernice:

Nina writes me that she hears from you once-in-a-while, and that you have no particular plans. She has asked you several times to come and stop with us until you decide what to do. I hope you will accept our invitation. We would certainly be very glad to have you, and you certainly ought to see your grandniece.

With best regards

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Joseph Keasbey Brick Junior College

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION
287 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

JOHN C. WRIGHT
PRESIDENT
L. W. HEMMONS
BUSINESS MGR.

RUFUS J. HAWKINS
DEAN
JOHN H. GORDON
REGISTRAR

BRICKS, NORTH CAROLINA

12-41-64

29 - June - 1933

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Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois;

For the first time in my life, and the worst time in the world's history I am out of a job. On account of a devastating lack of funds the American Missionary Association has had to, temporarily at least, suspend work at Brick Junior College.

You have probably heard of the fine development that has been going on at this institution for the past five years. It has been brought from a position of virtual obscurity to a place of national recognition as a standard junior college. You probably are acquainted also with its splendid plant and beautiful campus considered in fact to be one of the most beautiful in the south. The closing of the school even temporarily is at once a professional and a personal calamity of major proportions.

You know something of the record I have made in my chosen field and in other fields where I have been enlisted for special service. Any contacts you can suggest or any inside information that you can give, or any good word that you may say in my behalf that will help me solve the problem of my placement for the coming year will be profoundly appreciated.

With kindest regards and best wishes,

Yours very truly,

John C. Wright,
President.

JCW/L

12-41-65

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

July 10, 1933.

Mr. John C. Wright,
JOSEPH KEASBEY BRICK JUNIOR COLLEGE,
Bricks, North Carolina.

My dear Mr. Wright:

I am sorry to hear of the closing of Brick College. It has done a fine work. If I hear of any situation suitable for you, I should be very glad to let you know.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

April 20, 1933.

Dr. Louis Wright,
218 West 139th Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Wright:

12-41-2

I did not get a chance to see you long enough to have any conference. One thing that I forgot to say. I want you to give Yolande a thorough examination. Dr. Virginia Alexander thinks that she is all right but she would rather have confirmation from you. Yolande has been pretty tired since her confinement and, of course, is overfat, but we want to be sure that there is nothing else wrong. Will you kindly make an appoi tment with her.

My best regards to you and family.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

October 16, 1933

Dr. Louis Wright
218 West 139 Street
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Wright:

How does the matter stand in the College of Surgeons? I am anxious to know. I am in excellent health, settingup exercises every morning and a mile walk right after breakfast.

My best regards to the family.

Very sincerely yours

12-41-3

WEBD:DW

LOUIS T. WRIGHT, M. D.
218 WEST 139TH STREET
NEW YORK

October 23, 1933.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

12-41-5

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Relative to the College of Surgeons, I was informed that my application was received too late to be voted on this year. The fact is I think they either did not want me or else they wanted to delay it for reasons of their own. I have not as yet been able to ascertain the real course of events.

I received your life extension report, which was very good but for the same low grade infection of your urinary tract, but it does not seem to be serious and with added rest it will improve.

Sincerely,

Louis T. Wright

October 23, 1933.

Dr. Louis Wright,
218 West 139th Street,
New York, N.Y.

12-41-6

My dear Wright:

I am writing a letter, a copy of which I enclose, to Ferdinand Morton. If there is anything you can do, do it.

With best regards

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

[Wright?]
March 24 - 1933

13-17-24

Dr W. E. B. Du Bois.
Spelman College
Atlanta Ga -

My Dear Archon:

Your Communication of last week received, for which accept my thanks and cooperation. I am sending you a carefully selected group of people unknown to many, who in my humble opinion will measure up to the new standard as set forth in your letter -

Mr John W. Haywood - Dean Morgan College - Md. Baltimore

Mr Clarence Mitchell 712 Carrollton ave. Baltimore

Miss Juanita Jackson 1216 Druid Hill ave Baltimore Md

Dr. E. French Tyson 906 S. Broward St Charlotte N. C.

Very truly Yours

Wm. H. Meyert

1709 Pittsalee ave St.
Preastman St.,
Baltimore Md

THE WRITERS' LEAGUE AGAINST LYNCHING

69 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

Telephone: ALgonquin 4-6548

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3126-26

December 15, 1933.

To all League Members:

Will you please read the enclosed piece from the World-Telegram? It happened that on the evening this appeared there was a meeting of the Executive Committee, so we were able promptly to send a telegram to Roy Howard, president of The World-Telegram, as follows:

Roy Howard, President,
World-Telegram,
New York City.

We were astounded and outraged to read in the World-Telegram Westbrook Pegler's defense of lynching. We trust that this wire will appear in full with all signatures as a letter in all your papers in which the Pegler article appeared, so that it may be clear to the American public that there are those in the writing profession who abhor Mr. Pegler's attitude on lynching.

(Signatures of members of the
Writers' League Against Lynching)

In answer to questions put to me by a representative of the World-Telegram yesterday, I made it quite clear that the committee objected not to the publication but to the sentiment of Mr. Pegler's article. I also made it clear that our committee had but one issue - lynching - and that it would protest against future lynchings and any public defense of the lynching spirit.

Suzanne La Follette

Secretary.

Today's clipping shows how we were misrepresented

September 26, 1933.

Mrs. Ada Young,
Rural Free Delivery, Route 5,
Xenia, Ohio.

12-34-53

My dear Ada:

Martha Gruening is writing a biography of Colonel Young for the National Biographical Dictionary. There are some points that she wants to be sure of and she will write you. I am writing this as a sort of introduction. She is a perfectly reliable friend of our race.

How are you? Let us hear from you once in a while.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

PHONES: { VERNON 1607
" 1871

Amenia

Young's Pharmacy
Dolphin Street and Druid Hill Avenue
Baltimore, Md.

May 6th, 1933.

13-1-77

Dr. E. B. Dubois.
Rockefeller Hall,
Spelman College,
Atlanta, Ga.

My Dear Dr. Dubois:

In the matter of the names for the Amenia Conference this summes, I am sending you cards of three persons I think are of the type you disire.

Very truly youns,

H. C. Young

[Enc.]

OFFICE
CALVERT 4837

RES.
LAFAYETTE 0529

13-1-82

W. A. C. HUGHES Jr.

ATTORNEY AT LAW

RESIDENCE
1816 MADISON AVENUE

220 ST. PAUL PLACE
THIRD FLOOR
BALTIMORE, MD.

[enc.]

PHONE CALVERT 6396

RESIDENCE, SOUTH 1618

13-1-81

ROBERT P. Mc GUINN

ATTORNEY AT LAW

109 E. PLEASANT STREET

BALTIMORE, MD.

[enc]

PHONE
VERNON 3372

OFFICE HOURS
8 TO 10 A. M.
2 TO 3 P. M.
6 TO 8 P. M.

13-1-83

DR. LOUISE YOUNG

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

1100 DRUID HILL AVE.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

March 15, 1933.

Miss Pauline Young,
1214 North 57th Street,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

My dear Miss Young:

We are going to have this summer at Amenia, New York, at J. E. Spingarn's beautiful summer home, a conference which we hope to make of great importance. We want to get together some of the younger, independent thinking Negroes of strong, honest character. We have in mind, not men who have just finished school, but rather those who have been out a few years, and yet who are not fixed in their ideas. We want them to discuss in a perfectly frank way and without publicity or limitations, the present situation of the American Negro and just what ought to be done.

13-17

The Conference will not be large, perhaps twenty-five or more and will include men and women. It will sit for about three days sometime in August. Board and keep will be free, the only expense being travel.

This Conference is going to be held under the auspices of the N. A. A. C. P. and the Directors have made me Chairman of an Organizing Committee of Three. On the other hand, the N.A.A.C.P. will exercise no control over the Conference and will leave it perfectly free and untrammelled in discussion and conclusions.

First of all, we want to get in touch with proper persons to invite. Will you kindly send me at your very earliest convenience names of persons whom you feel ought to take part;— persons whom you know or have heard of, either in your vicinity or elsewhere. Send their names and, if possible, present address, so that I can get in correspondence with them right off, as the time for preparation is short.

I shall be under very great obligations if you will make special effort to co-operate with me in this. Please address answers to Atlanta.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Wilmington Public Schools, Wilmington, Delaware
S. M. STOUFFER, Superintendent
Stevens Memorial Library of Howard High School
18th and Poplar Streets

March 28, 1933

13-17-25

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you for your letter about the proposed Amenia conference. I am quite enthusiastic tho I hope the date will be after the closing of summer school at Columbia.

I think these persons will be interested:

Alice L. Banton
29 N. Indiana Ave.
Atlantic City, N.J.

~~Sarah Strickland~~ Vetoed by Virginia and me
~~2414 N. 15th St.~~
~~Phila., Pa.~~

~~Louis L. Redding~~
1002 French St.
Wil., Del.

Mrs. Bella Taylor McKnight
Girl Reserve Secretary
Catherine St., Y.W.C.A.
Phila., Pa.

Mrs. Rosa Moore (Tanner Moore)
2440 N. 15th St.
Phila., Pa.

Yours very truly,

Pauline Young

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

April 15, 1933.

12-41-22

Miss Pauline Young,
1214 North 57th Street,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

My dear Pauline:

I am returning your letter from Bernard. We ought to keep bombarding those folks. I doubt if they have any colored students now, although they have had one or two.

My best regards to you and your very youthful aunt.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosure

Wilmington Public Schools, Wilmington, Delaware
S. M. STOUFFER, Superintendent
Howard High School
13th and Poplar Streets
GEORGE A. JOHNSON, *Principal*
Telephone 8-2124

May 18, 1933

My dear Dr. Du Bois: I am rather proud of this enclosure, largely because the magazine is one that is double A number 1 among librarians.

When are you coming up where you belong?

Sincerely,

Pauline Young

22-14-21

12-41-24

Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

May 31, 1933.

Miss Pauline Young,
1214 North 57th Street,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

My dear Pauline:

Thank you for the magazine. I am making a note in THE CRISIS. I shall be coming up in July and shall have the pleasure of seeing you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

File

August 16, 1933.

Miss Pauline Young
International House
500 Riverside Drive
New York, N.Y.

Can I drive by tonight at eight

W. E. B. Du Bois

92-11-21

August 14, 1933

Miss Pauline Young
International House
Riverside Drive
New York, N. Y.

12-41-25

My dear Miss Young:

I have had a letter from Dr. Alexander and she says that I am in your bad graces because of the Armenia Conference.

I had nothing to do with the choosing of persons who were to attend the Conference. I purposely avoided assuming any power in that respect. There were, at the last moment, submitted to me a number of names, out of which I was to choose about half but your name was not included. The choices were made by White and his office.

However, It happens that Friday I received a letter from Spingarn, saying that certain of those invited had not responded and asking me to fill in with such persons as I wished. I hasten to write and ask you to come, and I hope that you will not let the lateness and left-handedness of the invitation deter you.

I will let you know sometime just how the whole thing was mis-handled and you will realize that neither I nor Spingarn had anything to do with the beginnings. We were only in at the final straightening out.

Please let me hear from you immediately.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD:GAT

W. E. B. DuBois

Box 631, 125 Park Avenue,
Bluefield, W. Va.
May 21, 1933

Hon. Oscar DePriest,
Washington, D. C.,

Hon. W. E. B. Du Bois,
New York, N. Y.

Hon. Sir:

13-3-45

Note the attached letter to Senator M. M. Neely, and Congressman John Kee of West Virginia and act accordingly.

Yours very respectfully,
W. G. Young
W. G. Young

[enclosure]

Rm 631,
Bluefield, W. Va.
May 28, 1933

Hon. M. M. Neely,
Hon. John Kee,
Washington, D. C.

13-3-46

Hon. Sir:

According to newspaper reports the revised administration's railroad reorganization-economy bill provides; among otherthings:

That the coordinator shall set up regional boards of adjustment to settle controversies between employers and employes arising out of his orders.

That nothing in the bill shall be construed to require any employe to render labor service without his consent.

That notices shall be given labor committees for each of the three reginal groups of carriersto give them an opportunity to present their views before anyorders affecting employes are issued.

That yellow dog contracts and company unionsare are not recognised and only the standard railray labor unions will be dealt with.

Hon. Sir: Unless there is a Negro appointed to the reginoal board of adjustment and all labor dealt with on an equal basis-organised or un-organised-the standard railway labor unions will destroy the right of fifteen million people to earn a livelihood- the right on railways as other men.

The standard railway labor unions are a greater enemy to right of ment to labor than the yellow dog contracts or the company unions.

Please use your influence so that all men may have a right to earn their living by the sweat of their brow.

Yours for industrial justic.
W. G. Young
W. G. Young

32.27.38

Young Ansar-ud-Deen Society.

Ansar-ud-Deen (Alakoro) School.

Egerton Road, Alakoro, Lagos.

Opening Ceremony

by

His Excellency the Governor,

Sir Donald Cameron, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.,

Saturday, the Eight day of April, 1933.

EMMANUEL ROCKSON
8 OIL MILL STREET
LAGOS.

20 07 29

32.27.39

PROGRAMME

1. His Excellency will arrive at 5.30 p.m.

2. On the arrival of His Excellency, the Police Band will play the National Anthem.

3. His Excellency will be received at the entrance (on Egerton Road) by the General Secretary, Mr. B. Gbaja-Biamila, who will be introduced to His Excellency by C. B. Smith Esq., Deputy Director of Education. The President, the Vice Presidents, the Officers and Members of the Executive of the Society and Mr. R. A. Naja, the Principal of the School, will then be introduced to His Excellency by the General Secretary.

4. His Excellency and Party will then be escorted to the Dais.

5. Mr. M. A. Okunnu will lead in prayer.

6. The General Secretary will read an 'Address'.

7. His Excellency will address the gathering.

8. Mr. L. B. Agusto will speak on the late Dr. Edward Blyden and what he did for Muslim Education.

9. Mr. M. A. Elegba will speak on the pioneer work of late Sheikh Idris Animashaun.

10. His Excellency and Party will descend from the Dais and proceed to the School yard and enter by the gate facing Alakoro Square. Holders of tickets (white) in Enclosure "A" and Members of the Executive Committee of the Society will follow His Excellency.

11. On reaching the yard, His Excellency will halt and the School Children will sing the first bars of the National Anthem.

12. Mr. M. I. Pampam, the President of the Society, will then hand the Key to His Excellency.

13. His Excellency will then proceed to open the door and inspect the Class-rooms in the bottom storey.

PROGRAMME

14. Holders of tickets (white) will wait outside while His Excellency is inspecting the Class-rooms and, when His Excellency and Party appear, will follow them to the Upper Storey where the Memorial Portraits of late Dr. Blyden and Sheikh Idris Animashaun will be unveiled by Mr. L. B. Agusto and Mr. M. A. Elegba respectively.

15. A collection will be taken on behalf of the School Fund.

16. The President of the Society will present the Silver Key to His Excellency.

The General Secretary will thank His Excellency on behalf of the Society.

The Principal will thank His Excellency on behalf of the Staff and the School.

Mr. Bakare King will thank His Excellency on behalf of the Muslim Community.

17. His Excellency will then descend and on leaving the premises, the Band will play the National Anthem.

The Assembly will remain standing in their places until His Excellency and Party have left the ground.

After His Excellency and Party have left the ground the School will be thrown open for inspection by HOLDERS of Tickets in Enclosures B. and C.

N.B.—Holders of Invitation Cards (White) will be accommodated in the Enclosure "A" and will enter by the Entrance "A" on Egerton Road.

Holders of Invitation Cards (Blue) will be accommodated in the Enlosure "B" and will enter by the Entrance "B" at Oke Arin Street.

Holders of Invitation Cards (Pink) will be accommodated in the Enclosure "C" and will enter by Entrance "C" at Oke Arin Street.

THE YORUBA PRINTING PRESS,
4, TINUBU STREET,
LAGOS.

12-41-15

January 6, 1933

Mrs. C. C. Saunders
The Y. W. C. A.
175 West 137th Street
New York City

My dear Mrs. Saunders:

I have sent out sixty invitations, at the request of Mrs. Ethel Gilbert of Fisk, for a meeting at the Y. W. C. A. on Monday evening, January 9, at 8 o'clock. I expect some thirty or forty persons will be present.

I presume Mrs. Gilbert has spoken to you about this but I am writing at this late date to ask if we can be accommodated.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/c

W. E. B. DuBois

M. K. Jones - Nike Negro

January 10, 1933

12-41-16

Mrs. C. C. Saunders,
The Y. W. C. A.,
175 West 137th Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Madam:

Dr. Du Bois asked me to forward this letter to you and also from time to time any other letters or information which may come to us regarding the Fisk Choir.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to Dr. Du Bois.

National Board
Young Women's Christian Associations
of the United States of America
600 Lexington Ave. New York, N. Y.

Cable Address
Emissarius, New York

Telephone
Plaza 3-4700

12-41-19

September 5, 1933

My dear Mr. Du Bois

I appreciated your reminder of August 31st concerning word to the Spingarns. I understand the practical need of such.

You may, however, crase me off the list - as the same mail which brought your memo. brought a card from Mr. Spingarn which read as follows "Mrs. Spingarn and I thank you warmly for your very nice letter".

Cordially yours,

Frances Williams